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MEMORIAL CYCLOPEDIA
OF
NEW JERSEY

UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF

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CYCLOPEDIA OF NEW JERSEY

·Marsh·

MARSH, Craig A.,

Distinguished Lawyer, Honored Citizen.

A list of the well known men of New Jersey would be incomplete if it did not contain a record of the late Craig Adams Marsh, who for more than twenty-eight years served as Corporation Counsel of the city of Plainfield. As a man and as a citizen he displayed a personal worth and an excellence of character that not only commanded the respect of those with whom he associated, but won him the warmest personal admiration and the staunchest friendships. The name Marsh was prominent in Great Britain for many centuries before the discovery of America, many of the name occupying positions of importance and honor. The arms of the family is as follows: Gules, a horse's head couped argent, between three crosses crosslet fitchee of the same. Crest: A griffin's head couped, ducally gorged or, holding in the beak a rose, gules, leaved vert. Motto: *Semper paratus.*

As early as 1174 a Sir Stephen Marsh, Lord of Newton, etc., in Norfolkshire, is mentioned, and from that period onward the name among both "patricians and plebeians" fills up a goodly share of space in the English and Scotch, and also Irish records. At least six of the name, neither closely related to the other, came to New England more than two centuries and a half ago to seek new homes amid new surroundings and to broaden their field of activity, there being greater possibilities in the New than the Old World, and at the present time their descendants are to be found from Maine to California, many of them having gained renown in the arts and sciences, in literature and law, in medicine and statecraft, and in the Christian ministry.

(I) Samuel Marsh, the progenitor of the line here under consideration, was born about 1620, died in September, 1683. He was a resident of Essexshire, England. The first mention of his name in this country was in the year 1641 when his name appears on the Boston records, and about four years later he removed to New Haven, Connecticut, where he resided for about twenty years, and then removed to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where he spent the remainder of his days. On April 7, 1646, he was serving in the militia of New Haven, for it is stated that because of sickness "his absence from traynings was accepted of the court as a sufficient excuse." On May 2, 1648, he took the oath of "fidellitie" to the government. When the English gained possession of New Jersey from the Dutch, he took the oath of allegiance to the King (Charles II.) on February 16, 1665, and his name appears, curiously, for pulling up the fence of one Richard Mitchell, to whom the Governor had given a lot, but whose title to the same the town did not acknowledge. Eight persons were included in the bill of indictment, the charge being riot, and of course with the Governor, who was Carteret, on the side of the prosecution, they were found guilty and each fined five pounds (the chief culprit seven pounds) "to the use of His Majesty." They used no more force than was necessary to remove what they considered an obstruction.

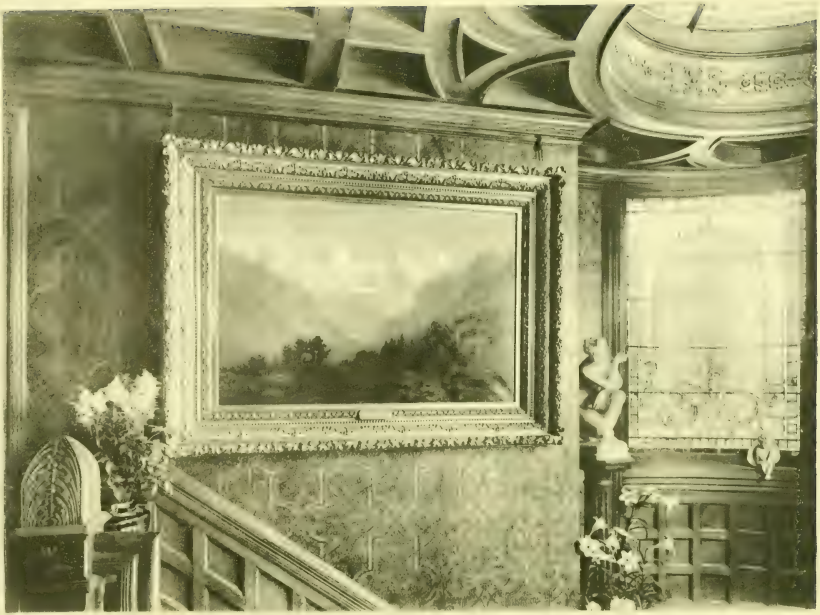
After the removal of Mr. Marsh to Elizabethtown, he became one of the first

"Associates" of the town, and a man of property and responsibility, as we frequently find him going on bonds for others. On November 30, 1676, he took out a patent for two hundred and five acres of land in six parcels, including a "house lot" of seven acres, and other parcels of respectively, eighteen, one hundred, sixty, fourteen, and six acres, on the left bank of the Rahway river, near Trembly Point. At the same time his son, Samuel, Jr., took out a patent at Elizabeth Town for one hundred acres in three parcels, two of which were also on the "Rahawak" (Rahway) river. In his will, dated June 10, 1683, probated February 24, 1685, his widow Comfort, executrix, his residence is described as "at Wawanday," which must have been a corruption of "Rahway."

Mr. Marsh married, probably shortly after his arrival in New Haven, Comfort (surname unknown), undoubtedly of Puritan ancestry. Children: Mary, born 1648, probably died unmarried; Samuel, February 12, 1650, died 1684 or 1685, married Mary Trimmins; Comfort, August 22, 1652, married Joseph Meeker; Hannah, July 22, 1655, probably died unmarried; Elizabeth, December 27, 1657; John, May 2, 1661, married Elizabeth Clark or Clerk; Joseph, of whom further. These children were identified with the original church established at Elizabethtown at the time the first settlers purchased their land there, which was Congregational or Independent. Subsequently many of them became Presbyterians.

(II) Joseph, third son and youngest child of Samuel and Comfort Marsh, was born at New Haven, Connecticut, April 1, 1663, died in December, 1723. He acquired a practical education in the schools of his day, and his active career was devoted to the occupation of milling, and probably farming, conducting the former occupation in such a way as to reap abundant reward. He was public-spirited to the highest degree, ever forward in encouraging enterprises which would advance the interests of his community, and in the year 1710 was chosen to represent the county of Essex in the Assembly, performing his duties in a meritorious manner. He married, about the year 1697, Sarah (perhaps Clark), who bore him eight children, among whom was Samuel, of whom further. The will of Mr. Marsh, which was proved December 21, 1723, mentioned his widow and six children, and it also described him as "of Elizabeth Town," though residing near the present Rahway.

(III) Samuel (2), eldest son and second child of Joseph and Sarah Marsh, was born near Rahway, New Jersey, about the year 1700, died about the year 1772. He was reared and educated in the community in which he was born, residing there throughout his entire lifetime, and his last residence, enclosed with shingles fastened on with wrought nails, is said to be still standing at the corner of Main street and Elm avenue, in what was once known as "Bridgetown," or "Lower Rahway." He took an active and prominent part in public affairs, and in 1740 was one of the charter aldermen of Elizabeth Town, when that town took in a large district of adjoining territory. He was a prominent member of the Woodbridge, Rahway and Plainfield Monthly Meeting, presumably becoming a Quaker through the influence of his wives, who were of that religious faith, his forbears having been of the Congregational or Presbyterian denomination. He married (first) Mary Shotwell, who died about 1741; married (second) Mary Shotwell, in 1743, and by these two marriages to women of the same name became the father of fourteen children, nine sons and five daughters, among whom was William, of whom further.



(IV) William, third son and third child of Samuel (2) and Mary (Shotwell) Marsh (the first wife), was born near Rahway, New Jersey, December 12, 1732, died about October, 1792. He also was a Quaker in his church relations, although little else is known of him, except that in 1753 he married Sarah, daughter of William and Susanna (Cowperthwait) Webster, of Plainfield, New Jersey, who was a Quaker, as was also her ancestors for many generations. According to the records of the Woodbridge, Rahway and Plainfield Monthly Meetings, there were fourteen children born to them, among whom was William, of whom further.

(V) William (2), son of William (1) and Sarah (Webster) Marsh, was born near Rahway, New Jersey, August 12, 1754. He spent his entire lifetime in the section of the State wherein he was born, and his occupation was probably that of a farmer. He may have been the "William Marsh of Essex county" who served in the Revolutionary War. His life was one of usefulness and activity, during which he strove most earnestly to fulfill every duty and responsibility, and having been honorable in all his dealings with mankind, won the esteem of all with whom he was brought in contact. He married, March 25, 1775, Sarah Frazee, who bore him twelve children, among whom was Frazee, of whom further. She was of Presbyterian ancestry, and the probability is that her husband also became a Presbyterian.

(VI) Frazee, youngest child of William (2) and Sarah (Frazee) Marsh, usually known as "Captain Marsh," was born near Rahway, New Jersey, April 19, 1798, died in Plainfield, New Jersey, February 28, 1874. He acquired a practical education which thoroughly qualified him for an active and successful career, and a keynote to his success was his executive force and mastery of detail in whatever engaged his attention. He was an important factor in the development of Plainfield, having been one of its prominent merchants, and probably the greatest compliment that can be paid him is that he made himself an honor to the commercial world, as well as a credit to the mercantile community in which he resided. He was equally active and prominent in public life, frequently making addresses upon political topics, and he held a State commission as captain of the militia. He was a firm believer in education, and desired for others all the knowledge they could secure. From one of his numerous preserved addresses on that subject we quote these paragraphs to show his exalted style of language and excellent reasoning powers:

> There was a time when knowledge was made the monopoly of a few; when it was purposely concealed under the garb of monkish priestcraft, nursed in cloisters, and dispensed to the people with a very sparing hand. But, thanks to high heaven, thanks to the stern patriotism of our forefathers who gave us liberty, those dark days of superstition have passed away, and it is now known that knowledge, like gold, becomes the brighter the more it is handled. Knowledge has also furnished us with the means of dispersing those thick clouds of ignorance which so long enslaved the human mind. When the voice of the tempest is up, and hill speaks to hill in vibrating thunder, instead of imagining we are visited by the judgments of a vindictive Being, the student of nature, the man of a cultivated mind, beholds only a beautiful Benefactor; views Him destroying the noxious vapors of disease, purifying the air for the use of His creatures, flinging over earth a freshened verdure, and scattering new odors from every flower.
>
> Thus to the man of a cultivated mind, every flower, every leaf, every pebble, may become tutors in the great school of Nature to instruct the mind and improve the heart. The day has now arrived when he whom wishes to learn hardly needs a master, for with only this assistance some of the greatest scholars and philosophers have formed themselves.
>
> But, to obtain this preëminence, we must expect to use exertion. Without it as well might

the hapless herdsman, whose hut is in the pathway of the thundering avalanche, hope that the ponderous mass might be stayed in its midway career. . . . Knowledge is not inherited from parents, nor is it the gift of high birth or great wealth, but the result of our great endeavors.

Mr. Marsh's views on slavery, afterward also held by his son Warren, were well expressed in the closing paragraphs of an address on that theme delivered in 1855:

We are often told that should we let the slave go free it would render the master poor. I would say then, better be poor than unjust; better beg than steal; better die than tramp on a fellow-being and reduce him to a brute for selfish purposes. For we have been assured by Him who cannot lie that it will profit a man but little to gain the whole world and lose his own soul.

The following was spoken of Mr. Marsh by his grandson, Craig A. Marsh:

He wielded a trenchant pen in the discussion of public questions in the press, and at a time when it required courage and independence in a high degree to do it, because it threatened loss of business, and social hostilities; he contributed weighty arguments against the then recognized national institution of slavery. He was self-made, but nevertheless a scholar. When he asked one of his grandchildren who was home from college on a vacation, how high a flag pole was that cast a shadow of fifteen feet at high noon in the latitude of Plainfield, and the young sophomore said that he could figure it out by trigonometry and the table of logarithms, but that he had not brought the book home with him, the old gentleman took a scrap of paper, figured out the height of the flag pole by the rule of three, and quietly remarked: "I never had a college education, but I don't think I missed much if you can't use it without carrying the books around with you."

Mr. Marsh married, November 6, 1818, Phebe, born 1791, died December 2, 1859, daughter of Aaron and Lydia Tucker. She bore him seven children, among whom was Warren, of whom further. Mr. Marsh married (second) September 8, 1861, Mary, daughter of David and Harriet Van Kirk. No children.

(VII) Warren, third child of Frazee and Phebe (Tucker) Marsh, was born at Short Hills, south of Plainfield, New Jersey, February 28, 1824, died in Plainfield, January 12, 1898. He was educated in the public schools of Plainfield, and later added considerably to the knowledge thus gained by reading and observation. In his early career he met with obstacles which to others less hopeful and less courageous would seem unsurmountable, but by perseverance and industry he overcame them and gained for himself a position among the prominent and influential business men of Plainfield. He was one of the leading contractors and builders in that city, retiring from active business some fifteen years prior to his death. During his active career many of the principal buildings of Plainfield were put up under his direction. About the year 1855 he built at 45 (now 301-303) East Third street, then a fine residential street, the first brick dwelling erected in Plainfield, which was commodious and attractive, and which was occupied by him until about the year 1889, when he purchased a house at 340 Franklin Place, where he resided until his death. The property is still owned by his heirs.

To a natural dignity of manner, Mr. Marsh added a geniality that won him hosts of friends and made him welcome everywhere. He was a man of strongly marked characteristics, was thoroughly optimistic in his views, of absolute loyalty to friends and kindred, hospitable and generous, with a ready sympathy for those in affliction or need. He was a man of few words, but was positive in his convictions, which were generally right. A clear evidence of this is the fact that dur-

ing the excitement of the early abolition days preceding the Civil War, he consistently voted for men for high office who favored the abolition of slavery. He was a member of Jerusalem Lodge, No. 26, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he served as master.

Mr. Marsh married (first) Ann Eliza, born May 2, 1823, died March 25, 1852, daughter of Jeptha Holton, of Plainfield. He married (second) December 22, 1855, Kate Harned, born in New York City, May 1, 1838, died July 30, 1905, daughter of Thomas R. Adams, of New York City. Children: Craig Adams, of whom further; Warren Henry, who resides in Plainfield; Ada Grace, who resides in Plainfield, unmarried. Mrs. Marsh was a woman of independent spirit, lofty courage and unusual intelligence, as shown by her brilliant conversation and her various contributions to the press. Amid the usual cares of her early married life she always found time to read good books, and from the first she was interested in those things which she knew would give her children superior advantages in life.

(VIII) Craig Adams, eldest son of Warren and Kate Harned (Adams) Marsh, was born in Plainfield, New Jersey, December 8, 1856, died there November 12, 1910. He attended the public school of Plainfield, graduating from the high school in 1872, in his sixteenth year. His mind turned to Princeton as an educational institution which he should like to make his *alma mater*, but his chief preceptor suggested he should enter Union College at Schenectady, New York, this preceptor being himself a graduate of that institution. Having sent his name to Union College, and being informed that he was too young to enter, he concluded to spend one year more in a post-graduate course in the high school, which proved to his advantage, as it enabled him to enter Union as a sophomore. Some of his classmates who have made reputations for themselves in the world were: James R. Truax, Ph. D., who became instructor in Languages and Literature in Union College; Rev. John W. Doremus, of Bryan, Texas; Mr. Homer Greene, of Honesdale, Pennsylvania; Mr. Frank Tweedy, of Washington, D. C.; Rev. Dr. A. V. V. Raymond, later president of Union College; the late Rev. Dr. John G. Lansing, professor in Rutgers College, and Mr. Justice William G. Rudd, of Albany, New York. While a student in the high school he was fond of athletics, in which he excelled, and this fondness followed him at Union, where he was captain of the college baseball nine, and not only became an expert player, but won the "President's prize" for best ball playing. At college he became a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He was elected respondent by the "House of Representatives" for the anniversary exercises in June, 1875, and was chosen orator for class day at the graduation, when his standing in his class was ninety-five, an unusual mark of scholarship.

When Mr. Marsh graduated from Union College in 1876, he was not decided as to whether he would enter the ministry or study law, but after careful deliberation he chose the law. He entered the office of Dodd & Ackerman, of Newark, the senior partner, Hon. Amzi Dodd, having served as Vice-Chancellor of New Jersey from 1871 to 1875, and again from 1881 to 1882. After spending one year in this office he entered Columbia Law School in New York City, in 1877, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Arts on May 14, 1879, after a two years' course. During his course at the law school his eyes became weak from overuse, and then he found his wife (having married in the meantime) his best helpmeet in a situation

which he had not expected. She read to him law book after law book, case after case, while he listened and absorbed the common law, statutes, opinions and court dicta. It proved a source of enjoyment to both, and enabled him to complete his course in the required time.

After his graduation from Columbia Law School, he entered the offices of Suydam & Jackson, in Plainfield, where he remained for a few months. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar at the November term of the Supreme Court, 1879, as an attorney-at-law. Shortly afterward he opened an office for the practice of his profession in the Dunlap building, where he remained for many years. He soon was in receipt of a good practice, which steadily increased in volume and importance, due to the fact that he achieved success in the justices' courts and in the Union circuit. Mr. Marsh early acquired a reputation for successfully defending alleged criminals. He did this often in the city police court, but also in the higher State courts, and at various times in the Federal courts at Trenton and in New York City. He had a great horror of unjust convictions in the criminal courts, and a most hearty contempt for sensational petitions. Among the press clippings which he preserved at the beginning of his practice and carried about in his pocket were two which greatly impressed him. The first may in part account for the earnestness and vigor with which he always so endeavored to defend a client as to make sure the jury would give heed to a "reasonable doubt," and not convict an innocent man of a crime. The second was upon the great ease with which petitions could be procured, and it aided to prove to him that they were of no real significance, especially in criminal cases. During his early years of practice he had several students who admired him both as teacher and friend.

The rapidity with which Mr. Marsh rose in his profession, so far as admission to the various courts and the highest appointments within the gift of his native city would indicate, may be best gathered from the following dates: He was sworn in as an attorney on November 6, 1879. Three years later, at the corresponding term of court, which was at the earliest possible moment under the rules of the court, he was admitted as counsellor. Nine months previous to this, however, on February 6, 1882, he was appointed a Master in Chancery by Chancellor Runyon. On May 1, 1882, after but two and one-half years practice, he was appointed Corporation Counsel of the city of Plainfield, a position he retained through all administrations, Republican, Democratic, Independent and Prohibitionist, until his decease. On February 20, 1883, he was appointed Supreme Court Commissioner, which authorized him to take testimony upon reference. On December 15, 1886, he was admitted to practice before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New York. On March 15, 1887, he was admitted to practice before the Circuit Court of the United States for the Third Circuit, including New Jersey, and also the United States District Court, District of New Jersey. He was also a Special Master in Chancery. He also received the degree of Master of Arts from his *alma mater*, June 14, 1885.

Mr. Marsh was only twenty-five years of age when he was appointed Corporation Counsel of the city of Plainfield by Hon. L. V. F. Randolph, who was then mayor. Undoubtedly he was the youngest man ever appointed to the responsible position of Corporation Counsel in any city in the State of New Jersey, and few

Gary A. March

Mrs. Craig A. Marsh

have received such an appointment when they were simply attorneys and not counsellors. But the result justified the appointment to a remarkable degree. From the outset his written legal opinions to the municipal body were brief or lengthy, as the occasion demanded; were lucid, were exact, and were always accepted as correct law. The questions submitted to him for his determination in writing by the Common Council were numerous and varying, and they concerned the acceptance and regulation of dedicated property, assessment and revocation of taxes, terms and duties of the city officials, extra compensations of officials, authority of the city over shade trees in the streets, the powers of council over the liquor question, duties of election officers, power to sprinkle streets at public expense, the legality of votes when the voters had temporarily removed their residence, and hundreds of similar questions, many of which required tedious and exhaustive consideration. It is doubtful if any other counsel in the State ever had more puzzling questions to settle, or gave as close attention to the duties of the office. Besides his numerous written opinions, he was constantly called upon by the various city officials, chairmen of committees and heads of departments, including the Chief of Police, for instructions upon almost every conceivable municipal topic. Their rule of conduct in cases of doubt was invariably that which was laid down to them explicitly by the Corporation Counsel. He also was interviewed on all manner of interesting public questions by the reporters of the press. During the first five years of his counselship he attended all meetings of the "City Fathers," but afterward, finding it was too much of a drain upon his time, and not based upon any necessity, he only attended meetings under a previous arrangement, or when sent for. Summing up his conduct in the office of counsel of his native city, it clearly appears that in the advice he tendered, and in the dignified, straightforward course he pursued, he always did that which he believed to be for the best interests of the municipality and its citizens, while doing injustice to no one, and that he could not tolerate even the suspicion of performing a dishonorable official act. It is said of him that he had accomplished as much as many accomplish at eighty years of age.

Mr. Marsh, needless to say, exerted a great influence on the affairs of his native city; his work was widely extended, and although he has passed on from the scene of his earthly labor his influence is felt and recognized. He was public-spirited and progressive, ever ready to forward a movement that tended toward morality, always anxious that right principles in politics and citizenship should be in the ascendant, always mindful of those little attentions to the older members of the bar to whom he looked as ensamples of cultured intelligence, always eager to increase the standards of professional character among young attorneys. Upon the announcement at the legislative session of 1892 that a bill was introduced to legalize race-track gambling and that it would probably pass, Mr. Marsh, with the late Rev. E. M. Rodman and one or two others, called a public meeting at Music Hall, Plainfield, which was presided over by Mayor Gilbert, and at it Mr. Marsh spoke with a fearlessness, vigor and burning eloquence that he seldom, if ever, surpassed. But the act passed, and there was nothing to do save wait another year, and then if possible elect such men to the legislature as would secure its repeal. Accordingly the Plainfield Branch of the State Citizens' League was organized, and Mr. Marsh prepared its constitution and was

one of the active members of its executive committee. In 1904 Mr. Marsh was elected president of the Union County Bar Association, was reëlected in 1905, and in 1906 declined to allow his name to be used. Notwithstanding this, he was unanimously elected and served for the year 1906. He was a charter member of the State Bar Association; during the years from 1901 to 1906 he served as a member, and later as chairman of the committee on admissions, on the committee for the improvement of the judicial system, and on the committee on legal education. In 1906-07 he was a member of the board of directors, and from 1908 to 1909 he was second vice-president. From then until his death he was on the special committee upon the judiciary amendments, and the committee on ethics and grievances. He was a member of the Union County Lincoln Association, and a member of its executive committee. A large number of clubs and associations were incorporated through Mr. Marsh, who prepared the necessary papers. In 1881, when the Plainfield Public Library was formed, Mr. Marsh was one of its first board of directors. He was interested in the public park of the city, and the Town Improvement Association, of whose advisory committee he was a member, also had his earnest support, and his contribution of time, thought and money. So did the Children's Home, Muhlenberg Hospital, and other similar institutions. He was a member of Anchor Lodge, No. 149, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was installed May 25, 1886, passed October 26, 1886, raised November 23, 1886; made senior deacon, 1888; senior warden, 1889; worshipful master, January 14, 1890; retired and became past worshipful master, December 28, 1890. On February 23, 1892, he was presented by the lodge with an elaborate and costly jewel accompanied by an apron. He was made a thirty-second degree Mason, January 7, 1888. He was also a member of the Plainfield High School Alumni Association, Union College and Columbia Law School Alumni associations, City Bar Association of Plainfield, International Law Association, New York Law Institute, Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, Plainfield, Watchung Hunt, Riding and Driving, Park and Sangerbund clubs, Mattano Club of Elizabeth, Citizens' League, State Charities Aid Association, Plainfield Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Plainfield Young Men's Christian Association and the McAll Mission. In politics he was always a Republican.

Mr. Marsh was a personal friend and admirer of Rev. Dr. A. V. V. Raymond, when the latter was pastor of Trinity Reformed Church, Plainfield, the friendship dating from their college days at Schenectady. Previous to Dr. Raymond's call to Plainfield in 1881, Mr. Marsh had gone to the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which his mother was a member and in which he was baptized as a child, but he then felt it incumbent to change to Trinity, and he continued to attend there until Dr. Raymond went to Albany, in 1887. Then he immediately returned to the Crescent Avenue Church, and continued to worship there until his death, and was a most faithful attendant upon its services. His reading, aside from the law, was always of an elevating character, and of all the poets, Shakespeare easily stood first in his affections. He was a careful reader of good newspapers, and from his college days cut out the best articles and preserved them. He was a lover of good music, had a natural ear for music, and possessed a fine bass voice, and was a fine performer on the flute. The recreation from which he received

Moore

most pleasure in later years was that of horseback riding, which he felt was the means of greatly benefitting his health.

Mr. Marsh married, January 10, 1877, Mary Catherine, daughter of Ransom Baldwin and Elizabeth Ann (Winne) Moore, formerly of Troy, New York, where she was born, although then residing at Olivet, Michigan. Mr. Moore was a publisher in Troy, the firm in 1851 being Merriam & Moore. Later Mr. Merriam left the firm, and Mr. Moore continued the business under the name of Moore & Nimes, until 1869. This was the first firm to manufacture terrestrial and celestial globes. In 1870 Mr. Moore removed to Michigan, and there established a private banking house. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh were the parents of one child, Craig Adams Jr., born March 3, 1878, died July 9, 1879.

Upon the death of Mr. Marsh, which occurred November 12, 1910, in commemoration of his life and professional character, and as a recognition of his faithful service, a proclamation was issued by the mayor that the public buildings be draped for thirty days, and official action was also taken by the common council and many other public bodies. The press of the city and State published editorial tributes, and many expressions of regret and appreciation of his personal worth and fidelity to his trust were received from members of the bar and others. Letters were received from ex-Chancellor William J. Magie, ex-Justice Bennet Van Syckel, ex-Justice Gilbert Collins, Judge Benjamin A. Vail, Judge Edward S. Atwater, Vice-Chancellor Frederic W. Stevens, Hon. John Ulrich, Mr. Joseph C. Allen, Mr. Richard V. Lindabury, Mr. Frank Bergen, Mr. Halsey M. Barrett, Mr. Jackson E. Reynolds, ex-Mayor John H. Van Winkle, Mr. George S. Clay, Justice William P. Rudd, ex-Mayor L. V. F. Randolph, ex-Mayor Alexander Gilbert, ex-Mayor William L. Saunders and Rev. Charles A. Eaton, D. D. Personal letters were also received from Mayor Charles J. Fisk, Dr. George W. Endicott, Mr. E. E. Phillips, Hon. S. S. Swackhamer, President Charles A. Richmond, Hon. Bartow S. Weeks, Justice Samuel Kalisch, Hon. Henry C. Pitney, ex-Justice Van Syckel, ex-Justice Gilbert Collins, Hon. P. R. von Mindon, Mr. F. J. Hubbard, Mr. James L. Griggs and Mrs. Dempsey. The following is the tribute of respect from ex-Chancellor William J. Magie:

When Mr. Marsh came to the bar, he had the good sense to perceive that he did not know all the law. He therefore entered upon a course of systematic reading and study, which, he has told me, he continued to do even in the midst of his active practice. He thus acquired an extensive knowledge of legal principles. He possessed the tact and acquired the facility of applying those principles in the actual conduct of affairs, and particularly to the facts of the cases in which he was employed. When his clients discovered his sound knowledge and his ability in managing their affairs, success came to him almost at once. It came so rapidly that it might have overwhelmed a less methodical and industrious man. That was not the case with him.

No pressure of business ever permitted him to appear before any Court with a case unprepared. He disclosed in every case that he not only familiarized himself with the points on which he could rely, but he was prepared to meet the points which his opponent might present. He, therefore, early obtained what is sometimes called "the ear of the Court," by which I mean no favoritism or partiality of the Judges but their feeling that, when he presented a case, what he said was entitled to consideration.

He had not only convictions, but the courage of his convictions. He was not shaken by the arguments of his opponents or even by the suggestions of the Court. He maintained his positions with courteous persistence, but if the Court ruled against him he submitted with dignity. With his natural ability, his acquired knowledge and his diligence, he attained a position among the foremost of the Bar of the whole State.

I have not infrequently called the attention of students at law and the younger members of the

Bar to the career of Mr. Marsh as an example which they might well follow. When he had attained success and established an excellent practice, he did not leave the place of his birth and residence for any great city. He remained among his own people, and, under those circumstances, built up a practice of which he had reason to be proud, and which, no doubt, was as remunerative as the average practice of the leading lawyers in the great cities, when the increase of expense is taken into consideration. His continued residence in Plainfield further enabled him to exercise a valuable influence in the management of the affairs of the community, which is rarely if ever obtained by a lawyer in the hurry of practice in a large city.

Mr. Marsh was essentially a high-minded man. He did not think or act in a narrow way. He brought every question to the test of probity and honor, and no one ever met him without feeling that he was a man to be implicitly trusted.

The following is a tribute from ex-Justice Gilbert Collins:

I came to know Craig A. Marsh soon after his admission to the Bar, and watched his career with interest. Meeting him frequently when we were both in attendance at the Courts of Trenton waiting for causes to come on for argument, our acquaintance soon developed into a friendship which strengthened with the passing years. I met him both as opposing and as associate counsel in litigation, and acquired a great respect for his ability as a lawyer, which was tested when we were associates. One is prone to overestimate an adversary; but association brings out the strength or weakness of a colleague. Later, I had the opportunity to observe Mr. Marsh from a judicial point of view, and still later, upon my return to the practice of the law, I was thrown with him considerably in the maturity of his powers.

The keynote of his work as a lawyer was its thoroughness. He considered a legal question in every aspect, and overlooked nothing that could bear upon it. After he had decided to accept a client's retainer, he spared no effort for effective service. His preparation, either for attack or defense, was remarkable. I never knew him to be taken unawares in the trial of a cause; every movement of his opponent was anticipated, and he was ready with his response. If anything, he was too particular in preparation for a trial or hearing, and in conducting it, thus entailing undue strain upon the nervous force. I remember hearing an associate on the Bench say of him: "Mr. Marsh tries his cases with a microscope." This was not intended for disparagement, for the same Judge had a very high estimate of the ability of Mr. Marsh, and once, when an appointment of Vice Chancellor was in contemplation, I heard him say that if he had the selection Mr. Marsh would be his choice.

In his non-professional life also, Mr. Marsh was admirable. A good citizen, a tender husband, benevolent and public-spirited, he worthily filled a place in a community where much is exacted from those who would win honor and affection. He was a man of varied culture and experience, not confined to the somewhat narrow lines of his profession. Despite his busy life, he found time for his annual vacation abroad, and enjoyed it to the utmost.

Altogether he was a man who filled out the measure of life in its fullness, and his early taking-off is much to be deplored.

The following is a tribute from Mr. Richard V. Lindabury:

I admired Mr. Marsh very much, not only on account of his high character, but for his legal ability, which I considered of the first order. Indeed, he was second to none as an advocate in this State. If Mr. Marsh had gone out into the larger fields of legal practice, he would have taken rank in the public estimation with the best lawyers in the country.

The following is an extract from the personal letter of Hon. Henry C. Pitney:

I esteemed him as one of my most cherished friends. Of late years I have not been in the way of seeing him often, but I have a delightful recollection of a short visit with him just before he took his annual trip abroad in 1909, as well as our several social meetings in London. He has left the memory of a well-spent, honorable life.

The foregoing sketch was compiled from the book entitled "Life of Craig A. Marsh," written by A. V. D. Honeyman, editor of the New Jersey Law Journal.

JOHNSON, Judge John Lawrence,

Lawyer, Jurist, Progressive Citizen.

It cannot be denied that members of the bar have been more prominent factors in public affairs than any other class in

the community, and this is but the natural result of causes which are manifest and which require no explanation. The ability and training which qualify one to practice law, also qualify him in many respects for duties which lie outside the strict path of his profession, and which touch the general interests of society. The keen discernment and the habits of logical reasoning and of arriving at accurate deductions so necessary to the successful lawyer enable him to view correctly important public questions and to manage intricate business affairs successfully. Holding marked prestige among the members of the bar of the State of New Jersey, the late Judge John Lawrence Johnson, of Verona, Essex county, was for many years numbered among its leading practitioners, and his connection with its litigated interests was of a most important and extensive character. Not only did he attain to an eminent position in connection with his chosen calling, but his marked intellectuality and fitness for leadership was beneficially felt in other directions, especially in the field of education. He was a man remarkable in the breadth of his wisdom, in his indomitable perseverance and his strong individuality, and he possessed a weight of character, a native sagacity, a farseeing judgment and a fidelity of purpose that commanded the respect of all.

Judge John Lawrence Johnson, of Scotch-Irish descent, and son of William Pitt and Abigail Adaline (Bell) Johnson, was born at Heuvelton, St. Lawrence county, New York, May 16, 1847, and died March 25, 1915, at his home in Verona, Essex county, New Jersey. From his earliest years he was of an earnest and studious disposition, and made the best use of the limited educational advantages offered by the schools of his native town, and the study of mathematics always had an especial attraction for him. Having reached a stage where the schools of Heuvelton no longer benefited him, he became a student of the New York Gouverneur Seminary, and then entered the State Normal Academy at Albany, from which he was graduated January 31, 1871. In the same year he went to Verona, New Jersey, with which town his subsequent life was identified. For a time he was engaged in teaching school, then was appointed tutor of mathematics in the famous Stevens School of Technology in Hoboken, New Jersey, and in 1873 was offered and accepted the tutorship of mathematics in the high school at Newark, and during his incumbency of this office he introduced many improvements in the system of instruction which have been approved by competent judges and have been adopted by other institutions of a similar kind. Many of his pupils are at the present day filling positions of responsibility and honor, and it is one of their pleasurable memories that they were at one time under the tuition of Judge Johnson.

An ardent spirit of laudable ambition would not, however, permit Mr. Johnson to rest content in this limited field for his activities. For a long time he had felt that in the legal profession he would be able to accomplish more for the general good than in any other line of activity, and he had read law with avidity for some time. With the idea that in the west, a rapidly growing country, an ambitious young man could advance with proportionate rapidity, he went to Iowa in 1876, and in the same year was admitted to the bar. He did not, however, find conditions for advancement there as he had been led to expect, and accordingly returned to Newark at the end of six months and resumed his duties as Professor of Mathematics in the High School, retaining this position until 1883, when he resigned it in order to assume the

duties and responsibilities of public office. In that year he had been appointed by Governor George C. Ludlow as one of the lay judges of the Essex County Court of Common Pleas for a term of five years, and, while faithfully discharging the duties of his public office, entered his name as a law student in the office of the late Aram G. Sayre, and was admitted to the bar of the New Jersey Supreme Court, February 7, 1886. His term of office as lay judge expired in 1888, and he at once opened an office for private practice in Newark, where his prestige as a judge resulted in his obtaining a large and lucrative practice in a comparatively short period of time, and this increased consistently in the course of years. Some years later, when the increased demands of his growing clientele made it impossible for Judge Johnson to personally take charge of all the cases entrusted to him, he admitted Scott Germain to a partnership, and the firm practiced under the style of Johnson & Germain.

When Judge Johnson took up his residence in Verona, it was but a small hamlet, and he took a prominent part in the development which resulted in its first growing into a village, and then becoming incorporated with borough privileges. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, of Newark, having served this lodge as past master; and was a member of Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar. Every movement, whether moral, educational or religious, had his earnest and undivided support.

Judge Johnson married (first) in 1872, Sarah Alice, who died in 1879, a daughter of Stephen Personette, of French Huguenot descent, and by this marriage there were two children. He married (second) in November, 1880, Alice L. Thornton, and this union was blessed with one child, Maria J.

Nowhere are the evidences of Judge Johnson's public-spiritedness and his ability to accomplish public benefits more easily recognized than in the town which he chose for his home. The very trolley by which one reaches Verona is a monument to his energy and ability. The Erie train, as it winds its way along the undulating western hill, also pays tribute to the man who worked hard and long for its coming. No one put a higher value upon town improvements than did this man, who also loved the birds, and yearly provided for their food in his plantings. No one so utterly disregarded his own fatigue in the battle to win. Neither time nor money nor strength counted—to secure was all. Judge Johnson planned and accomplished the first brick school house. He was the inspiration and founder of the First Presbyterian Church in Verona, and its principal financial support during the struggle of its first few years. He secured the money for the first Public Library in Verona, which was placed in the new brick school house. Later he gave generously in ability and support to the Library, which has since become the Free Public Library of Verona, housed in the public school, which has twice been enlarged since Judge Johnson planted the trees in front of the first brick school house. For years he was the president of the Board of Education and always maintained an interest in school affairs. The school children were his friends, and he was theirs—a loyal champion always. The Verona Building and Loan Association was started and organized by him, and he was its counsel for many years.

RICHARDS, Uriah French, Ph. G.,

Exemplary Citizen and Business Man.

Tracing his ancestry to England and Wales, and to the early colonial settlement of West Jersey and in Pennsylvania to the

coming of William Penn, Mr. Richards inherited the best blood of that early period, and to the sturdy virtues of his Quaker ancestors added those traits of character that ennobled his life and made him a man beyond reproach. He had mingled in his veins the blood of the strong French, Richards, Jones and Heulings families of Burlington and Gloucester counties, families that in church, state and business have been eminent for two and one-half centuries of American residence.

His father, Jeremiah J. Richards, son of John and Priscilla (Jones) Richards, was born near Swedesboro, New Jersey, 11 mo. 7, 1809, died at his home, "Eagle-point Farm," near Red Bank, Gloucester county, New Jersey, and was buried in the Friends' burying ground, Woodbury, New Jersey. He married, November 10, 1836, Sarah Heulings French, born 4 mo. 19, 1807, died at her residence on North Third street, Camden, 12 mo. 31, 1882, daughter of Uriah and Mary (Ivins) French, and a descendant of Thomas French, of England, a persecuted member of the Society of Friends. Children: Isaac French; Mary F., married John S. W. Johnson, of Camden, New Jersey; George Washington; Albert; John; Uriah French, of further mention. Of these children, Mrs. Mary French Johnson is the only survivor. The French ancestry of Uriah French Richards follows.

Thomas French, the founder, was born in October, 1639, and was baptized November 3, following, at the Church of Saints Peter and Paul, Nether Heyford, Northamptonshire, England. He early became a member of the then new religious sect, the Society of Friends, being actively identified therewith, and at different times paid in suffering the penalty of his faith, serving several terms in prison for refusal to pay tithes. He came to America in the ship "Kent," sailing from London about August 1, 1680, and settled upon a tract of six hundred acres of good land lying along the banks of Rancocas creek, about four miles from Burlington, New Jersey. He prospered, increased his holdings to two thousand acres, and for twenty years was a leading citizen of the county, was twice married and reared a large family of children, including four sons, all of whom were trained in ways of sobriety, industry, and religion, they in turn founding families in whom the same strong traits of character were manifest. His first wife, Jane Atkins, he married in England; his second wife, Elizabeth Stanton, was a member of Philadelphia Meeting (Monthly), Society of Friends.

Charles French, third son of the founder and his first wife, was born in England, March 20, 1671. He administered his father's estate, and in this connection visited England in 1699 and several times thereafter. He was a prosperous farmer, a man of prominence, and had interests in both Burlington and Gloucester counties. He was twice married, and left male issue.

Charles (2) French, son of Charles and his first wife, Elinor, was born August 12, 1714, died January 15, 1785. He settled in Moorestown, New Jersey, about 1740, where he became a landowner and overseer of Chester Meeting, Moorestown, and active in the affairs of the Society of Friends. In 1771 he purchased one thousand acres of "land and swamp," with saw-mill, farm houses, etc., located about three miles from Mullica Hill, New Jersey. His will shows that at the time of his death he was a man of large possessions, and the records cite his intelligent attention to public affairs. He married Ann, daughter of Jacob and Ann (Harrison) Clement, a descendant of

Gregory Clement, of London, England, member of the Cromwell Parliament, and one of the judges who tried and convicted Charles I. in 1648. Maternally she was a granddaughter of Samuel Harrison, mariner, of Gloucester county, New Jersey, who tradition says was a son or grandson of General Thomas Harrison, one of the signers of the death warrant of Charles I. and who was executed after the Restoration.

Samuel French, second son of Charles (2) and Ann (Clement) French, was born in Waterford township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, September 17, 1748, died July 8, 1814. He became a large landowner, prosperous farmer, and public man, serving in the New Jersey Legislature from Gloucester county in 1795-96-97, 1800-01-02. He was devoted in his allegiance to the Society of Friends, and throughout a manhood of half a century manifested the qualities of his conscientious, vigorous, industrious, and honorable ancestry. He married Sarah, daughter of Jacob (2) and Agnes (Buckman) Heulings, of Evesham township, Burlington county, New Jersey. She was a great-granddaughter of William Buckman, who came to Pennsylvania in 1682 with William Penn in the "Welcome," also a great-granddaughter of William Heulings, a justice of the peace for Burlington county in 1703.

Uriah French, eldest son of Samuel and Sarah (Heulings) French, was born July 13, 1770, died September 27, 1825, "fifty minutes past three o'clock in the afternoon." He was his father's assistant for several years on the farm and saw-mill property located near Mullica Hill, New Jersey, and although inheriting this property in 1814, he sold it within the same year. About 1817 he moved to Swedesboro, New Jersey, where he engaged in mercantile business and resided until shortly before his death in 1825. His home and store was a large brick building with commodious basement built about 1784, a wharf a few feet from the basement door extending into Raccoon creek affording facilities for receiving and shipping goods. He married Mary, daughter of Isaac (3) and Hannah (Tilton) Ivins, of Salem county, New Jersey. Her great-grandfather, Isaac Ivins, for half a century kept a general store and trading post at Georgetown, which was the resort of Indian and white trappers. Mary Ivins French survived her husband, and spent her widowed years at Mullica Hill. Sarah Heulings, daughter of Uriah and Mary (Ivins) French, married Jeremiah J. Richards, of previous mention.

Uriah French Richards, youngest child of Jeremiah J. and Sarah Heulings (French) Richards, was born at Mickleton, New Jersey, March 27, 1847, died in Montreal, Canada, March 4, 1915. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and naturally had a predilection for the drug business, with which the name French is so intimately and prominently connected. He entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and was graduated from that institution with honors, Ph. G., class of 1871. Immediately after graduation he was given a position in the wholesale drug business of which his maternal uncle, Clayton French, was the head, and to his college training added the knowledge of the practical side of the drug business. He was very industrious and observant, and after gaining the necessary experience formed a partnership with Dr. Armstrong and opened a drug store in Camden, New Jersey, there conducting a very successful business for several years under the firm name of Richards & Armstrong. This firm finally dissolved, Mr. Richards then opening a store at No. 309 Market street, where for many years he conducted a prosperous business. He was one of the

George C. Thurmay

best known men in the drug trade in Camden, his store one of the finest in the city. He built up an enviable reputation for the purity and reliability of his preparations, and gained the public confidence as an honorable, upright business man and citizen. Not long prior to his death he retired from the retail drug trade, closed out his interests in Camden, and accepted a position as traveling salesman for a wholesale drug firm of Baltimore. While in Montreal in the interests of his firm he was suddenly stricken by death. During his Camden residence he took a deep interest in all that affected the city, and bore his full share of responsibility. He served in the National Guard as a member of the Sixth Regiment, and was keenly alive to his duties as a citizen, but neither sought nor accepted public office. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church, and deeply interested in the Sunday school, where he was the instrument of much good.

His body was brought to Camden by his only living sister, Mary French Johnson, and lovingly laid at rest in Evergreen Cemetery.

MURRAY, George Crawford,

Ideal Citizen, Legislator.

The late George Crawford Murray, of Middletown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, was one of those men whose lives and characters are of inestimable value as exemplars of what worthy lives should be. His ambition was ever along the worthiest lines and his whole life was devoted to the highest and best ideals. His nature was of singular sweetness, openness and sincerity. He had a profound knowledge of human nature, and was ever thoughtful for the welfare of his fellow beings. His family, which was of Scotch descent, was resident in New Jersey from about the middle of the eighteenth century.

Joseph Murray, great-grandfather of George Crawford Murray, came to New Jersey from Londonderry, Ireland, with his mother, Elizabeth. His house, which is still standing, was built with a very solid foundation, also the barn, constructed about the same time. He was enrolled as a private in the First Regiment Monmouth Militia, recorded in Trenton as follows: "State of New Jersey, Office of Adjutant-General, Trenton, March 26th, 1895. It is certified that the records of this office show that Joseph Murray served as a Private in the First Regiment, Monmouth County, New Jersey, Militia in the Revolutionary War, and that he was killed by Tories at Middletown, Monmouth County, New Jersey, June 8, 1780. (Seal). William S. Stryker, Adjutant-General." He was a plain, strong, fearless, straight-forward patriot, and was respected and trusted by his officers and comrades. He was buried in a little plot on his own farm, but his remains were moved October 16, 1855, by his grandson, William W. Murray, and on his headstone is the inscription: "Died in the service of his country." Mr. Murray married, about 1767, Rebecca Morris. Children: William, of further mention; James, at one time in the business of masons' supplies in New York City, later of Rossville, Staten Island, where his descendants still live, married Alice ———; Joseph, owner of much land in New Jersey, resided and was in business in New York City in 1833; two daughters, the younger of whom married ——— Havens, and moved to Southern New Jersey.

William Murray, eldest son of Joseph and Rebecca (Morris) Murray, was born August 16, 1771, and died January 25, 1834. He was but nine years old when his father died, and at once was obliged to assist in the support of his mother and the younger children. He was apprenticed to learn the mason's trade, but did

not follow this calling in later life. He had a team in 1792, and while working with this at plowing, he devoted every moment of his spare time to the study of bookkeeping, mathematics and surveying. He purchased his farm in Middletown village, April 11, 1815, paying $9,000, and later in the same year opened the store, which was conducted under the firm name of William Murray & Son. He was successful in both enterprises, and carried on both operations along the most progressive lines. The State Bank at Middletown Point was organized in 1830, and on January 2, 1832, Mr. Murray was elected as a director of this institution, and at the time of his death was one of the largest shareholders. He was postmaster of Middletown, and for many years trustee of the Middletown Baptist Church. August 20, 1832, Mr. Murray sold to the Baptist church, land back of it, to be used for a cemetery, and reserved a plot for himself. Mr. Murray married, December 2, 1792, Anna Schenck, born October 9, 1770, died August 17, 1822. Children: William W., of further mention; Eliza, married James Layton, of Chapel Hill and Hedden's Corners, a descendant of William Laiton or Layton, one of the Middletown patentees; James W., married Maria Lufburrow, and received the old Murray place on Poricy Brook; Sisera Ann, married Joseph Frost; Joseph Washington, died in his third year.

William W. Murray, son of William and Anna (Schenck) Murray, was born November 30, 1794, and died June 1, 1865. His education was the ordinary one of a country school, but he early displayed especial ability as a penman, bookkeeper and accountant. He became associated in business with his father in 1815, the firm name being William Murray & Son, and upon the death of the latter, continued the farming and mercantile interests alone. When the towns of Keyport and Red Bank were developed, all business was taken from Middletown, and the farm was rented to successive tenants, who allowed it to fall into bad condition. For many years Mr. Murray was postmaster of Middletown, and a trustee of the Baptist church, holding this office until his death. He and his wife greatly appreciated the value of a good education, and gave their children the best advantages that lay in their power. Mr. Murray married, November 20, 1817, Mary Crawford, born January 12, 1800, a daughter of George and Eleanor Crawford; great-great-granddaughter of the first John Crawford, of Middletown; and a descendant of Roelif Martinse Schenck, of Long Island; also of the Rev. Obadiah Holmes, of Rhode Island; and of Sheriff Daniel Hendrickson. Children: Lavinia, married James M. Hoagland, of the Dutch family of that name in Somerset county, New Jersey; Eleanor Crawford, married Henry G. Scudder, of Huntington, Long Island, a descendant of Thomas Scudder, the first emigrant of that name in Salem in 1635; George Crawford, whose name heads this sketch.

George Crawford Murray, only son and youngest child of William W. and Mary (Crawford) Murray, was born in Middletown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, January 3, 1827, and died there, November 24, 1884. He was but three years of age when his education was commenced in the school conducted by Mr. Austin, in a small building located in Dr. Edward Taylor's garden, opposite the east side of the Episcopal church, in Middletown. He also studied under Mr. Austin, in the old Franklin Academy. At the age of thirteen years he became a student at the Washington Institute, in New York City, and was there prepared for entrance to Yale College, now Yale University, under the preceptorship of Timothy Dwight Porter. He felt that his especial weak-

ness was mathematics, and with the energy and ambition so characteristic of him from his earliest years, determined to pursue this study by himself. So successful was he in his efforts in this direction that, one year later (1841), he passed his entrance examination to Yale in this branch successfully. September 30, 1843, he received "Professor Playfair's Works" "from the President and Fellows of Yale to George C. Murray, for excelling in the Solution of Mathematical Problems." In 1845 he was graduated as the youngest member of his class. By means of living plainly and economically upon the competent allowance he received from his father during his college years, he was enabled to put aside a handsome sum of money which he devoted to the purchase of standard works for a well chosen library. Following is an example of the esteem in which he was held by his classmates. One of them wrote: "My Dear Murray—An intimate acquaintance with you during the past year has served only to increase the feelings of high esteem which I have always entertained for you, and I regret exceedingly that I am so soon to part with one whose honesty of purpose, integrity of principle, united with real solid worth has won my admiration." His classmates expressed their estimate of his character in a series of farewell autographs, in which the words most frequently occurring were "integrity of character."

Science and engineering would have been the branches chosen by Mr. Murray had he followed his own inclinations, and he was eminently fitted to achieve success in these fields. But the wishes of his parents were ever a paramount consideration with him, and it was their desire that he fit himself for either a legal or medical profession. Having decided upon law, he studied for almost a year with Peter D. Vroom, of Trenton, New Jersey, and then with the Hon. George Wood, of New York City, and was admitted to practice in the latter State, January 8, 1849. He then returned to Yale College, and there took a post-graduate course in analytical chemistry, in the new scientific department of the college. Returning to his home in August, 1850, he again yielded to the solicitations of his parents, who desired him to abandon professional work of any kind, and devote himself to agricultural pursuits. Repugnant as the idea was to his finely trained and developed mind, his filial devotion gained the day and he became a farmer. The energy and earnestness which had characterized his years of study did not fail him in this new field of industry, and he pursued all the distasteful details of farm life with thoroughness and a careful attention to detail, and applied to them original ideas, developed in his scientifically trained mind. Many of these ideas were adopted by others, and some of them changed slightly to meet altered conditions, are in use at the present time. While superintending some work in a marl pit, at Groom's Hill, on his farm, Mr. Murray, in February, 1858, had one of his feet crushed by the caving in of a mass of frozen earth, and, as Dr. Willard Parker, the eminent surgeon of New York who was called in consultation, said: "Young man, your clean, temperate life will save you and prevent the loss of that foot." The accident, however, caused a permanent lameness which necessitated the use of crutches for some time, and he was never able to walk without the aid of a strong cane. The larger part of his work on the farm was accomplished, thereafter, on horseback. Throughout his life he was an intense sufferer as a result of this accident, but bore his sufferings with admirable patience,

and was always cheerful and uncomplaining.

Mr. Murray was a keen observer of current events, and for some years prior to the outbreak of the Civil War he compiled several volumes of notes of speeches made by himself and others, having a bearing on the subject, and these are of great local interest to Monmouth county. He was frequently the orator of the day on public occasions, one of these, on which he delivered a particularly stirring and patriotic address, being May 26, 1861, when the people of Middletown erected a huge flagpole and raised a handsome flag. At the celebration, July 4, 1861, Mr. Murray made an eloquent and impassioned speech in favor of an undivided Union. On numerous other occasions he was equally convincing and patriotic. While a strong supporter of Democratic principles, Mr. Murray never allowed himself to be bound by party ties, but had the courage of his convictions, and did not hesitate to voice them, even at the expense of personal disadvantage. He was elected to the Legislature of New Jersey in the fall of 1861 and took an active part in the sessions. He served as a member of the committee on education, and the committee on the State Library. During this session the railroad companies were active in their efforts to obtain legislation which should be to their advantage, and in pursuance of this idea many fine dinners were given, to which Mr. Murray was also invited. After repeated and constant refusals on his part he was notified that if he did not come of his own accord, he would be compelled to attend by means of force. His reply was "that he would not accept the invitation; that he would be in his room at the appointed hour, but he wished to inform them that the first man who attempted to lay his hands upon him would do so at his own peril." He remained unmolested until the close of the term of office. While he was debarred from active service in the army or navy by reason of his lameness, Mr. Murray was nevertheless an active worker in the cause of the Union. By means of public addresses, by public debate, in which he never lost his self control, his influence was wide spread and a beneficial one. When the severity of the Draft Act of 1863 fell upon the poor men of his community, mostly upon the poor fishermen and the naturalized Irishmen, they appealed to him, their friend, for aid, knowing well that if there was help for them it would be found. In February, 1864, he obtained the endorsement of several prominent men of the town, and was thus enabled to draw a large sum of money from the Middletown Bank to be used for the purchase of substitutes for the poor men of the town who had been drafted, and whose families would be threatened with starvation were the only provider for the family taken from them. Mr. Murray strapped this "bounty money" securely about his body and set out for Washington, February 27, 1864. During this trip of nearly two weeks he was almost afraid to snatch a few moments for much needed rest, owing to the desperate character of men who followed him constantly, in the hope of securing this money. In spite of all his efforts, Mr. Murray was not able to secure the exemption of all the men for whom he pleaded, and upon his return to his home he made immense sacrifices in his endeavor to support the families who were left destitute. A large share of his crops was bestowed in charity of this nature, and upon him was bestowed the well earned and well deserved title of the "Poor man's friend." As a judge of election after the war, Mr. Murray accepted those voters who were eligible according to the laws then in force. This was against the ideas of some of the politicians

and he was advised to leave his home, as his enemies would have him indicted for accepting illegal votes. He answered: "I will be right here on my place. If there is a grand jury in Monmouth county that will indict me for doing my duty, I am willing to stand my trial." And he remained at home until notified that the grand jury had refused to listen to the complaint against him.

During his absence in Washington he had been elected assessor for the township of Middletown, an office he filled with ability for a number of years. When land became valuable along the Shrewsbury river for summer residences, Mr. Murray with his usual interest in behalf of the poorer classes, found that the small owners were bearing the larger share of the taxation, and he determined to rectify this matter. This resulted, as might have been foreseen, in the making of many enemies among the richer owners, but this did not deter Mr. Murray from carrying out his intention, which he did successfully.

Upon the death of his father in 1865, Mr. Murray succeeded him as trustee of the Middletown Baptist Church, being the third generation in a direct line to hold this office, and in 1872, he was elected clerk of the board of trustees. In order to carry out the provisions of the will of his father, Mr. Murray was obliged to mortgage the farm, and his fortune was further decreased by the development of farming interests in the south and west. He abandoned conservative farming as being unproductive of pecuniary results, and commenced raising products easy of culture and requiring the least amount of labor. In many instances he supplanted the labor of human hands by machinery of his own invention, and during the period of ten years following the Civil War he made many experiments along the lines of increasing the commercial value of the products of his farm. A number of the experiments which he then made have since that time been taken into practical use, and have been productive of excellent results. He was neither extravagant nor a speculator, but in the scope of his work he was too far in advance of the times. He foresaw the fact that New Jersey would become a residential and commercial State rather than an agricultural one, but the time was not ripe for the successful carrying out of his ideas. When Monmouth county suffered heavy losses by the embezzlement of some tax collectors, Mr. Murray was active in the prosecution of George W. Patterson and Alvan B. Hallenbeck, tax collectors of Freehold and Middletown townships. In this matter he was acting deliberately against his private interests, as he was one of the bondsmen of Mr. Hallenbeck, but it was one of his fixed principles to place the public welfare above his private affairs, no matter at what cost to himself. Few believed that he was honest in his conduct of this matter, but he was upheld by the courage of his convictions. Having sustained other losses about the same time, Mr. Murray was unable to pay off the mortgage on his farm, and this was foreclosed in 1880. Bereft of all but his household goods, he again bravely took up the struggle for an existence, handicapped as he was by lameness and approaching old age. This struggle, brave as it was, lasted but a few years, as he died on Thanksgiving Day, 1884.

Mr. Murray married, February 27, 1855, Mary Catherine Cooper, born March 20, 1833, a daughter of James and Rebecca (Patterson) Cooper; granddaughter of George and Abigail (Oakley) Cooper, of Westchester county, New York; great-granddaughter of James and

Elizabeth (Douglas) Cooper, the latter a sister of Alexander Douglas, who earned fame at the battle of Trenton; and a descendant of "Benjamin Cooper, yeoman, late of ye Fresh Kills, Staten Island, now (1712) of Middletown, Monmouth county, New Jersey." Rebecca (Patterson) Cooper was the daughter of Judge Jehu and Hannah (Gordon) Patterson, the latter a great-granddaughter of Charles Gordon, one of the founders of old Tennent Church. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Murray: 1. Mary Crawford, became the wife of Dr. Ovid Allen Hyde, of Brooklyn, New York; children: Chester Ovid, and George Crawford, deceased. 2. Ella Cooper, became the wife of William T. Van Brunt, of Middletown, New Jersey; children: George Crawford, deceased; and Catherine M. 3. George Crawford, a practical electrician; married (first) Gertrude Whitman, of Brooklyn, New York; child, Gertrude Dorothy; married (second) Mary Daud, of Brooklyn, New York; children: Maria Daud and Anita.

PERRY, Capt. Samuel Edmund,

Lawyer, Legislator, National Guard Officer.

Although widely known by his military title, it was as a lawyer and public official that Captain Perry best served his native State. One of the old school of lawyers, he won the confidence of the judges of the higher and inferior courts, and many important causes were committed to his capable professional care. He was a member of the Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey bars, and practiced in all three States; but his greatest fame as a lawyer was won as a member of the Atlantic county bar in his native State, practicing in Atlantic City while living in a beautiful home at Somers Point. But he was claimed by and belonged to the entire county, where his labors as professional man and citizen resulted in great benefit to all. As a lawyer he won fame in the conduct of a number of cases famous in New Jersey Law Reports. Among the more celebrated cases in which he was counsel the following attracted unusual public attention: Burke *vs.* Tighe, a murder case; the Black Hussars case, growing out of the unwarranted cowardly attack upon Sheriff Gaunt, of Gloucester county; the case of Robert Elder, indicted for the murder of his father, near Hammonton, Captain Perry being senior counsel in association with former Judge Endicott; the defense of Eva Hamilton, in August, 1889, the last named case winning Captain Perry great fame, and placing him in the front rank of criminal lawyers. As a public official he made an enviable record, performing the duties of the offices of trust that were bestowed upon him with scrupulous fidelity. He was of most genial nature, with kindly word and pleasant smile for all. He gained worldly competence, and might have given himself long years of ease had he so desired, but he was so deeply interested in community affairs and so loath to deny his friends the legal aid they desired, that he continued "in the harness" until life's sands were nearly run. When, however, his last brief was filed, and he appeared before the Great Judge, it was with the confidence that his case was well prepared, that there was no flaw in the record, and that the verdict, "Well done, good and faithful servant," would be rendered.

Captain Perry inherited his strong character and unusual talents from an honored father and mother. His father, Edmund Perry, represented Hunterdon county in the New Jersey State Senate, and in 1861 was president of that body, and at one time served as acting governor entertaining President Lincoln. He was classed with the foremost men of his day, and ranked favorably with such prominent Jerseymen as Chancellor William-

son, United States Senator William Wright, Secretary Frederick Frelinghuysen, John P. Stockton, and Frederick C. Potts. Captain Perry's mother, Elizabeth D. (White) Perry, was an accomplished linguist and a noted amateur musician, also widely known through her contributions to magazines and periodicals. Her article against flogging in the United States navy created a sensation, and Commodore Stockton is credited with the statement that "that article did more to cause the abolishment of such punishment than any other agency." She wrote under her maiden name, Elizabeth D. White, and in the old "Columbia Magazine" and in other old time periodicals her articles may be found.

Samuel Edmund Perry, son of Edmund and Elizabeth D. (White) Perry, was born at New Hampton, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, May 7, 1849, died at Somers Point, Atlantic county, New Jersey, December 20, 1914. He was a student at Riverview Military Academy at Poughkeepsie, New York, then at Eagleswood, New Jersey, later pursuing a course at the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pennsylvania. He chose the profession of law, studied under Judge Randolph, of the New Jersey Supreme Court, and completed a course at Columbia Law School, New York City. After graduation he was admitted to the Connecticut bar, and began practice in the city of Hartford. He was subsequently engaged in practice in New York City in association with Judge Stephen D. Stevens, and later had offices with General Roger A. Pryor in New York. In 1877 he was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney, and in 1881 as a counsellor. He first practiced in New Jersey at Flemington, his native town, then spent a short time in practice at Lambertville, afterward moving to Atlantic City, where he won fame in his profession and continued in practice until life's course was nearly completed. He attained a prominence in Atlantic county unsurpassed by any and equalled by few. In Hunterdon county he had been solicitor for the Board of Freeholders, and at Lambertville was city solicitor. In Atlantic county he was Prosecutor of the Pleas for five years, appointed by Governor Werts in 1893. He was a special Master in Chancery, and sat as Advisory Master in the divorce case, Irwin *vs.* Irwin, of Chelsea, rendering a decision in favor of Mrs. Irwin. His private practice was very large, conducted from offices in the Currie building, Atlantic and South Carolina avenues, Atlantic City. He was counsel for the Atlantic City Hotel Men's Association, and was in close touch with the public at many points.

Captain Perry was an enthusiastic apostle of "Deeper Waterways," was chosen as delegate to many "Waterways" conventions, was delegate from New Jersey to the National Conference on Waterways held in Washington, and at the Deeper Waterways Association Convention held in Providence, Rhode Island, was elected vice-president of the association, the only officer elected from New Jersey.

Captain Perry, educated in military schools, ever cherished a fondness for the military branch of national defense. He was an active member of the long extinct Sea Coast Artillery Company, succeeded by Company F, of which he was captain until that, too, passed away.

In politics Captain Perry was an ardent Democrat, and as such was chosen journal clerk of the New Jersey House of Assembly in 1878, and in 1889 was elected a member of the Atlantic City Board of Education. He was appointed Prosecutor by Democratic Governor Werts in 1893, and in 1896 was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention that nominated William Jennings Bryan for presi-

dent, although the New Jersey delegation as a unit voted in opposition to that nomination under their instructions to support a "sound money" candidate.

He belonged to many fraternal associations and other organizations, including the legal associations, local, State, and national. He was the first exalted ruler of Atlantic City Lodge No. 276, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; was active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Improved Order of Heptasophs. At the laying of the cornerstone of Odd Fellows' Hall in Atlantic City, June 13, 1892, he was the orator of the day. He was greatly beloved in all the orders with which he was affiliated. He was long connected with the Volunteer Firemen's Association and was major and judge advocate of the Third Regiment New Jersey National Guard.

Captain Perry married (first) Adela Chambers, of New York City. He married (second) in 1879, Isabella Loomis, of Columbia county, New York, daughter of Eli and Mary Cozzens (Webster) Loomis, the latter a relative of Daniel Webster, and schoolmate of Charlotte Cushman. Mrs. Perry is a great-granddaughter of Major Cozzens, a Revolutionary officer, and is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, eligible to this society on both sides of her family. She continues her residence at the beautiful home at Somers Point.

SHEPARD, Frederick M.,

Financier, Humanitarian, Philanthropist.

The surname derived from the oldest occupation of men has been worthily borne by eminent men in many lands in every generation, but by none more worthily than by Frederick M. Shepard, a "Captain of Industry," banker, philanthropist and humanitarian, late of East Orange, New Jersey. Though not a native born son of New Jersey, he entered heartily into the business life of his adopted home, aided in the establishment of new interests, financial and industrial, also in philanthropy and religion left enduring monuments to his great public spirit. To his business sagacity the pure abundant water supply of East Orange is largely due, also the banking institution of the city. To his philanthropy Orange Memorial Hospital owes a debt of gratitude for the tuberculosis department, erected in memory of a dear son. To his religious fervor Munn Avenue (First) Presbyterian Church can ascribe much of its prosperity, while Elmwood Chapel Sunday School is a monument to his devotion and interest, his connection with that school forming one of the pleasant and interesting chapters of his life in East Orange.

Mr. Shepard was of the eighth American generation of the family founded in Massachusetts by Edward Shepard, a sea captain, about the year 1639. He was a descendant of an English family that bore arms: "Vert two shepherds' crooks in saltire or, between three lambs passant, two and one argent." Crest: "A mount vert thereon in front of two shepherds' crooks in saltire or, a lamb passant argent."

Frederick M. Shepard was born in Norfolk, Litchfield county, Connecticut, September 24, 1827, and died in East Orange, a son of John Andrus and Margaret J. (Mills) Shepard, of Norfolk, the former a member of the Connecticut legislature and postmaster. He attended public and private schools, completing his studies in the school conducted by the Rev. John F. Norton in Norfolk. He began business life as clerk in a Norfolk store, then spent some years in a similar capacity in a dry goods store in Hartford, Connecticut. In

1848, on arriving at legal age, he went to New York and there for five years was in the employ of Augustine Averill & Company, commission merchants. In 1853 he began his wonderfully successful career as a rubber manufacturer and merchant, a career that terminated only when the highest honor had been won, and his place at the head of the world's greatest rubber interests firmly established, and his worth recognized. He was elected secretary of the Union Rubber Company in 1853, later becoming its president. In 1864 he organized, in association with Joseph A. Minott, the Rubber Clothing Company, and in 1872, also in association with Mr. Minott, organized the Goodyear Rubber Company, and under Mr. Shepard's control. He was also president of the Lambertville Rubber Company; director of the National India Rubber Company of Rhode Island, of the United States Rubber Company, and of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Shepard resided in New York until 1868, and then purchased a residence on Munn avenue, East Orange, which he occupied in summer only until 1873, then sold his New York residence and thereafter made East Orange his permanent home. The original house was greatly enlarged and beautified within and without, and with its surroundings formed one of the most attractive homes in that city of beautiful residences.

For the first few years after locating in East Orange, Mr. Shepard took little interest in the life of that city except in its religious and philanthropic institutions. The Orange Water Company, chartered in 1867, had lain dormant, but in 1880 was revived, Mr. Shepard being one of the first and largest stockholders, and the first president, continuing in that office until his death. Under him a perfect system of supply and distribution was established, furnishing a pure and abundant supply, he, with his associate, Mr. Randall, bearing the early financial burden. While a pure and plentiful supply of water was the paramount idea, the returns in a financial sense have also proved satisfactory to the stockholders. He contributed largely to the erection of the Commonwealth building, and organized the East Orange Safe Deposit and Trust Company, whose vaults are in that building. He was the first president of the company, serving many years, then resigned, but accepted the office of vice-president. He aided in organizing the East Orange National Bank, was its president tor two years, and then retired, having seen that institution safe and surely on the road to success. He aided by influence and large contributions the Orange Memorial Hospital, and in memory of his son, Joseph Minott Shepard, erected the tuberculosis department of that valuable philanthropy. In memory of his childhood days, Mr. Shepard also established a water system in his native town of Norfolk in 1894, the Norfolk Water Company furnishing that town with an abundant supply of pure water drawn from Mountain Lake.

A Presbyterian in religion, Mr. Shepard on coming to East Orange became a member of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, also known as the First Presbyterian Church of East Orange. He served on the board of trustees for several years, and during his term the debt was extinguished that had been on the congregation since the erection of the church edifice in 1863. When Elmwood Chapel, a branch of the Munn Avenue Church, was proposed, Mr. Shepard by personal effort and generous contribution made its establishment possible. After the erection of the chapel he took deep personal interest in its welfare, especially in the Sunday school, serving as its superintendent from 1880. He devoted much time to its upbuilding, and saw its steady growth in

number and usefulness with the keenest pleasure. He was beloved by teachers and scholars, his connection with Elmwood Chapel and its Sunday school forming a most delightful feature of his life in East Orange, and one he reviewed with deep satisfaction. So lived a good man "diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." His life was one of construction and upbuilding. His fortune was fairly earned and rightly used. He did not let "his right hand know what his left hand was doing," and many of his benevolences and deeds of kindness were unknown save to those benefitted. But his deeds of public-spirited generosity, publicly performed as mentioned, were many, and stand as monuments to the memory of a "good man," and of one who stood every test demanded of American citizenship and of a manly character.

Mr. Shepard married, in September, 1854, Annie Clarissa, daughter of Theron Rockwell, of Colebrook, Connecticut, a descendant of Deacon William Rockwell, who came to Nantucket, Massachusetts, May 30, 1630, and founded one of the important Pilgrim families. Joseph Rockwell, of the fifth American generation, was one of the proprietors of Colebrook, Connecticut, and captain of the first militia company in the town. His son, Elijah Rockwell, was a lieutenant of the Revolution, justice of the peace, and town clerk of Colebrook for thirty-eight years. Theron Rockwell, his son, was a leather manufacturer of Colebrook and New York, a man of wealth and influence; he married Clarissa Treat, a descendant of Matthew Treat, of Connecticut, Annie Clarissa being the youngest child of that marriage.

Children of Frederick M. and Annie Clarissa (Rockwell) Shepard: Annie Rockwell; Frederick M., married Isabella Condit; Clara Margaret, married Alfred Boote; Joseph Minott, died in 1875; John Andrus; Edith Mills.

MACWITHEY, Amasa A., M. D.,

Physician, Highly Estimable Citizen.

The eminence of Dr. Amasa A. Macwithey, late of Pompton, Morris county, New Jersey, was conceded by all. His place in public confidence, esteem and honor, was secure. It was won by a life of unsullied integrity, of identification with educational and philanthropic interests, and of devotion to the public welfare. It is interesting to trace the factors in the making of such a career. Although "blood will tell," aristocracy of rank is unknown among us, and it is the aristocracy of culture, character and ability that will always have our respect.

Dr. Macwithey was born in Saratoga county, New York, December 15, 1819, and died at his home in Pompton, Morris county, New Jersey, in January, 1908, at the age of eighty-eight years. He was a son of John and Mary (Jeremiah) Macwithey, also natives of Saratoga county, the former a contractor and builder by occupation, who was employed in the construction of the Union College, in Schenectady, New York. Dr. Macwithey was reared in the latter place and acquired his literary education in its public schools, after which he followed the printer's trade in New York City for some years. He studied medicine under Dr. Isaac S. Smith, of New York City, and attended lectures at the New York University, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1843, his diploma being signed by Theodore Frelinghuysen, then chancellor of the university. Dr. Macwithey entered upon his professional career in New York City, where he remained until the year 1850, when he removed to Pompton, New Jersey, where he made his home and devoted his energies to the restoration of the sick. He was always a close student of his profession and, by careful and concentrated reading, kept abreast of the improvements which characterize the science

Amasa A. Macwithey, M. D.

of medicine. He was very successful in his work, and was the respected and honored family physician in many of the best homes in his section of the county. He belonged to the Morris County Medical Society, and was examining surgeon for the New York Mutual and the Manhattan Life Insurance companies many years.

Dr. Macwithey was a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Orange Lodge of Paterson, New Jersey. He was also a member of the United Friends, and in his political associations was a Republican, warmly espousing the principles of the Grand Old Party. He was connected in religious belief with the Reformed church, and served as elder of that congregation in Pompton.

Dr. Macwithey married (first) in 1844, Mary Helen Quinn, who died in 1880, a daughter of Robert Quinn, of New York City. He married (second) June 21, 1882, Isabel Nostrand, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Pierce) Nostrand, of New York City. Children by the first marriage: Edward L. C., who also became a physician in New York City, and is now deceased, as are his three sisters; he married Anna Belle Reamer, and they had one child: Edward Louis, who married Alice Linen, of Pompton. The only child of the second marriage was Herbert Alonzo. In his private life Dr. Macwithey was a man of high ideals and rare attainments. Intellectually he was a man of unusual force and influence, and all who came in contact with him felt the impress of his personality. He was a deep and constant student along many lines of research, and possessed a wide and accurate fund of information, which made him at all times a most interesting and instructive conversationalist. He loved his friends and delighted in their company, for there was in him none of the misanthrope. He had no personal enemies and provoked no one to enmity, for the simplicity and cordiality of his nature and manners invited friendship and disarmed enmity. His domestic life was exemplary, his home a genial and happy one, and he and his wife were held in the highest esteem by all. Such a life is a valuable asset to any community. To young men of ambition, industry and ability, it is an incentive to seek a career that will not serve selfish interests alone, but, by integrity of conduct and promotion of public good, to lead their age a little higher on humanity's upward path, which at last shall be crowned with the light of a perfect civilization.

IMLAY, Lewis Tilton,

Insurance Actuary.

In the passing of a man who has been of proven value to his community, there is always cause for sincere public regret, and many were the expressions of sorrow that followed the death of Lewis T. Imlay, who died at Atlantic City, July 10, 1913. He possessed those excellent qualities of manhood that attract, and during his business life he established a reputation for unfailing integrity and commercial honor that won him the highest commendation. He was progressive and energetic in his business, alert and quick to discern an opportunity, but never in his desire to forge ahead willing to sacrifice his good name or to stoop to questionable practice. He was loyal to his friends, cheerful in prosperity or adversity, sympathetic and generous to those in distress, and full of charity for those weak enough to transgress human or Divine law. His spoken promise he held sacred, promptness in business engagements and sturdy honesty ever characterized him, and no man in his city was more genuinely liked. Although the memory of his splendid business career will remain a worthy monument to his ability and energy, he will be longest remembered for his many

deeds of charity and kindness, for the purity of his private character, and for the strength of his manhood.

Lewis T. Imlay was born in Northfield, New Jersey, March 13, 1862, and died in Atlantic City, July 10, 1913, only child of Gideon T. and Sarah J. (Tilton) Imlay. After completing his education, he entered business life and became one of the best known insurance men of Atlantic City. When C. J. Adams purchased the extensive insurance business of his cousin, I. G. Adams, he admitted Mr. Imlay, J. B. Rogers and Lucius I. Wright as partners, and until his death Mr. Imlay continued this association, succeeding J. B. Rogers as secretary of the company several years ago.

He was a Republican in politics, but never sought public office, although for one term he represented Ventnor City on the Board of Freeholders, serving as chairman of the finance committee. He declined reëlection and thereafter served his community in a strictly private capacity. He was a well known and popular member of the Masonic order, belonging to Trinity Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, to the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Atlantic Commandery, Knights Templar. He was a noble of Crescent Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon. He was a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, and faithful to his obligations.

Mr. Imlay married Irene C. Tilton, who survives him, a resident of Atlantic City. Children: Caroline, married Charles R. Wilson, Horace G., and John, both residents of Atlantic City.

WOODWARD, Edward Stockton,

Man of Sterling Character.

A native and resident of New Jersey, Edward Stockton Woodward was one of the many who make Philadelphia the field of their business activity, but whose home and social interests lie across the Delaware in Camden, New Jersey. Mr. Woodward entered business life in Philadelphia while yet below legal age, coming from the farm to the city, and there obtaining temporary employment while seeking his niche in the vast business interests of the Pennsylvania metropolis. In 1872, the year in which he attained his majority, he decided, with calm and deliberate judgment, to establish as a commission dealer in produce, taking his place among the commission merchants along Philadelphia's waterfront. From the first he applied himself to the upbuilding of a substantial, prosperous business, and, with untiring industry, asking no favors, learning more from reverses than successes, he placed the house he founded among the leaders in its line, the proud occupant of a position fairly won. In the crises of affairs he was strong and courageous, in his associations fair and upright, and his business owed its long and successful continuance to the strict probity and honor that characterized the transactions of his house. His resourcefulness and exceptional business acumen were well shown during one of the infrequent potato famines that have distressed agriculturists of the Atlantic States, when, to meet the demands of a clamoring market, he directed large importations of this essential commodity from Ireland. For more than four decades he was a conspicuous figure in commission dealings in Philadelphia, and during this period he gained, besides material independence, the confidence and respect, the friendship and regard, of his many associates. In the provision business Mr. Woodward was widely known and respected among the farmers in all the districts adjacent to the home market, as well as in the south, especially in Virginia, where he bought largely of produce. There he was always

assured of a warm welcome and cheerful greeting when traveling through the State on a buying trip. He was a man of kindly and charitable instincts, always ready to contribute to a worthy cause, and to give a helping hand here and there to those who sought assistance. A number of the prosperous commission men in Philadelphia and elsewhere owe their start in business life to his assistance and kindly advice.

Edward Stockton Woodward was born at Green Tree (now Evesboro), Burlington county, New Jersey, June 1, 1851, died in Camden, New Jersey, November 6, 1914. His education was gained in the public schools of the locality, and his youthful years were passed on his grandfather's farm, which he left when determined to seek employment in Philadelphia. A carpet house offered him his first situation, and in this place he remained until 1872, when, arriving at man's estate, he inaugurated a venture which, in its successful issue, brought him prominence and prosperity. This venture, for, because of his youth and inexperience it could be called little more, was establishment in commission dealings in produce, which he did on a small scale on Dock street, the principal headquarters for commission houses in Philadelphia. Adherence to the fairest of business laws, considerate intercourse with the agriculturists of the neighboring country, and persistent and well directed endeavor brought the volume of business transacted in the Woodward name up to a standard equal to that of the leading houses of the city, a position it ably maintained during Mr. Woodward's active years. He specialized in the handling of potatoes, and for years was one of the most extensive dealers in that staple in the region, and on one occasion when the eastern crop failed, resorted to the method previously described to fulfill the demand. He was the personal head of his business, planning and executing, retaining a firm grip upon all of its activities until called from all labor. Mr. Woodward was known and appreciated for admirable qualities of character and personality, and even in the rush and press of business impressed his associates and acquaintances with his sterling worth and true manhood.

He was always greatly interested in sport. In the palmy days of the trotting horse, before the automobile came into general use as a vehicle, Mr. Woodward had his pleasure and recreation in owning and driving blooded stock. In his stable were to be found many of the famous horses of the time, one of which was the celebrated "Major Ross," with a track record of 2:16 1-2, trial speed of 2:11, and matinee record to road wagon of 2:17 1-4. Mr. Woodward was a member of the old Belmont, Point Breeze and other trotting clubs. A number of solid silver cups now in the possession of his widow and son testify to his success with his horses at the various races in which they took part. It was only when the automobile supplanted the horse as a roadster and the latter had to give way to its speedier rival that Mr. Woodward recognized the advantages of the motor car and sold his stable.

Philadelphia claimed but his business interests, for in all things else he was closely identified with New Jersey and Camden. He served the First Presbyterian Church of Camden as a loyal and devoted member, participating in many branches of its work, and belonged to the Republican Club, of Camden. In this city, where his relations were other than those of business, he is remembered for a sincere and cordial manner, a warm and hearty friendliness, and earnest coöperation with all forces working for good, whether in church, in civil or in political life.

Edward Stockton Woodward married Elvira Moore, daughter of Isaac Van Horne and Mary Ann (Fitch) Moore, and had children: Edward Stockton Jr., and Ada Moore, deceased, married Arthur M. Wood.

GUÉRIN, William Halsey,

Insurance Actuary.

Newark as a business center takes high rank among the cities of the United States, and William Halsey Guérin, of this review, was an important factor in sustaining her reputation in this direction. He stood at the head of one of her leading enterprises, and was a wide-awake, progressive business man, whose well directed efforts resulted not only in his individual prosperity but also promoted the welfare of the community. The world is not slow to pass judgment upon the individual, and when a man has won the high respect of those with whom business and social relations have brought him in contact, it is by reason of a well spent and honorable life. Condemnation comes quickly from the public, and esteem therefore indicates the possession of worthy qualities and characteristics. He was a son of George Barclay and Maria (Powles) Guérin, the former a mason and builder, who erected almost all the older public buildings in the city of Newark.

William Halsey Guérin was born in Newark, New Jersey, September 4, 1842. He was the recipient of an excellent education acquired in the following named institutions: Dr. Rose's school, in Newark; Dr. Pingrey's establishment, in Elizabeth; and Professor Saunder's School for Young Gentlemen, in Philadelphia. For a time he was then associated with his father in the building and contracting business, and later became identified with a number of other enterprises of importance. He was the senior member of the firm of Guérin & Williams, insurance contractors, and was the secretary and treasurer of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark. During the Civil War he served as secretary in the Newark Hospital for Wounded Soldiers. Always an ardent Republican, he gave his earnest support to the interests of that party, but his numerous important business responsibilities prevented him from accepting public office. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, being one of the oldest members of the Masonic fraternity at the time of his death, and was also a member of the Royal Arcanum. He was a devout member of the Clinton Avenue Dutch Reformed Church, and a generous contributor to its support.

Mr. Guérin married (first) October 21, 1867, Isabella, daughter of Robert and Hetty (King) Duncan; (second) February 11, 1874, Sarah L., daughter of William Henry and Sarah Elizabeth (Deshler) Nelson. Child of first marriage: Hetty Isabel, born January 24, 1869. Children by second marriage: Gertrude Van Winkle, born September 25, 1876; Deshler, August 23, 1878; George Barclay, August 26, 1881; Henry Haworth, March 30, 1891.

In social as in business life, Mr. Guérin possessed a host of friends. Of a genial and social disposition, he had won friends all along the way of life, who gave him their high regard by reason of his splendid character, his manly conduct, his honorable dealing and his fidelity to every duty. He was most hospitable by nature, delighted in the society of his friends, but was happiest in the role of host. His home was a center of social enjoyment and there his genial friendly qualities were seen at their best.

W. H. Green

BUTTERWORTH, Theron Hervey,

Enterprising Citizen.

The era of large enterprises is upon us and the day of small undertakings has passed away. Men of master minds have control of large concerns, and they display sound judgment and keen discrimination. They have gone into newer and broader fields than did their predecessors, and their leadership has taken special lines. The men who have been at the head of important commercial enterprises are the men who command the respect not alone of the business world, but of the entire community. Among these captains of industry the late Theron Hervey Butterworth, of Morristown, New Jersey, commanded a leading position. He was of English descent, his father, Henry Butterworth, having been a native of that country, coming to the United States in childhood, and in early manhood settling in Newburg, New York, where he owned large farms, and, from being connected with the freighting business on the Hudson river, came to be known as Captain Butterworth. He married Charlotte Fowler, a sister of Dr. Samuel Fowler, of Sussex county, New Jersey.

Theron Hervey Butterworth, the youngest of a large family, was born in Newburg, New York, August 17, 1820, and died in New York City, April 2, 1891. His earlier educational advantages were obtained in the Montgomery and Newburg academies, of which the Rev. Samuel Irenaeus Prime was principal and he then took up the study of law with Judge Brown, in Newburg, but never followed the legal profession, as commercial pursuits had a superior attraction for him. He soon made his mark in the business world, and became associated with the New York Floating Derrick Company, of which he was elected president, and finally became the sole owner. He was closely identified with this corporation until the year 1867, when he retired from all business occupations, and retired to his country estate, three miles out from Morristown. This beautiful estate is called "Ventosa," and is located in one of the most delightful portions of Morris county, on the Mount Freedom road; it consists of one hundred and three acres, a part of it near the house being laid out in beautiful lawns and flower gardens, while other portions form excellent pasturage, and still others are left with all their native beauty of forest growth. While Mr. Butterworth was still engaged in business life, he owned a large quantity of valuable real estate in the heart of New York City. He was a gentleman of the old school, his fine, courteous manner and dignified demeanor, never varying whether addressing "prince or pauper." In political opinion he gave his support to the Democratic party, but neither desired, nor could he be induced to accept public office. He was, however, public spirited to a degree, and all projects which had for their object the welfare or improvement of the community, were assured of his hearty and generous support. In especial he was a liberal donor to the church and hospitals and institutions of a kindred nature.

Early in life Mr. Butterworth married a daughter of Dr. A. T. Hunter, a prominent physician of New York, and from this marriage there were four children, three sons and one daughter. In 1867 he married Selina Shirley, a daughter of the Rev. Samuel T. Gibbs, granddaughter of the Rev. John Gibbs, of the Congregational church. From this marriage there were four children—three daughters and a son. Mr. Butterworth died in New York City, April 2, 1891, and was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

CHAMPION, Joseph Steelman,

Useful Citizen.

Descendant of one of the old and prominent families of the colonial period in New Jersey, Joseph S. Champion won for himself an honored name in the county of his birth, where for nearly half a century he was engaged in business as cabinet maker and funeral director. In 1881 he moved from Mays Landing to Atlantic City, there founding the business now conducted by his sons. At that time he was the only funeral director in Atlantic City, and there had been but little done to improve that section lying inland from Baltic avenue. He became prominent in business, prospered abundantly, and won the esteem of all. He early saw the possibility of making Atlantic City a great resort and invested heavily in real estate. He was among the pioneers in apartment house building, and the present Champion Building is one of the many buildings he erected. He conducted real estate operations in various sections of the city and aided materially in the development of Atlantic City, particularly that section lying north of Baltic avenue.

Joseph Steelman Champion was born on the family homestead near Mays Landing, Atlantic county, New Jersey, August 3, 1847, and died in Atlantic City, June 2, 1915. When he was but a boy his parents left the farm, locating in Mays Landing, where he obtained a good education in the public schools. He was blessed with mechanical genius, was fond as a boy of working with tools, and on arriving at suitable age began serving an apprenticeship with his father, a carpenter and cabinet maker. He became an expert workman, and, choosing the finer branch of his trade, confined himself to cabinet making and other woodwork requiring delicate skill. About 1870 he opened his own shop in Mays Landing and to fine, fancy, and artistic woodwork, furniture and cabinets, he added an undertaking department. With the introduction of factory made furniture his trade languished, and undertaking became his principal business. In 1881 he moved to Atlantic City, locating at No. 1026 Atlantic avenue. For ten years thereafter there were but two funeral directors in Atlantic City, and of these Mr. Champion was the leader, a position he always maintained even when numerous followers of his calling made Atlantic City their places of business. He moved his establishment to the present location in the Pennsylvania avenue building, continuing until his death, his two sons coming with him and in his later years assuming the heavier burdens. He operated successfully in real estate and profited greatly through the growth of Atlantic City, a growth in which he was an active agent. He was popular in many fraternities, was highly esteemed by his brethren and by the public at large. Mr. Champion was a pioneer in his business and his services were in demand in both city and surrounding country. His life was a useful one, and when old age overtook him he laid aside his work without regret, for he had borne well his part and was ready to render an account of his stewardship. He was ill for but six weeks at his home, No. 27 North Pennsylvania avenue, and then peacefully passed to his long rest. He is remembered as one of Atlantic City's foremost citizens, as a man of enterprise and integrity, worthy of any trust.

Mr. Champion married, in 1876, Rachel A. Bartlett, daughter of David G. and Sarah (Chamberlain) Bartlett, who survives him with two sons, Otto M. and Aaron S., and a daughter, Marjorie B.

Joseph S. Champion

George A. Beardsley

BEARDSLEY, George Austin,

Civil War Veteran, Master Merchant.

It is ever a great pleasure to record the lives and achievements of those who have been ready to sacrifice, not alone their worldly wealth, but their very lives for their country. Such a man was George Austin Beardsley, late a resident of Newark, New Jersey, whose intrepid conduct exerted a beneficial influence in a widespread circle during the troublous times of the Civil War. But it was not only as a soldier that Mr. Beardsley earned merit. In business circles his keen mind, great foresight and sound judgment were of inestimable value. He was a son of Justice W. and Samantha (Riggs) Beardsley, of Sussex county, New Jersey, the former having been president of the J. W. Beardsley Sons' Company, wholesale grocers.

Captain George Austin Beardsley was born in Hamburg, Sussex county, New Jersey, June 27, 1836. His education was acquired in the schools of Paterson, New Jersey, and he then learned the jewelry trade with the firm of Allen Brothers, of Newark. He abandoned this occupation, however, in order to go to Utah as assistant to Hiram Morrell, who had been appointed postmaster of Utah City. About this time there was a supposed uprising of Indians who were afterward proved to be Mormons attacking some of their own people who, tired of the life, were attempting to go back East. Albert Sydney Johnson (who as a Confederate army general fell in the battle of Shiloh, in the Civil War), was sent to quell this insurrection. Mr. Beardsley enlisted and served three months, during which time the troops cleared their way into Utah. He assumed the duties of assistant postmaster, and in this capacity had charge of the first stagecoach which took the mail to San Francisco, California. This was in 1857, and they were in constant danger of Indian attacks while en route. One method of escaping these was to make apparent preparations for camping at night, light a large camp fire, and under cover of this ruse leave it burning while they made their way to another section farther on, while the Indians in all probability attacked their abandoned camp when they supposed the white men were sleeping soundly. When they arrived at San Francisco they received an ovation as bringing the first mails to that city. Mr. Beardsley remained there some months, and then took charge of a train of wagons loaded with dry goods for Salt Lake City. They encountered a number of dangers on the way, but so eagerly were their wares looked for that they readily sold all from the rear ends of the wagons. He then returned to his original home, his companion on this trip being a reporter of the New York "Tribune" staff. On his arrival in Newark he became associated with his father in the wholesale grocery business, which was carried on under the firm name of J. W. Beardsley Sons of New York, of which he later became president, an office of which he was the incumbent at the time of his death.

The connection of Mr. Beardsley with the Civil War dated from 1862. The second commission issued in the Thirteenth Regiment, New Jersey Infantry, was that to Second Lieutenant George A. Beardsley, who at once proceeded to organize a company—Company D—July 17, 1862. This was filled by August 15, 1862, and on August 22 of that year he was appointed captain. He was an active participant in many engagements, the most important being those of Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. During the evening of May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, being in the confusion separated from his regiment, he led a line of skirm-

ishers composed of men from General Knipe's brigade, into breastworks constructed the day before but then occupied by the enemy, and barely escaped capture. The following day he had command of the regiment, all of his superior officers having become incapacitated for active duty, and with words of encouragement made the men under him fight with redoubled ardor and bravery. While the regiment was encamped at Duck River bridge, Tennessee, Captain Beardsley was detailed to take command of six companies of the Thirteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, to collect an assessment of $30,000 in Lincoln county, Tennessee, which had been levied by General George H. Thomas for the families of the soldiers who had been killed in that county by bushwhackers. Upon his return to his regiment he was advanced to the rank of major January 8, 1864, but his impaired health would not permit active service in this capacity for any great length of time, and he resigned his commission in April, 1864, and returned to his home. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of New Jersey, and of the Newark Board of Trade. His religious affiliation was with the Clinton Avenue Baptist Church, in which he was president of the board of trustees.

Mr. Beardsley married, in 1859, Henrietta C. Burnett, and they had children: George A., now president of the firm of J. W. Beardsley Sons; Susan B., married Joseph A. Whittaker; Henrietta B., married Augustus de Peyster Harlow.

OGDEN, Syndey Norris,

Accomplished Actuary.

Sydney Norris Ogden was born August 7, 1853, in East Twenty-third street, New York, then almost the outskirts of the city.

His father, Morgan Lewis Ogden, had been engaged in the cotton shipping business in Mobile, Alabama, with his brother, Charles Ogden; later he removed to New York with his wife and four children, to study law. In 1855 the family settled in Washington, D. C., where Mr. Ogden Sr. practiced law until 1863, when business in New York recalled him. While in Washington, Sydney Norris Ogden was a member of the famous Lincoln Zouaves, and a friend and playmate of "Willie" and "Tad" Lincoln. In 1865 the Ogden family came to Newark, and occupied the old Kearny house, then surrounded by twenty-five acres, where Mr. Ogden lived until 1900.

Mr. Ogden was a lineal descendant of old John Ogden, who settled in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1641, and later founded the city of Elizabethtown, New Jersey. His son David moved to Newark, and married Elizabeth Swaine, widow of Josiah Ward, who had the distinction of being the first to land on the banks of the Passaic when the first settlers arrived. The Rev. Uzal Ogden, great-grandfather of Sydney Norris Ogden, was the first rector of Trinity Church, Newark, and was elected first Bishop of New Jersey. Samuel Gouveneur Ogden, Mr. Ogden's grandfather, was one of the famous old merchants of New York City, for many years a prominent figure in financial circles. He financed the historical "Miranda" expedition, for which he was never reimbursed, but received a vote of thanks from the first Congress which assembled after Colombia had thrown off Spanish rule. Samuel Gouveneur Ogden married Eliza Lewis, granddaughter of Francis Lewis, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Eliza Glendie McLaughlin, the mother of

Sydney S. Ogden

Sydney Norris Ogden, was born September 28, 1817, in Baltimore, Maryland, and died December 23, 1862, in Washington, D. C. She was the daughter of General Matthew McLaughlin, who served with distinction all through the War of 1812, and Sydney Ravely Norris, of Baltimore, Maryland, a descendant of Benjamin Norris, who was prominent in the early history of Maryland.

Sydney Norris Ogden was educated first in the public school, and afterwards at the Newark Academy, where he graduated in 1869. He entered the United States Coast Survey, where he served until 1876, when he resigned to accept a position as assistant in the mathematical department of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, and later became its actuary, death only terminating his connection with the company. Mr. Ogden served two terms in the common council of Newark, where he was leader of the Republican members on the floor and chairman of the finance committee. He was one of the incorporators of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. James, a member of the vestry from its inception, and for eight years its treasurer. He was a member of Northern Lodge, No. 25, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. In 1867 he was the organizer of the Triton Boat Club, and was for over twenty years an active member. He was president of the Newark Tennis Club, a member of the Actuarial Society of America, the Wednesday Club, and the North End Club, of which he was vice-president and served on the board of governors.

Mr. Ogden married, October 26, 1887, Mary Stuart Depue, daughter of Chief-Justice David Ayres Depue and Delia Ann Slocum. Their children were Mrs. Howard B. Norton, of East Orange; Mrs. Robert Needham Ball, Mrs. Joseph T. Shaw, both of Montclair; David Ayres Depue Ogden; and Sydney Norris Ogden Jr.

No better idea of Mr. Ogden's personality can be given than the following tribute published by the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company at the time of his death:

The death of Mr. Sydney N. Ogden, actuary of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, has occasioned profound sorrow amongst his office friends and associates, and we who knew him so well desire to pay loving tribute to his memory.

Mr. Ogden's connection with the company covered more than thirty years, and during that long period he won for himself an exceptionally high place in the confidence and esteem of those with whom his relations were so close and intimate. Men who for many years are related to one another in business life have unusual opportunities to weigh and measure character—they learn to know one another, and to arrive at accurate personal values. It counts, therefore, for much more than fulsome eulogy when those who knew Mr. Ogden longest and most intimately can speak so highly of his worth.

He was a man with a high sense of honor; he was true and manly—generous and considerate, and withal gifted with a personality so genial and winning that men counted it as a privilege to be numbered amongst his friends. No one can measure the influence of such a man; the record of his life amongst us is a rich legacy, and will long abide in our memories.

KIMBALL, Myron J.,

Financier, Enterprising Citizen.

In all of the relations that made up the many phases of the busy and useful life of Myron J. Kimball, he was connected with New Jersey, since 1866 a resident and business man of Vineland, but through birth and the ties of ancestry he was a son of New England. His grandfather, William Kimball, changed his residence from Massachusetts to Vermont, and there Charles A. Kimball, father of Myron J. Kimball, was born.

Charles A. Kimball was a contractor and builder of Wallingford, Vermont, during the greater part of his life, and was there accidentally killed while razing a building, April 13, 1865. His wife, Caroline C., who died in 1857, was a daughter of William Kent, an early settler of Wallingford, Vermont, member of the ancient Kent family of Leicester, Worcester county, Massachusetts. The many ties that Myron J. Kimball sundered when he chose a New Jersey home were likewise those of his wife, Clara A. (Prince) Kimball, whose family was of Maine residence. The position Mr. Kimball gained in the Vineland community, where nearly all of his interests centered, was one of prominence and influence, and the following record of his life activity, told in part in the words of his associates, is one that, omitting nothing, speaks only of merit and honor.

Myron J. Kimball was born in Wallingford, Vermont, December 17, 1846, and died in Vineland, New Jersey, July 24, 1915. His education was obtained in the public schools of his birthplace, which he attended until his fifteenth year, and the high school at Winchendon, Massachusetts, the latter place being the home of his sister. He was nineteen years of age when in January, 1866, he came to Vineland, New Jersey, and there began the connection with the lumber business that endured until his death. His first employment was in the planing mill of Earle & Butterick, where he rose through various grades of service to a managerial capacity, with active charge of the business. When the firm of Earle & Butterick disposed of their property and interests to D. A. Newton & Company, Mr. Kimball was offered and accepted the position of manager, which he had held under the former control. This place he held until 1871, when he and W. V. and John Prince purchased the business with which he had so long and so honorably been identified. As Kimball, Prince & Company, this combination continued until 1876, when John Prince retired from the firm, selling his interest to his partners. Under the leadership of Mr. Kimball its operations were widely extended, branches were established at Millville and Avalon, and a high level of prosperity in the affairs of the company was reached. Throughout the lumber trade Mr. Kimball was known as a progressive, able, and upright business man, conducting his operations along lines of fairness and absolute integrity. He had few other business interests, but as president of the Vineland National Bank was in close touch with all business and commercial enterprises of the locality. He was one of the organizers of this institution, which opened business under its Federal charter in May, 1883, with a capitalization of $50,000, and at the first meeting of the stockholders was chosen a director and vice-president. In the fall of the same year the president, who had been chosen at the election that placed Mr. Kimball in the vice-president's chair, resigned, and from that time until his death Mr. Kimball was at the head of the affairs of the bank as president, an office he graced with commanding ability. He was a member of the auditing committee of the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, being one of the original auditors, and was also president of the Siloam Cemetery Association, of which he was for a number of years director. He fraternized with the Masonic order, belonging to Vineland Lodge, No. 69, Free and Accepted Masons. His interest in the welfare and advancement of his community did not take the form of political activity, but in every project aiming at the benefit of Vineland he was an important factor, one of his latest acts of public spirited generosity being a liberal subscription to a fund for the pur-

John Howe

chase of modern fire apparatus for the local company, a donation he made in the name of his firm.

His long and valuable association with the First Baptist Church of Vineland forms one of the most interesting chapters in his life story, while his service to the denomination was such that his death creates a vacancy most difficult to fill. Becoming a member of the First Baptist Church in 1867, he was for eight years superintendent of the Sunday school, and at the time of his death was senior member of the board of deacons, to which he belonged for twenty years. He was liberally broadminded in his views, labored with strong devotion in all departments of his church, and followed the standard of his Master in sincerity and love. His long and untiring service in the local organization was equalled by his work in those associations whose scope is broader and whose problems correspondingly more perplexing, and for twenty-five years he was a member of the board of managers of the New Jersey Baptist Convention, and for twenty years a trustee of the West Jersey Baptist Association. There came from the lips of his pastor, Rev. A. Stokes Watson, at the time of Mr. Kimball's death a beautiful appreciation of his life and church service, which is in part quoted below:

The place which has known him in the House of God these many years will know him no more forever, but the sweet and sacred memory of his presence and his words, as well as the example of his faithfulness, will abide until this generation has been gathered to its fathers. Yea, and long after, for the children and the children's children will be told of him who, through summer heat and winter cold, while duties crowded upon him and the years multiplied, was always found in his place in the House of God. As a citizen of this community he was known as one of Vineland's "grand old men." Every one loved him because he was interested in every one. Every one honored him because of his sturdy convictions. He belonged to every one, rich and poor, Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant. The children were instinctively drawn to him and in him found a true friend.

For fifty years he lived here this beautiful brotherly life—a benediction of God. Many of us know how profound was his faith in prayer. Prayer was to him the way into a more intimate fellowship with his Heavenly Father—the instrument by which our wills are to be brought into harmony with the will of God.

Deacon Kimball had profound faith in "the eternal goodness." In his heart he sang with Tennyson in his "In Memoriam." Always fearful of himself he laid upon the goodness of God as his sole hope. His life was one long psalm of thanksgiving. His waking prayer was one of joyful praise for another day of privilege.

But there was another realm to which he belonged—the home. What a home was that, dedicated to piety, chastity, and hospitality! What a heritage, his love, his precepts, the hallowed associations of all these years!

Great as a Baptist, greater as a man, greatest as a Christian, the world has had his life, the denomination has had his services, the church has had his counsel and fellowship, and the community his example as a successful Christian merchant, and we may say of his relation to all these what was said of Phillips Brooks in his relation to Harvard University, "To them he gave his constant love, large service, and high example."

Myron J. Kimball married, June 3, 1869, Clara A., daughter of John Prince, who came to New Jersey from Maine. He is survived by her, one son, Eugene M., and a brother, Charles A. Kimball, of New York City.

HOWE, John,

Enterprising Manufacturer and Financier.

John Howe, who was prominently identified with the manufacture of paper in Nutley, was a native of England, his birth having occurred in Kingsbroncton, Somersetshire, England, on January 13, 1846. His parents were Matthew and Elizabeth Jane Howe. For forty-five

years his father was superintendent of public works in his native city of Cardiff, Wales, a position to which the subject of this review could have succeeded had he cared to remain in that country. His desires were otherwise, however, and led him to seek a home in America. He obtained his education in the public schools and served an apprenticeship at the papermaking trade in Cardiff, Wales, where he remained at that pursuit for seven years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Rumford, Essex county, England, where he was employed at the manufacture of paper for a short time, after which he went to Belgium and then returned to Cardiff. In that city, in 1865, Mr. Howe was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Gibbons, whose parents had removed to Wales from Cheltenham, England. To Mr. and Mrs. Howe were born four children, all natives of Cardiff. They were James J., who was born September 8, 1866; Theressa Jane, who was born in 1870; Edward John, who died at the age of six months; and John Matthew, who died at the age of three years. The mother of this family died in 1871.

In 1872, when Mr. Howe was twenty-six years old, he came to the United States, and from that time until his death, May 13, 1914, he resided in the vicinity of Nutley, New Jersey. He was married the second time in 1872, when Hester H. Marshall became his wife. She is a daughter of John L. and Mary Houseman Marshall, who had formerly resided on Staten Island. Two children grace the union of our subject and his wife: Edith S., born September 28, 1873; and Albert E., born December 10, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Howe were members of Grace Episcopal Church, Nutley, New Jersey. Mr. Howe was a faithful communicant of the church, as well as a very generous supporter.

The year of his arrival in this country he began a long association with the paper manufacturing industry, securing a position in the J. & R. Kingsland Mills, located between Nutley and Delawanna. Through succeeding grades of service he rose to a responsible station in the operation of the mill, and when it discontinued business he possessed a fund of knowledge, experience, and capital that enabled him to establish himself as a manufacturer in partnership with William R. Sergeant and Thomas J. O'Neil. The new organization was known as the Kingsland Paper Mills Company, and from the inauguration of the enterprise the manufacture of safety paper was its specialty, this paper particularly valuable to organizations in which records and transaction papers must be absolutely immutable. This firm enjoyed a successful and prosperous existence until 1909, when it united with the LaMonte interests, whose mills were then the only other source of like line of safety paper. In the reorganization of the La Monte Company, Mr. Howe was elected to the office of secretary, and continued in the administration of the affairs of the office until his death, always a potent factor in directing its affairs and in determining its business policy.

His business interests outside of the manufacturing of paper, to which he gave much of his best effort, were many and important. Financially interested in the Bank of Nutley, on April 28, 1914, he was the choice of the board of directors to succeed General Bird W. Spencer as chief executive of the bank, but had held office as president for but two weeks when his death occurred. He was a director of the Washington Trust Company and of the Eagle Fire Insurance Company, both of Newark, and was president of the Nutley Masonic Hall Association, also holding

the largest single amount of stock in the last named organization.

A deep interest in the welfare of his town led him to accept election to the Board of Freeholders of Essex county, in which he served two terms, and for the same length of time he was a member of the Nutley council after the change from township to town government. He was a member of the Masonic order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. A life of useful activity, made valuable to his community by generously bestowed principles of strictest honor in business as he faithfully discharged his obligations as a citizen, so, he recognized and assumed his responsibility toward his fellows, and his helping, sympathetic hand cheered and encouraged many whose spirit had been humbled by misfortune. An editorial in the Nutley "Sun," bearing testimony to his worth and printed soon after his death, said in part: "Friends of forty years standing say that John Howe was never changed by success. He was the same friend always, and stories are told now, by those he helped that never were known in his lifetime."

Such was the character of the life and service of John Howe, that at his death men in many walks of life realized a personal sorrow, a distinct sense of loss, for in the four decades of his association with the Nutley district he had won for himself secure position in the hearts of his fellows, even as he had gained a prominent place in the world of business. Attaining a place of leadership in the paper manufacturing industry, with which he was identified from the time of coming to the United States from his English birthplace, he widened his interests to include financial and real estate operations. He responded to the calls of civic duty and held several offices, first under the township and afterward under the town government of Nutley, was affiliated with the leading fraternal organizations, and allied himself devotedly with the best influences of the town for its most effective service. Honored and highly regarded during an active and useful career, at his death every observance of respect and honor was paid him, and in general regret of those who knew him, the closing of the mills he founded, and the official action of the institutions with which he was connected, all Nutley mourned the passing of one whose value to the community stood beyond a price.

HUGHES, Robert Driver,

Business Man, Active in Educational Affairs.

When the life story of Robert Driver Hughes has been told and the factors of its usefulness and success are reduced to keynote characteristics, these are found to be in his rugged honesty and conscientious observance of every duty. By all who knew him these virtues were observed in every relation, and whether in the field of business in Philadelphia, where he was for many years prominent in the fruit trade, or in the life of Woodbury, New Jersey, his long time home, he held the respectful regard of his fellows, whose confidence was his in unbounded measure. His devotion to business brought him material independence and a recognized position in the fruit trade of Philadelphia, while in Woodbury he was known as a constant friend of every institution of which his town was proud, its schools and Kemble Methodist Episcopal Church his greatest care. His death, coming in his seventy-fifth year, removed from the Woodbury community and the business fraternity of Philadelphia a member who in both places had walked all his life in uprightness and

integrity, and whose death was marked and mourned.

A resident of New Jersey at his death, the State was also his birthplace, the Hughes homestead between Clarksboro and Paulsboro, Gloucester county, New Jersey, having been the place of birth of several generations of his ancestors Robert Driver Hughes, son of Presmul and Sarah (Driver) Hughes, was born October 11, 1838, and while attending the schools in the vicinity of his home was his father's assistant in the agricultural operations the elder Hughes conducted on the home acres. He was one of a family of fifteen children, eleven of whom attained mature years, and youthful ambition led him at an early age to seek his own support, so that the burden of his parents might in a measure be lightened. His first employment was in a general store in Glassboro, New Jersey, and he afterward moved to Woodstown, there entering the employ of Risley & Riley in a clerical capacity, his term of service in this establishment numbering several years. From Woodstown he went to independent operations in Philadelphia, opening a place of business on Dock street and beginning dealing in fruits. He later moved his residence to Woodbury, New Jersey, and from that place remained in charge of his Philadelphia business. During the years of his business activity in Philadelphia he never associated himself with any individual or concern, but from a modest beginning built up a large and prosperous trade in foreign and domestic fruits through his own tireless and unaided efforts. His success was rejoiced in by all of his business associates, for his unswervingly honorable methods of conducting his business had won that meed of appreciation and respect only accorded one who adheres to high ideals even in the strife of trade.

Although Mr. Hughes found enjoyment in business pursuits, those of his relations which probably gave him the most joy outside of his beautiful home life were his connections with the civic and religious life of his town. These and his Philadelphia interests, for his only other business association was the operation of a canning factory for a number of years, completed the orbit of his activity, and within its limits he accomplished much of useful service. For twelve years he was a member of the Woodbury Board of Education, always retaining an interest in matters educational, and he was one of the enthusiastic workers for Woodbury's first high school, turning the first spadeful of earth when ground was broken for the building. When fire destroyed the structure that his efforts had helped to rear, he led in the movement to raise funds for a building to replace it. Part of his twelve years on this board was spent as its vice-president, and his planning and striving throughout this period bore good fruit in improved school facilities for his town. Kemble Methodist Episcopal Church had in him a loyal and sincere friend, and for a number of years he was president of its Board of Trustees, guarding the material welfare of the church with fidelity and zeal. His home for many years was at No. 165 Delaware avenue, and his connection with Woodbury was one that at all times was a source of benefit to the community.

Robert D. Hughes married Mary G. Holmes, daughter of David and Caroline (Gibbon) Holmes, and was the father of Robert D. Jr., Malcolm, Carroll, and William, the last two deceased. Mrs. Hughes survives her husband, a resident of Woodbury.

Wm. J. Shedin

SNEDEN, William S.,

Civil Engineer, Railroad Manager.

In 1657 there came from Amsterdam, Holland, to New Amsterdam (New York) Jan Sneden, arriving with his brother Claes on the ship "St. Jean Baptiste." Of the seventh American generation, descendants of Jan Sneden, was William S. Sneden, of Red Bank, New Jersey, son of Samuel Sneden, a boat builder of Piermont, New York, and grandson of John Sneden, a soldier of the Revolution, whom tradition says, guided the captors of Major André with their prisoner, across the Hudson to Sneden's Landing, thence to the American lines, at Tappan, New York. The family home was at Sneden's Landing, Rockland county, New York, and one of the treasures of George V. Sneden, of the eighth American generation, is a desk upon which it is said General Washington wrote the order for Major André's execution.

Samuel Sneden, of the sixth American generation, son of John Sneden, was a boat builder, and is said to have invented the centre board for sailing craft, and early in the nineteenth century he built at least one steam-boat. He married Maria Verbryck, daughter of Samuel Gerritsen Verbryck, an officer in Captain Ward's company of New Jersey State militia stationed at Hackensack, New Jersey, and after the war served for twenty-one years as a member of the New York State Legislature, granddaughter of the Rev. Samuel Verbryck, pastor of the Reformed Church at Tappan, New York, during the War of the Revolution, who later secured from the Governor of New Jersey the charter for Queen's (now Rutgers) College at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and a descendant of an early Dutch settler in New York.

William S. Sneden, son of Samuel and Maria (Verbryck) Sneden, was born in Piermont, Rockland county, New York, January 2, 1829, and died in Red Bank, New Jersey, April 14, 1905. He obtained the necessary educational training, became a civil engineer, and spent his entire professional life in railroad constructive and managerial work. His first work was done for the New York & Lake Erie railroad, becoming in 1849 assistant engineer of the Dauphin & Susquehanna railroad. After four years' service with that company he accepted an offer to go west with an engineering party bound for St. Louis, Missouri, and with that party he made the first survey for the proposed Ohio & Mississippi railroad. Later he spent three years in Virginia as chief engineer of the Fredericksburg & Gordonsville railroad, and then returned north. He was chief engineer of the Northern railroad of New Jersey, 1857-60, then spent six years as first assistant engineer, superintendent and lessee of the Raritan & Delaware Bay railroad, later known as the New Jersey Southern, a road which in 1874 he was for a short time in charge of as receiver, and general manager for the bondholders' trustees, who operated the road, until 1880. Mr. Sneden was associated with other roads, notably the Northern Central, the Jacksonville, St. Augustine & Halifax River, the New York, Boston & Montreal, the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and the road that proved the great factor in New Jersey coast development, the New York & Long Branch Railroad, built by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. This road, connecting New York with Long Branch, Asbury Park and the coast towns south as far as Point Pleasant, was located by William S. Sneden, and is the work by which he is best known to the residents of New Jersey. But his life was a long succession of equally import-

ant work and potent in developing many sections of the country. He did not confine his work to steam roads, but planned, surveyed and superintended the construction of several electric lines.

After settling permanently in Red Bank, New Jersey, Mr. Sneden served on the board of water commissioners, and planned and was in charge of the erection of the reservoir and water works system that supplies Red Bank. His life was a busy, useful one, and all over this great land, east, west, north and south, stand monuments to his professional skill, constructive ability and managerial wisdom. While never out of the harness entirely, his later years were spent in Red Bank in quietude and comfort. He was honored in his profession, belonging to several engineering societies, and was held in esteem by a very large circle of acquaintances in many states of the Union. He was a Democrat in politics, a member of the Dutch Reformed church in Piermont, but he was an attendant of the Presbyterian church in Red Bank.

Mr. Sneden married, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1850, Mary Elizabeth, born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1831, daughter of Hiram Henry and Mary (Hochlander) Hetzel, descendants of old German Pennsylvania families. Margaret Hetzel and her daughter, Susan Riviere Hetzel, of this family, were among the founders of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Major Abner Riviere Hetzel, husband of Margaret, was a graduate of West Point, an officer in the Mexican War, and the engineer who designed and constructed the Delaware Breakwater. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Sneden: 1. William Louis, born January 6, 1854, died December 25, 1897; unmarried. 2. George Virginius, born January 26, 1856, at Fredericksburg, Virginia; a resident of Red Bank, New Jersey; engineer, Maintenance of Way, New York & Long Branch railroad; married, October 26, 1881, Ella A. Curtis, of Holmdel, New Jersey. 3. Annie May, born May 18, 1862, died August 22, 1904; married Edward Delafield Smith. 4. Riviere Hetzel, born September 5, 1866, died July 3, 1896; married Anna Grant Hubbard, who with daughter Doris Riviere survive. 5. Mary Hetzel, born January 2, 1871, died April 6, 1909. Mrs. Sneden, the mother of these children, died in Red Bank, New Jersey, June 29, 1904, her husband surviving her death but ten months.

KEELER, Morris H.,

Useful and Honored Citizen.

When there were performed over the body of Morris H. Keeler the last sad rites which had been held under his direction over the remains of so many hundreds of Burlington county's people, Mount Holly and the county sustained a loss that was borne with sincere sorrow and regret. Although Mr. Keeler was far beyond man's average age, he occupied so sincere a place in the hearts of Burlington county's people and was the recipient of such earnest affection that the realization of permanent separation came as a universal grief. In church, in social life, and in his fraternities he held a place of honor and respect, and his long life was passed in ways of usefulness and service. For more than three score years he was engaged in undertaking in Mount Holly, first under his father's direction, then as a member of the firm of Thomas F. Keeler & Sons, and finally independently, and at his death in 1914 it was written that he had directed the funerals of as many persons as were at that time resident in Mount Holly, more than three thousand. Seven months prior to his death he retired from the active manage-

ment of his business, placing the responsibility upon the shoulders of his grandson, Morris Keeler Perinchief, who for several years had been his trusted and capable assistant.

Morris H. Keeler was born in 1836, two years after the business of which he became proprietor had been founded in Mount Holly by his father, Thomas F. Keeler. He was educated in the Mount Holly schools, and when a youth of sixteen years of age began as his father's assistant in the undertaking business. The elder Keeler was likewise engaged in lumber and retail furniture dealings, and when Morris H. Keeler had gained sufficient experience to enable him to assume full charge of the undertaking department, a condition at which, because of his natural aptitude, he soon arrived, the firm of Thomas F. Keeler & Sons was formed. The sons were Morris H. Keeler and Samuel B., and under that caption the business was conducted until 1885, when Morris H. became the sole owner of the undertaking and furniture departments, the latter of which he abandoned a few years afterward. His career as an undertaker, covering a period of nearly sixty-three years, was noteworthy not only because of the great number of Burlington county's residents he laid in their final resting places but also because of the long strides that have been made in that profession. Improved methods and modern inventions in the art and science of embalming have created a wide gulf between the undertaker of the past and the funeral director of the present, and in all things Mr. Keeler kept fully abreast of the times. Reliability and proficiency marked the work of his house, and his establishment maintained worthy place as a leader in its line.

Successful as a man of business, Mr. Keeler was in intimate touch with the life of Mount Holly through many connections, chief of which was his close identification with the Baptist church, which he served for forty-five years as a member of the board of deacons. He was also at one time treasurer of this church organization, and had performed much service and had filled many positions in the work of the congregation. He was a devout and generous churchman, and was also a member of the Mount Holly lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. As rugged in character as he was in physical strength, he won and held the respect and regard of his fellows, and further endeared himself to them by a personality and manner with which it was a joy to come into contact. The comfort and solace that he was able to bring to the many families, stricken by grief and saddened by woe, into whose circle he came at the most dreaded of hours, cause many to remember him as one who, with kindliness, tact, and consideration, lifted, as far as mortal could, the cloud of gloom that had fallen upon their homes. His instincts were many generous impulses, and as through the years he translated these impulses into actions he gained for himself the love and reverence of all who knew him.

In January, 1914, but a short time before his death, which occurred in Mount Holly, his birthplace, July 27, 1914, Mr. Keeler transferred the business, founded by his father and continued by him, to his grandson, Morris Keeler Perinchief. Mr. Perinchief was his grandfather's assistant during the last few years of Mr. Keeler's life, and since becoming the active head of the business has remodeled and refurnished the parlors on Main street, making them an ornament to that section of the city. Mr. Keeler was one of the managers of the Mount Holly cemetery, and there he is buried.

Morris H. Keeler married Anna Barton

and is survived by one daughter, Laura, who married Rev. Percy Perinchief, deceased, a former superintendent of the Trenton district of the Methodist Episcopal church.

LANE, Isaac,

Active Business Man.

The history of a State as well as that of a nation is chiefly the chronicles of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society, whether in the broad sphere of public labors or in the more circumscribed, yet not less worthy and valuable, of individual activity, through which the general good is ever promoted. Isaac Lane was one of the successful business men of the past generation, of Franklin, Essex county, New Jersey, and his time and means were ever freely given to the public weal. His native ability was very great, and he was possessed of a keen business sense, and a shrewd perception of character which undoubtedly contributed largely to his business success. Thoroughness, devotion to work, and an unshakable integrity, furnished the keynotes to his business character, the other side of which showed the broadminded Christian gentleman. It is the example of such men as this which raises the standard of the community in every direction.

Isaac Lane was born in Franklin, New Jersey, March 5, 1830, and died in the same town, March 9, 1906. He was a son of William Lane, a carpenter, who married Jane Pier, and had other children: George, a resident of Newark, New Jersey; Maria, who survived her husband, W. R. Congar; Esther; Sarah; Caroline. His parents, not being richly blessed with worldly wealth, were unable to give their children a liberal education, and Isaac Lane owes his rise to prosperity to his own unaided efforts. He attended school but a very limited period of time, and supplemented the small stock of knowledge he gained there by assiduous study in his spare moments at home. At an age when the majority of boys still have their thoughts centered on play, Mr. Lane had already commenced the active battle of life, and this fact probably assisted in developing those admirable characteristics of energy and progressiveness which ever distinguished him. He obtained employment with the firm of Bush & Campbell, tobacconists, starting with the position of stripper, at which he earned twenty-five cents per hundred pounds. Here his faithful performance of the work assigned him, the zeal he displayed, and the personal interest he displayed in whatever was connected with the welfare of the enterprise with which he was connected, earned him advancement from one grade to another, until he had thoroughly mastered all the details of this business. In 1866 he was admitted to a partnership in the firm, which, from that time became known as Lane & Lockward, and has been in continuous operation for more than a century. The executive ability of Mr. Lane assisted greatly in increasing the scope of the business, and it has always held a foremost place in the list of its competitors. The business responsibilities of Mr. Lane left him little time for social affiliation, and his only connection of this kind was with the Masonic fraternity, in which he held the rank of past master. The political support of Mr. Lane was given to the Democratic party, and he gave careful consideration to all matters of public moment. He was endowed with those qualities of intellect, courage and good nature, which made of him a companionable man, and he had friends throughout the community.

Mr. Lane married, January 28, 1851, Emma, a daughter of Cornelius Gould;

Isaac Lane.

she died in 1869. Mr. Lane married (second) in 1871, Susan, a daughter of Moses Kinsey. There were no children by either marriage.

CALLEAR, Moses,

Prominent Manufacturer.

There is always an element of interest attaching to the history of a man who has shown his ability to cope with others in the exciting race toward the goal of success. Of the men who enjoyed in a great degree the esteem and admiration of their fellow citizens for the excellent work they accomplished in their especial field of endeavor, the name of Moses Callear, late of Trenton, New Jersey, takes a prominent place. The phenomenal growth of many American cities is due, in large measure, to the enterprise and intense energy of a comparatively small number of men. To them is due the inception of work that employs thousands, and in their imagination those movements first take place which are the steps of progress. The parents of Moses Callear were John and Ann Statia (Lawton) Callear, whose three sons died within six weeks of each other.

Moses Callear, the youngest of these brothers, was born in Birmingham, Staffordshire, England, January 16, 1849, and died at his home in Trenton, New Jersey, April 6, 1914. Having obtained an excellent and practical education in his native land, he remained there until he was about twenty-three years of age. At that time he decided that there were better opportunities to be met with in America, and accordingly emigrated to this country in 1872. He soon became interested in the art of pottery making, and his interest enabled him to acquire the rudiments of this manufacture in a comparatively short period of time, after which he entered the employ of the Glasgow Pottery Company, in Trenton, this being at that time known as the John Moses Pottery. The vitrification of sanitary goods was considered impossible in the United States, until Moses Callear experimented and produced a "vitreous china" closet at the Maryland Pottery Company in Baltimore, Maryland, in April, 1891. It was conceded by many leading potters to be the finest production that had ever been made in sanitary ware. The Maryland Pottery Company turned their whole plant into a vitreous sanitary pottery, which proved so successful that every manufacturer of note was compelled to make a vitreous body, but none came up to the productions of the Maryland Pottery Company—which was perfectly vitrified and translucent. Great credit was given to Mr. Callear, who alone was responsible for the vitrification of sanitary goods in America, as his work and experiments proved that it could be done. Mr. Callear resigned from the Maryland Pottery Company to go in business for himself with the Maddock Pottery Company of Trenton, New Jersey, where he introduced the well known Lamberton china. This also was his own production, and is very successful. True worth and efficiency will sooner or later win recognition, and it was not long before Mr. Callear was advanced to the position of foreman in the clay shops, and after proving his ability in this office, became general manager of the entire plant. Some years later he took up his residence in East Liverpool, Ohio, became the head of the Wallace & Chetwin Pottery, and continued in this position for some years, resigning it in favor of that of general manager of the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Pottery, of East Liverpool, and remained with them a long time. Being naturally of an enquiring turn of mind, it was self-evident that Mr. Callear should turn his attention to mak-

ing experiments in his chosen field of industry. Among these was a series of experiments for the purpose of vitrifying sanitary goods, and in order to promote his idea in this direction, he removed to Baltimore, Maryland, and there carried out his work at the Brown Pottery. Potters considered this method an impossibility until that time, and Mr. Callear was looked upon as a pioneer in this line. This Mr. Callear considered the greatest achievement of his life's work. Mr. Maddock, of the Maddock Pottery Company, in Trenton, recognized the worth of this innovation and the ability which had originated so valuable bit of progress, and offered very favorable inducements to Mr. Callear to move to that city and become a partner in the Lamberton Works and later vice-president. After due consideration, Mr. Callear accepted this offer, and returned to Trenton, with which city he was from that time identified until his death. While there he continued his experiments, which resulted in the manufacture of china of a very high standard, and the annual output of the plant was greatly increased under his able management. He was universally recognized as an authority of undisputed reliability in the pottery trade. The religious affiliation of Mr. Callear was with the Episcopalian denomination, and his political support was given to the Republican party, although he never desired to hold public office. Fraternally he was a Mason.

Mr. Callear married (first) Mary Manser, of Trenton, and (second) in 1885, Kate, a daughter of Jason and Catherine Brookes, of East Liverpool, Ohio. They had one daughter, Elizabeth. A man of serious aims, broad views on all questions, generous ideals and shrewd business opinions, Mr. Callear was well liked in the business and social world. He was genial and courteous on all occasions, and his accurate estimate of men enabled him to fill the many responsible branches of his plant with assistants who thoroughly understood the work they were called upon to perform. As a citizen he was esteemed by all, and in every relation of life proved himself a man of high principle.

JONES, Henry,

Honored Citizen.

Living close to nature all his life and drawing from so pure a source his inspiration, Henry Jones could not but be sound to the core, as just and as fair as the measure he gave and his life as wholesome as the products he caused to spring forth from Mother Earth. He was a type of the hardworking, persevering farmer, those who form the backbone of the State, and while the public hears little from them it is their conscientious labor, upright lives, and thoughtful political action that constitute a nation's bulwarks. He caused "two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before," lived a life of constant endeavor, and, dying, left a precious memory to his family and friends.

He was a grandson of Merbeth Jones and a son of William V. Jones, both agriculturists of Gloucester county, New Jersey. William V. was a farmer and land owner of Logan township, Gloucester county. He married Mary Sack, who, like himself, was a native of Gloucester county. She bore him six children: Ruth, married Richard Batten; Abram, a farmer of Cumberland county; Levi, a worker in the lumber trade at Camden, now deceased; Henry, of further mention; Charles, a farmer of Berkley, New Jersey, and William, who died in childhood.

Henry, son of William V. and Mary (Sack) Jones, was born at the home-

HOPPER

WARD

stead in Logan township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, June 24, 1852, and died at Swedesboro, New Jersey, January 10, 1913. He attended public schools, and grew to manhood his father's farm assistant. In 1878 he became the owner of the homestead, bought by his father in 1830. There he was the prosperous farmer until January 31, 1908, when he moved to Swedesboro, and henceforth lived retired from all business cares. He built a home on East avenue, and there resided until death, selling his farm prior to his death to his son Clark. A feature of Mr. Jones' farming was the excellence of his methods and the great pride he took in his being one of the "neatest and best kept" farms in Logan township. He made his fields to produce abundantly and ever prospered. He was progressive and utilized all aids to good farming that were brought to his attention, and on his own initiative inaugurated advanced methods of seed selection and cultivation. He was an authority among his neighbors. Liberally giving of his means to the needy, he was held in respect by those who knew him, and lived a life free from reproach. He died in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, joining the latter order in 1873, and was a Democrat in politics, but independent in political action. His progressiveness, combined with great industry and perseverance, brought him a competence, and this he enjoyed to the full after his retirement to Swedesboro. He believed in the gospel of work, but asked of no man he employed greater effort than he himself put forth. His entire life until the removal to Swedesboro was spent in Logan township, and farming was his life work.

Mr. Jones married Julia A., daughter of William P. Zane, of Woolwich township, Gloucester county, who survives him, a resident of Swedesboro. Children: Levi S., born December 23, 1874, married Anna A. Lamson and has Ethel, Lillian M., Herbert, Julia A., Raymond, and Florence E.; Mila Zane, born July 19, 1876, married William H. Brown and has Ruth H. and Amanda M.; Mary, born July 22, 1878, married Charles Lamson and has Ellen H., Elsie B., William H., Howard C., Mary Emma, Bertha B., and Oscar L.; Elizabeth P., born July 23, 1880, married Franklin Bennett, and has Howard H., Myrtle V., Clarence F., and Dorothy E.; Walter, born March 30, 1883, married Elsie Schwible; Clark, born May 12, 1885, married Eva Leap, and has a son, Henry; Emma S., born August 14, 1887, married Reuben Eves, and has a daughter, Alice M.; Clinton V., born February 14, 1895, now a student at Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.

William P. Zane, father of Mrs. Henry Jones, was born at Repaupa, New Jersey, August 5, 1824, died at Pitman, New Jersey, January 29, 1909, after a life spent entirely in agricultural pursuits. His early life was passed in Paulsboro and after a few years spent in farming for others he purchased a small place and married. Later he sold and bought sixty acres near Bridgeport. This he profitably cultivated for years, then sold and bought a smaller place of ten acres, residing there until his retirement to Pitman, where he lived until his death.

HOPPER, Abraham, Henry A. and John Ward,

Skillful and Eminent Physicians.

Very seldom is the biographer permitted to sketch the salient features in the life histories of three men linked as these were in ties of relationship, of professional

service, and of public approbation, and the fragrance of whose lives survives like that of perfume when the earthen vases that held the treasures have been broken by the hand of the Angel of Death.

Of Dutch ancestors, located in Bergen county, New Jersey, and New Amsterdam, New York, as early as 1653, the Hopper family in each generation boasts of men of eminence in public life, at the bar, on the bench, in the medical profession, in business, and in social life. The medical profession has perhaps attracted them more than any other, this record dealing with three generations who have added to the sum of human happiness through their skill and learning, Dr. Abraham Hopper, born in 1797; his son, Dr. Henry A. Hopper, born in 1824; and his grandson, Dr. John Ward Hopper, born in 1856, all graduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, all eminent in their common profession, and all located in Hackensack, New Jersey, where for many years Dr. Abraham and Dr. Henry A. Hopper were contemporaries. Their practice was general and in the early days extended over a wide territory. All were skilled in surgery as well as in medicine, the youngest, Dr. John W. Hopper, being especially devoted to that branch of his profession; he gave to it careful preparation, it being his expressed intention, after spending a few years in general practice, to devote himself entirely to surgical work. But this was not to be, for after three years of practice death ended his most promising earthly career.

Dr. Abraham Hopper was born at Hohokus, Bergen county, New Jersey, April 26, 1797, died at Hackensack, in the county of his birth, December 14, 1872, aged nearly seventy-six years. His early life was spent at the paternal farm and his early education was secured in local schools. He completed his academic study in New York City, then returned home and in due course of time began the study of medicine under the guidance of Dr. John Rosencrantz, of Hohokus. He studied under that competent authority for one year, then entered the office of Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York City, studying under him and attending lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons until graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1818 at the age of twenty-one years. The following year he located in the then small village of Hackensack and there practiced his profession with but little interruption until his death, a period of fifty-three years, giving to his native county his best, and indeed the whole, energy of an active and laborious professional life. The country surrounding Hackensack was sparsely settled and the town itself was small. Under such circumstances his large practice involved much driving and his life was one of "spending and being spent" in the relief of human suffering. He kept himself familiar with current medical literature and scientific events, and was ever fully abreast of his times. Always an advocate of progressive science and an earnest supporter of every effort for its maintenance, it is no surprise to find his name among the six physicians who in 1854 applied for and obtained a charter for organizing the District Medical Society of Bergen County. Under his leadership, with the other five physicians, including his son, Dr. Henry A. Hopper, the society was organized in February, 1854, and Dr. Abraham Hopper was elected its first president. At the annual meeting following he was re-elected to preside over the deliberations of the society and again the following year the honors of the presidential office were conferred upon him. During the active years of his connection with the society, he cheerfully contributed to its interest and usefulness by both written

A. K. Hopkins, M. D.

Jno. W. Hoppe

articles and oral discussion. Among his contributions to the literature of the society are two which were particularly well received, one of them a paper entitled "The Duties of Medical Men in Their Intercourse with Patients," the other "Hydrops Uteri." Dr. Hopper continued his active membership in the society until October, 1871, when, in consideration of the increasing infirmities of his age, he was, by a unanimous vote of the organization, relieved from the discharge of his ordinary duties and his name placed upon the roll of honorary membership. While Dr. Hopper was skilled in all forms of medical practice he was particularly fond of surgery, and was rated as an operator in that branch of his profession. He was a man of strict private and professional integrity and won his way into the very hearts of his people by his direct honesty of purpose, his sympathy, and his willingness to serve them in their hours of need. He was of the best type of the old-time country doctor, who, in sickness or health, birth or death, joy or sorrow, was the friend of all; the depository for all their sorrows, joys and hopes; whose kindly advice guided the young, warned the middle aged, and comforted the old. He married Euphemia De Wolf and they had ten children, several of whom died young. He was an active member of the old Dutch "Seceder" Church.

Dr. Henry A. Hopper, son of and for several years contemporary with Dr. Abraham Hopper, was born in Hackensack, New Jersey, August 8, 1824, and in 1882, after a useful life of fifty-eight years, passed to a higher and nobler sphere. He was a lifelong resident of Hackensack, and from the date of his graduation from the College of Physicians and Surgeons was identified with everything pertaining to the prosperity of the town in which his life's interests were centered. He was but twenty-three years of age when he began the practice of medicine, but he very soon rose to a position of prominence and won a secure place in the affections of his townsmen. After he completed his classical studies he began a course of medical training under his honored father, then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine in the spring of 1847. During the earlier years of his practice he rode and drove a great deal, answering calls from far and near, but with the rapid growth of Hackensack the town made larger and larger demands upon his time, and in his later years his practice was almost exclusively confined to its limits and suburbs. He possessed rare skill as a surgeon was particularly sure in diagnosis, and very successful in practice. Upon the same strong foundation of character and honesty that his father built he erected his own professional edifice, and with his greater opportunities advanced the family name and fame, handing down to his son the same high inheritance he received from his father. Professional honors were accorded him by his brethren of the district and State, and he was the recognized organizer of the Hackensack Board of Health, of which he was the honored and efficient president. He was one of the six physicians who joined in a call for a medical society in Bergen county, and was chosen secretary of the first meeting. He was president of the District Medical Society in 1878 and 1881, its secretary in 1879, and was ever active in its affairs. He was president of the New Jersey State Sanitary Association, vice-president of the New Jersey State Medical Society, member of the American Medical Association, and president of the Bergen County Medical Society. He contributed many papers to all these societies. He built a stately residence on North Main street and was hearty in his support of every enterprise

tending to the advancement of Hackensack's prosperity or to add to the public good. He was a man of high character, genial and sympathetic, loved by his many friends in all parts of the State and in New York City, where he was frequently called in consultation in important cases. As a member and officer of the Second Reformed Church he was most highly esteemed, and when, at the age of fifty-eight years, in the full prime of his manhood and professional achievement, he was summoned by the Great Physician, he was mourned as an honored citizen, a devoted Christian, a faithful husband, a kind father, and a true friend. He was survived by his wife, Maria Colfax (Ward) Hopper, a son, Dr. John W. Hopper, and two daughters, to whom fell the privilege of cherishing his memory and honoring his name.

Dr. John Ward Hopper, only son of Dr. Henry A. and Maria Colfax (Ward) Hopper, and the third and last in this noted family of physicians, was born in Hackensack, November 7, 1856, and died there June 13, 1890. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1876, then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine, class of 1879. While a medical student he took a special course in microscopy and acquired such skill that for some time he made many of the microscopic tests in Dr. Alonzo Clark's office. He was a diligent, earnest student, giving thorough attention to every branch of the profession he intended to follow, but was especially devoted to surgery. After his graduation at the head of his class he was for eighteen months on the surgical staff of Roosevelt Hospital. He then received a high honor from Dr. Henry Sands, who asked him to take charge of his "Quiz" class, that being the first time he had given it to another. He kept the class during the winter and the following year he spent in Vienna at the hospitals of Vienna and Prague, working under eminent specialists, Doctors Virchow, Schroeder and others. Concluding his studies abroad, in 1882 he returned home, beginning practice in Hackensack, his birthplace, hallowed by memories of his honored sires. Three years there permitted him to exercise his talents and skill for the relief of suffering, then his promising career was cut short by death. All who knew him held him in the highest esteem and to the entire community, as well as to the profession in which he had already attained distinction, his early death came as a severe loss. He was president of the Bergen County Medical Society and a member of other learned societies; a communicant of the Second Reformed Church; and a member of Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. His ideals were lofty, and in his brief life he upheld the best traditions of a family that for two and a half centuries has been conspicuous in the history of Bergen county and of the State of New Jersey.

PARRY, Samuel, Rev.,

Clergyman, Antiquarian.

The Rev. Samuel Parry was born at Lambertville, New Jersey, March 29, 1845, and died at his home on East Main street, Somerville, New Jersey, September 9, 1915, son of Samuel and Selinda (Van Syckel) Parry. His paternal ancestors were members of the Society of Friends and to this fact may be traced some of the more prominent traits of his personality, and some of his more distinct preferences in things religious. His ancestors came from Wales to this country near the close of the seventeenth century and settled in the Penn Colony near Philadelphia, where many of his relatives yet reside. His maternal ancestors, Van Syckel, came from Holland in 1658, settled on Long Island,

Samuel Parry.

New York, a branch later settling in New Jersey. Samuel Parry, father of the Rev. Samuel Parry, was a miller, son of Samuel Parry, a farmer near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Selinda Van Syckel was a daughter of Daniel Van Syckel, a merchant of Milford, New Jersey.

Not long after the birth of the Rev. Samuel Parry, his parents moved to Clinton, New Jersey, where at the age of sixteen years he joined the Presbyterian church. He attended the public schools until about seventeen, then entered Blairstown Academy, where he thoroughly prepared for college. He chose Yale as his *alma mater*, there pursued a full course, a conscientious, painstaking student, ranked in scholarship in the upper third of a class of strong men, and was graduated A. B., class of 1868. Of strong build and great physical as well as intellectual power, the young man took the keenest delight in athletics, and at Yale was prominent in aquatic sports. He made his freshman crew, rowed in the Varuna shell in his sophomore year, rowed in the varsity crew against Harvard in his junior and senior years, being stroke of the varsity shell in the memorable race with Harvard in 1868, which was rowed on Lake Quinsigamond at Worcester, Massachusetts. He was also Commodore of the Yale navy, and is remembered at Yale as one of the men of the long ago whose courage and determination carried the "blue" to victory and built up that tangible something known as the "Yale spirit." The next four years following his triumphs and graduation at Yale, with Phi Beta Kappa mark in scholarship, were spent: One year at Blairstown Academy as instructor, two years at Princeton in theological study at the seminary, one year at Union Theological Seminary, New York City, whence he was graduated, class of 1872. Thus prepared for the holy profession he had chosen, he became a member of the Elizabeth (New Jersey) Presbytery, and on April 30, 1873, was ordained and installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at Pluckemin, Somerset county, New Jersey. There he took root in the hearts of his people and for exactly thirty-three years they knew no other pastor and he no other pastorate; in fact Pluckemin was his first, last and only pastorate, although after his resignation, April 30, 1906, until his death, he found congenial fellowship and a sphere of increasing usefulness as teacher of a Men's Bible Class in Somerville First Reformed Church, and as an interested helper in the chapel at East Somerville. The Presbytery of Elizabeth chose Rev. Samuel Parry as its permanent clerk in 1885, and in 1888 he was chosen to be its stated clerk, an office he held continuously until the day of his death. He represented the Presbytery at three sessions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, was for a long time permanent secretary of the Raritan Ministeria! Association, and from its organization until 1912 was secretary of the Inter-Church Federation of Somerset County.

Mr. Parry was a life-long student of history, and after his retirement devoted a large part of his time to historical research and reading. He was an authority on local history and biography, his investigations covering the entire history of the Raritan Valley. On Tuesday, March 12, 1901, he delivered an historical discourse on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Pluckemin Presbyterian Church, in which he sketched the history of the churches of the village and vicinity from the year 1720 and gave the biographies of the pastors and most of the ruling elders of the Presbyterian churches since 1851.

A notable attendance of his fellow ministers on the occasion of his simple funeral gave evidence of the high esteem in which

he was held. From the discourse delivered by the Rev. Dr. John T. Kerr, we quote:

> Samuel Parry needs no one to speak for him. His life has been an open book. It speaks for itself to all who look or listen. He was a man physically. God had endowed him richly with strength which he loved to use in work or sport, and coupled with his great strength was great skill. He could throw himself into a hard athletic struggle, then turn from it and, taking into his strong hands so small an instrument as a pen, he could produce handwriting which seemed rather the work of an engraver than that of an athlete. He was a Christian man in every sense, and a manly Christian. Men took refuge under the shadow of his manliness. He merited their confidence by the integrity of his own character, and rewarded it.

Wherever he was known, that same feeling of confidence was felt. His brotherly manner, his modest bearing, the evident sincerity of his Christian life and the genial play of his humor greatly endeared him to all. After his death the Synod of New Jersey, in a manner unusual to that body, thus expressed their appreciation of his life and service:

> The committee appointed to examine the records of the Presbytery of Elizabeth make note of the fact that the hand which for twenty-seven years has been submitting the records of this Presbytery to the Synod is now stilled in death. The work of Rev. Samuel Parry as stated clerk of the Presbytery of Elizabeth has been notable for the period of its continuance and the remarkable fidelity with which it has been performed. The volumes of minutes as written by him are models of neatness and accuracy and it is recommended that the Synod bear testimony to this fact by entering this statement upon the minutes of the Presbytery of Elizabeth.

Rev. Samuel Parry married at Somerville, New Jersey, December 1, 1875, Harriet E. Cornell, who survives him. During their forty years of married life, Mr. and Mrs. Parry made many extended tours of travel both at home and abroad, their foreign journeyings including tours of the Holy Land and Europe. After his retirement they removed to Somerville, New Jersey, where Mrs. Parry yet resides. Their only child, a son, born March 24, 1881, died the following day.

Mrs. Parry is a daughter of Rev. Frederick Frelinghuysen Cornell, a former pastor of Pluckemin Presbyterian Church, son of Rev. John Cornell and his wife, Maria Frelinghuysen, daughter of General Frederick Frelinghuysen of the celebrated New Jersey family. Rev. John Cornell was born at Northampton, Pennsylvania, in 1774. He pursued courses of classical study at the Log College, Neshaminy, Pennsylvania, entered Queen's College at New Brunswick where he completed his course in 1795. He then pursued the study of theology under Dr. Livingston, at Flatbush, Long Island, and was licensed to preach about the year 1798. He was engaged in the holy calling of a minister of the Presbyterian church from 1798 until 1821 at Allentown, New Jersey. He was highly regarded as an amiable and faithful teacher of the Gospel. In 1821 he retired from the active ministry, and from that year until 1828 conducted a classical academy at Somerville, New Jersey, and from 1828 until 1835 a similar institution at Millstone, New Jersey, where he died. In his academies he devoted himself seduously to the instruction of youth, and there passed from under his teachings many young men who later became eminent in the ministry and other learned professions. Professor Lindsey, of Princeton, voiced his appreciation of his work by a public statement that of all the students who came to him none were better prepared than those who came from under the instruction of the Rev. John Cornell. He married Maria, daughter of General Frederick Frelinghuysen, a lady of great amiability and eminent piety.

Rev. Frederick Frelinghuysen Cornell, son of Rev. John Cornell and his wife, Maria Frelinghuysen, was born at Allentown, New Jersey, November 16, 1804. He was graduated from Princeton (College of New Jersey), class of 1825, and New Brunswick Theological Seminary, 1828. He became a member of the Newtown Presbytery in 1829; professor of languages, College of Mississippi, at Natchez, 1828-29; missionary at Stuyvesant for three months in 1829; at Columbiaville, 1829-31; at Marshallville, 1831-32; Montville, 1833-36; pastor of Manhattan Reformed Dutch Church, New York City, 1836-56, and pastor of Pluckemin Presbyterian Church, 1856-64. In 1866 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Union College. He died August 7, 1875, aged seventy-one years, half a century of which had been spent in the Christian ministry as student, instructor, missionary and pastor. He was a man of strong intellectuality, consecrated purpose and charming personality. He married Elizabeth Clock Bell, daughter of Jacob and Phebe (Clock) Bell, who was born February 28, 1822, died February 21, 1882. Their eldest daughter, Harriet E. Cornell, married the Rev. Samuel Parry whom she survives. To the memory of three earnest, faithful, consecrated ministers of the Gospel and their devoted wives, this tribute of love and respect is dedicated.

EMERY, John Runkle, LL. D.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

When on December 31, 1915, Judge Emery retired by resignation caused by ill health, he had held the high position of vice-chancellor of the State of New Jersey for twenty years under appointments from Chancellors McGill (1895), Magie (1902), Pitney (1909). He was a native son of New Jersey, a graduate of her great university, a soldier of the State, serving in the Civil War, a member of the State bar, an advisory master in chancery, and vice-chancellor. He was in his seventy-fourth year and there was no period during those years when New Jersey was not his residence and the scene of his labors. The Commonwealth of New Jersey has never lacked noble sons,men of learning and high character, who as lawyers and jurists have been her pride, men who by their devotion made "Jersey Justice" proverbial, and a terror to evil doers. Among all the bright galaxy of sons who have adorned her bench no name outranks that of John Runkle Emery for faithfulness, broad and deep knowledge of the law, fairness, sound judgment and common sense. His decisions as vice-chancellor fill thirty-two volumes of the Equity Reports of the State of New Jersey, a fact remarked by Supreme Court Justice Francis J. Swayze: "The best tribute that could be paid to Mr. Emery's memory."

Vice-Chancellor Emery was a son of William Patry Emery, born near Flemington, New Jersey, July 17, 1811, died there in 1888, one of the successful business men of his day and an honored citizen. He began business life as a clerk at the age of fourteen years, opened later a general store in Flemington under his own name, became a leading merchant of that town, continuing until 1864, when he sold his mercantile interests to engage in timber land and lumber dealing in Northern New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He was mainly instrumental in the construction of the Flemington Railroad to connect with the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Flemington Junction; was one of the organizers of the Hunterdon County Bank, serving on the directorates of both railroad and bank. He was a devout Presbyterian, served as elder for many years, was deeply interested in the work

of the American Bible Society and County Bible Society, and aided in all good works. He married Ann Runkle, who was highly esteemed in the community for her broad charities and many adornments of character, being ever distinguished for her service to others. She was a remarkable woman in many ways, possessing a wonderfully retentive memory, a pleasing personality, was a great reader of good literature, an active factor in church work and charitable organizations, and was a noted character for the aid rendered the soldiers by her during the period of the Civil War.

John Runkle Emery, son of William Patry and Ann (Runkle) Emery, was born at Flemington, New Jersey, July 6, 1842, died at his home in Morristown, New Jersey, January 30, 1916. He obtained his early education in Flemington private schools, continuing his studies at Dr. Augustus Studdiford's School at Lambertville, and Edge Hill School at Princeton, New Jersey. In 1858 he entered Princeton University, collegiate department, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1861, president of his class. He was then nineteen years of age, but had decided upon the profession he would follow, and immediately after graduation from Princeton began carrying his plans into effect. He began the study of law under the direction of Bennett Van Syckel, later a Justice of the Supreme Court, and Abraham V. Van Fleet, whom Mr. Emery succeeded as vice-chancellor, both then eminent members of the Hunterdon county bar. His legal study continued until August, 1862, when he decided it was his duty to march to the defense of his country's flag. He enlisted as a private in the Fifteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, known as the "Mountain Regiment," having been recruited from the hill sections of Warren, Sussex and Hunterdon counties. The first engagement of this regiment was at Fredericksburg, after which it took part in the famous "mud march." It was next engaged in the Chancellorsville campaign, and in all of these Mr. Emery was an active participant. He received the commission of second lieutenant, but after an attack of dysentery he was sent from Bakersville to Baltimore and not recovering health was honorably discharged, February 23, 1863, on surgeon's certificate of disability; he was not in battle but in active service.

Returning home he resumed his law studies under his former preceptors, continuing until entering Harvard Law School, where he was a student during the years 1863-64. In the latter year he received the degree of A. M. from Princeton, and in 1865 passed all the required tests and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney and in 1868 as a counsellor. He began the active practice of his profession in Flemington, in 1865, being admitted a partner with his former preceptor, Abraham V. Van Fleet. This relation existed one year, then was terminated by Mr. Emery's removal to Trenton, where he became a partner with former Senator Augustus G. Richey. They practiced very successfully until 1874, when Mr. Emery's health failed and he was advised to take a trip abroad, where he remained one year, then returned with health restored.

On his return from abroad Mr. Emery located in Newark, New Jersey, where he engaged in practice and won high recognition as an able lawyer. In 1885 he was appointed advisory master in chancery by Chancellor Runyon. He grew rapidly in legal power and in public esteem. He was ever a hard worker and was noted for the great painstaking and conscientious labor he performed in the preparation of his cases. Clear and concise in his argument and authority, eloquent in his speech, he was a powerful advocate of the

cause he represented. In 1901 Princeton University recognized the learning and ability of her son and conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. On January 29, 1895, he was appointed vice-chancellor by Chancellor McGill, succeeding his former preceptor and partner, Abraham V. Van Fleet. At the expiration of his term in 1902 he was reappointed by Chancellor William J. Magie, and was appointed for a third term in 1909 by Chancellor Mahlon Pitney, now a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. During his terms as vice-chancellor he held his chambers in Newark, residing, however, in Morristown, New Jersey. In 1912 his health again failed and he took a short rest later resuming his judicial duties, but was not ever again in good health. In September, 1915, he had a severe attack from which he did not fully recover, and he then tendered his resignation to take effect, January 1, 1916. It was accepted and he was placed upon the retired list under the veterans retirement act of 1912. He took an active interest in the Uniform Divorce Law Congress.

Shortly after his retirement Mr. Emery was presented with a silver loving cup in honor of his twenty years and eleven months' service, coming as a gift from Chancellor Edward Robert Walker and Vice-Chancellors Frederic W. Stevens, Eugene Stevenson, Edmund B. Leaming, James E. Howell, Vivian M. Lewis, John H. Backes, and John Griffin. Mr. Emery was ill at his home and could not receive the donors, therefore, the honor of making the presentation was delegated to the Vice-Chancellor's old friend, Wickliffe B. Sayre, sergeant-at-arms of the local Chancery Chamber, who performed the duty on Thursday, January 27, 1916, three days preceding his death.

Vice-Chancellor Emery was a Republican in politics. He was a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Newark, first chancellor of the diocese appointed by Bishop Edwin S. Lines, and for many years was a vestryman of the Church of the Redeemer at Morristown. He was a member of the New Jersey State Bar Association; New York Chapter, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; A. T. A. Torbert Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Morristown; Washington Association of New Jersey; Fifteenth Regiment Association of New Jersey Volunteers; Essex Club of Newark; Morristown, Morristown Field and Morris County Golf clubs of Morristown, and a life member of the American Bible Society. His college fraternities were: Phi Kappa Sigma and Clio Hall, Princeton University.

Vice-Chancellor Emery married at Mount Savage, Maryland, October 6, 1885, Alla, daughter of James S. and Annie (Robb) MacKie, and in 1891 located their home in Morristown where Mrs. Emery continues her residence. Children: Allita, born January 10, 1887, wife of Paul Ray Applegate, of Pittsburgh; John MacKie, born August 15, 1888; Steuart MacKie, born January 12, 1891; Theodore, born November, 1893.

While there were many tributes paid to the memory of Vice-Chancellor Emery by his brethren of the bench and bar and by organizations of which he was a member, one of the most touching was that paid by the members of the Lawyers' Club of Essex County where the older members of the club spoke feelingly of their dead friend while the younger members paid tribute as listeners.

The meeting was called to order by President Frank Bergen and on motion of Supreme Court Justice Francis J. Swayze, Vice-Chancellor Frederic W. Stevens was chosen as presiding officer. Vice-Chancellor Stevens remarked that "No sadder task could be imposed upon one than that of paying the last tribute to a departed

friend." He then read a lengthy eulogy of Mr. Emery.

Richard V. Lindabury, Robert H. McCarter and Edward M. Colie were named a committee to draw up suitable resolutions on behalf of the club and later in the meeting submitted the following minute, which was read by Mr. Colie.

The members of the Lawyers' Club of Essex County, as an expression of their high appreciation of the Honorable John Runkle Emery, late vice-chancellor, unanimously adopt the following minute:

More than twenty years prior to his appointment to the equity bench, Mr. Emery adopted this as his home bar. He quicky and easily won for himself the respect and admiration of the profession, and a place as a leader not only here but throughout the State. This position was justly his in recognition of his character, his high ideals, his uniform professional courtesy and his learning. In 1895, upon the death of Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet, the selection of Mr. Emery as his successor, not only met with approbation, but was welcomed as an appointment of one especially equipped for the place. For more than twenty years it has been our privilege to practice before him as a vice-chancellor. Not only did he possess character, good judgment and learning—essentials in a judge—but his equity knowledge was so complete and he possessed such skill in applying it that he became conspicuous throughout the country as an exceptionally able equity judge. He was called upon to decide many of the complicated and novel questions involved in the important litigation of recent days and he has made one of the largest and most important contributions to the equity jurisprudence of this State. His mind was mature. He heard a cause patiently, considered it conscientiously and brought to its solution his extraordinary knowledge, and litigants in most cases were willing to rest upon his decisions as just and final. He was a man of remarkable industry and his fidelity to his work beyond all question shortened his life. In his death this bar has lost a revered member, the equity bench an efficient and distinguished vice-chancellor and the State a citizen who has well and conspicuously served it and brought to its courts high honor. We direct that this minute be entered at length upon the records and request a copy recorded in the minutes of the Circuit Court of this county and a copy sent to the family of Vice-Chancellor Emery.

After the reading of the resolution Secretary Clarence S. Blake read a letter from Chancellor Edwin R. Walker who, after deploring his inability to be present, owing to illness, paid a high tribute to Mr. Emery's worth as a lawyer and a vice-chancellor.

Justice Swayze said that the work of Mr. Emery would live forever in the jurisprudence of New Jersey, and cited the fact that his decisions filled thirty-two volumes of the equity reports of the State of New Jersey, the total reports for the States filling eighty-two volumes. This, declared Justice Swayze was the best tribute that could be paid to Mr. Emery's memory.

Richard V. Lindabury said:

The estimate of the character of Vice-Chancellor Emery, as given by Vice-Chancellor Stevens and Justice Swayze were so accurate in describing his attainments and his work that it is not necessary to say anything more except that they speak for the bar. To the members of the bar he was what he was to his associates on the bench. He was an able and fair judge. He had an instinct for the truth and an instinct for the right in a case. Even if he had not been the great lawyer he was he would have been a great judge.

Judge Frederic Adams, of the Circuit Court, who was a classmate of the late vice-chancellor at the Harvard Law School, in 1863, said:

Many were more intimately acquainted with him at the bar, but few here knew Mr. Emery earlier than I did. It is more than fifty years ago in the winter of 1863 that I first met him. Then we were fellow students at Harvard Law School, together with Nehemiah Perry, Henry Young, Job H. Lippincott and Abram Q. Garretson. Those four are all gone, and the veteran jurist's voice trailed off to a whisper, as he slowly said, "now Emery is gone."

Judge Adams said he had always regretted that the path of Mr. Emery and himself in legal work kept them apart, except on rare occasions, and paid a high tribute to him as a judge and a lawyer.

Others who spoke were former Attorney Robert H. McCarter, Edward Q. Keasby, Clarence Sackett and Edwin J. Raynor, the latter having been a student in Mr. Emery's office in the early 80's. He related many instances of kindliness and carefulness with which Mr. Emery aided those in his office.

COOK, Joseph Swift,

Old-School Physician.

About 1640, Ellis Cook settled at Southampton, Long Island, New York, and there three succeeding generations of his descendants resided, through whom Joseph Swift Cook traced his lineage. The line of descent is through Abiel Cook, son of the founder, Abiel (2) Cook, his grandson, and Ellis Cook, his great-grandson, who first settled in Morris county, New Jersey, in Hanover township. This Ellis Cook was the father of Colonel James Cook, who moved from Hanover to Succasunna, Morris county, and there lived for many years. Colonel James Cook married Ruth Pierson, who died in 1795. They were the parents of Dr. Silas C. Cook, father of Joseph Swift Cook.

Dr. Silas C. Cook was born December 25, 1791, died in 1873. He was four years of age when his mother died and after his father's second marriage, he was adopted by Mrs. Judge Condit, of Morristown, New Jersey, by whom he was carefully reared. He was educated in the public schools and in the town academy, obtaining a good English education. He chose the profession of medicine and prepared therefore under the guidance of Dr. Lewis Condit, one of the leading physicians of Morris county. In addition to his study under Dr. Condit, he attended the courses of medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania during the winters of 1812 and 1813. On September 13, 1813, he was licensed to practice by the New Jersey State Board of Examiners, and at once began practice at Hughesville, Warren county. He there formed a partnership with old Dr. Hughes, one of the early practitioners of Warren county, and continued with him one year. He then located at Stewartsville, New Jersey, remaining there until 1828, when he moved to Hackettstown, New Jersey, there conducting a successful practice until 1842. From 1842 until 1857, he was located at Easton, Pennsylvania, there being rated as one of Easton's most skillful and successful physicians. In 1857 he returned to Hackettstown, New Jersey, and continued in practice until his death in 1873. He was the perfect type of the old school country doctor, bluff, frank and outspoken, devoted to his profession, everybody's friend and everybody's confidant. It is hard to realize in this day just what the country doctor meant to the community in those days. He covered a wide extent of territory which he rode on horseback. There were no drug stores, which meant he must carry his medicines, there were no specialists, which demanded that he be physician, surgeon, oculist and dentist, prepared to set or amputate a limb, pull a tooth and treat every form of disease. There were few ministers in the early days and often it was the lot of the doctor to read the last prayer and utter the last words over a departed one. The young came to him for advice and the old looked to him for the work of comfort and hope to cheer them in their closing days. Long and wearisome rides were his portion, tempestuous weather must not delay him and often on a return from a night's work he must at once respond to an urgent call as far in another direction.

The matter of keeping his books was one of haphazard and payment for services quite as much so. He was rich only in the love of his people and his estate was usually a great many thousand dollars worth of bills receivable. These were all experiences of Dr. Cook's earlier years of practice, but in the later years he confined himself to town work. He was an elder of the Presbyterian church, and took a deep interest in the moral welfare of the communities in which he labored. He was one of the few early Whigs in Hackettstown and in later years affiliated with the Republican party.

Dr. Cook married, in 1816, Mary, daughter of James Hyndshaw, of Stewartsville, New Jersey, her father at one time sheriff of Sussex county, New Jersey. He was of Scotch descent, served in the Revolutionary War, was taken prisoner and nearly died of starvation. After the war he came to Greenwich township, purchased four hundred acres of land, which upon his death was divided among his four children, each of whom received a farm. Mrs. Cook died in 1872, the devoted mother of many children, several of whom were taken from her in childhood. Those who grew to mature years were: James H., a merchant of Easton, Pennsylvania, who died in 1880; Dr. Lewis S., who practiced his profession in Hackettstown until his death in 1874; Silas C., a lawyer of Easton, Pennsylvania, who died in 1864; Dr. John S., a physician of Hackettstown until his death, and Joseph Swift, to whose memory this sketch is dedicated.

Dr. Joseph Swift Cook was born at Hackettstown, New Jersey, March 26, 1830, died July 4, 1903. His early education was obtained at the Model School connected with Lafayette College, Easton, after which he entered the college proper, remaining during the years 1847-48. He chose the profession of law and for eighteen months pursued legal study in Easton. In January, 1852, he entered Union College, Schenectady, New York, whence he was graduated in 1853, with honors, becoming a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He did not continue legal study, but after his graduation from Union College he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his honored father, Dr. Silas C. Cook, then practicing in Easton. Later he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated M. D. in March, 1856. During the following year he was engaged in hospital work in Philadelphia, as resident surgeon at St. Joseph's Hospital, and in practice at Easton as his father's assistant. In the spring of 1857 he entered into a partnership with his brother, Dr. John S. Cook, then practicing at Hackettstown, and continued that association for two years. In 1859 he located at Washington, Warren county, New Jersey, where he continued a successful practice until his death at the age of seventy-three years. Dr. Cook's private practice from graduation until death was only interrupted by his service as surgeon in the Union army during the Civil War. In September, 1862, he was appointed and commissioned first assistant surgeon of the Thirty-first Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry by Governor Charles S. Olden. After a few months service he was taken with typhoid fever, and after his recovery private business was so pressing that he resigned his commission. In 1865 Lafayette College conferred upon him the honorary degree Master of Arts, and on September 11, 1877, he was elected a fellow of The American Academy of Medicine. He was also a member of the county and state medical associations.

As a physician and surgeon, Dr. Cook ranked very high and was much sought for in consultation. Among the people

with whom he lived and moved for over forty years he was held in the highest esteem, not more for his skill in ministering to their physical needs than for his admirable social qualities. Warm hearted, sympathetic and public spirited, he responded to every private or public demand made upon him, while his professional skill was freely given to those from whom no payment could be expected. Few men occupied so busily as he who had so many warm friends nor was there ever a man more loyal to his friends.

Dr. Cook married, November 4, 1857, Carrie H. Hunt, daughter of Rev. H. W. Hunt, of Schooley's Mountain. Children: Dr. Frank M. Cook, now a practicing physician of Hackettstown, New Jersey; Fannie H., married William S. Rittenhouse; Laura W., a graduate physician, married Augustus P. Hann, who died December 11, 1887. Laura W. (Cook) Hann obtained her professional education at The Woman's Medical College, Baltimore, Maryland, whence she was graduated M. D., class of 1892. She received her literary education at Centenary Institute, Hackettstown, New Jersey, graduating in class of 1882 with degree of M. E. L. She engaged in active practice for a few years but is now retired.

Carrie H. (Hunt) Cook descended from Thomas Hunt, who married Ciceley Pasley and came to America in 1652. They were members of the Church of England of the strictest and highest sect. Their son, Thomas (2) Hunt, married Elizabeth Jessup and lived at West Farms, New York. Their son, Thomas (3) Hunt, born 1663, also resided at West Farms. He married Elizabeth Gardiner, of the Lord Gardiner family of England. Their son, Augustine Hunt, born 1716, married Lydia Holloway, born in Massachusetts of Welsh descent. Their son, Holloway Whitfield Hunt, born April 9, 1769, was a graduate of Nassau Hall, Princeton, class of 1794. He became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, later transferred his allegiance to the Presbyterian church and served the congregation at Sparta, New Jersey, as pastor for seven years, and the churches at Bethlehem and Alexandria for forty years and also was settled over the church at Kingwood. He married a Miss Willis, a cousin of the poet, N. P. Willis. Their son, Holloway Whitfield (2) Hunt, born at Sparta, New Jersey, in 1799, was an active minister of the Presbyterian church from early manhood until near the close of his life, which ended at the age of sixty-nine. His first and only charge was the church at Pleasant Grove, New Jersey. He was a graduate of Princeton, and during his clerical life tutored many young men who wished to enter college. He married Amanda, daughter of Lawrence and Mary Hann. Their daughter, Carrie H. Hunt, married Dr. Joseph Swift Cook. Their daughter, Dr. Laura W. Cook, married Augustus P. Hann. Their son, Philip H. Hann, is a resident of Washington, New Jersey.

The Hunt family crest is: "A lion's head erased per pale, argent and sable collared gules, lined and ringed or." They were large owners of land on Long Island and in 1686 possessd all of that section now known as Hunters Point.

HANN, Augustus P.,

Well-Known Public Official.

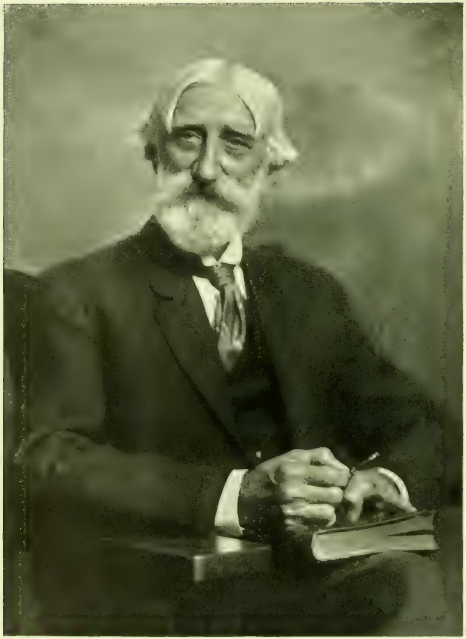
The Hanns of Morris county, New Jersey, trace descent to William Hann, who with his wife, Elsie, came from Germany to this country in 1732, and after a brief residence on Long Island settled at Schooley's Mountain, New Jersey, in the year 1754. He purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land there, and devoted himself to its cultivation until his death in 1794, aged ninety years. His wife died in 1791, at about the same advanced age.

Some time prior to his death, he sold the farm to his son, Jacob, who died suddenly, leaving a son, Philip, who purchased the homestead from the other heirs and there resided until his death in 1821, leaving children: Mary, Jacob, of further mention, Elizabeth, John, and Philip.

Jacob Hann, son of Philip Hann, was born in 1782, and resided on the homestead farm on Schooley's Mountain until 1809, then moved to Mansfield township, Warren county, New Jersey, where he bought a farm. He continued his residence in Mansfield until about 1824, then returned to the old homestead on Schooley's Mountain; later he occupied his farm in Mansfield township and there he died in 1867. He was a strong and prominent Democrat, holding the office of justice of the peace in both Morris and Warren counties, being first appointed in 1816. During his second residence in Morris county, he was elected and for five years served as judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was a man of sound judgment and clear brain, well informed and much sought for as a conveyancer and legal advisor. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, while first residing in Morris county, but in Warren county united with the Methodist Episcopal church at Anderson. Judge Hann married, in 1802, Susan Gary. Children: Ann Eliza, Clarissa, Ellen, Jane, Philip H., of further mention, Tamzen, Jacob, and Rachel.

Philip H. Hann was born in Mansfield township, Warren county, New Jersey, August 6, 1819, and died May 7, 1900. His youth and early manhood were spent on the paternal farm, his education obtained in the public school, Schooley's Mountain Academy, and under the private instruction of Rev. Holloway W. Hunt, a graduate of Princeton and pastor of the Schooley's Mountain Presbyterian Church. In 1848 he rented the home farm of his father and there resided until 1854. In that year he was elected surrogate of Warren county, an office which he held for five years, during which period he resided in Belvidere, the county seat. In the spring of 1860 he moved to Washington, New Jersey, where for two years he engaged in business as a merchant. He was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Warren county in 1864, an office he held through successive re-appointments for ten years. In 1864 he aided in the organization of the First National Bank of Washington, was elected its first cashier and held that position all through his service as judge of the Court of Common Pleas and for many years thereafter. He was advanced to vice-president and later to president, which position he was filling at the time of his death. He was also a director of the Phillipsburg Bank for several years and other important business interests. He was an able financier and in his capacity of cashier exercised an influence which practically amounted to a controlling interest. In 1878 he was elected county collector, an office he held through succeeding re-elections for several terms. He was highly regarded by his fellow citizens without regard to party, his continuance in public office being regarded as good public policy. Both he and his father served as judge of the Court of Common Pleas, the father in Morris and the son in Warren county, and both retired from the office with the entire respect of the legal fraternity.

Judge Philip H. Hann married Caroline C., youngest daughter of Rev. Johnson Dunham, an early minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his wife, Mary, eldest daughter of Daniel Hunt. Both Judge Hann and his wife were active members of the Washington Methodist Church. Children: Mary, married Rev. S. W. Gehrett, a Methodist minister of



Arthur Sandys

the Philadelphia Conference; Augustus P., of further mention; and Louis J.

Augustus P. Hann was born in Belvidere, Warren county, New Jersey, February 15, 1856, died in Washington, New Jersey, December 11, 1887. His education began in private schools and was continued at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated, class of 1875. He then was a student at Wesleyan College for one year but did not complete his collegiate course, deciding against a professional career, which had been his ambition. He next spent some time in study for business life at Eastman's Business College, from which he graduated, then entered the employ of the First National Bank of Washington, of which his father had been cashier since its organization in 1864. He began as assistant cashier and proved so efficient an assistant that in the course of time he was promoted to cashier, a position he was holding at the time of his death, having also been elected vice-president. He was a man of pleasing personality, very popular, not only in Washington but throughout the entire county. He drew men to him by his genial, friendly manner and held them to him through his many manly qualities. He took a deep interest in public affairs even before becoming a voter, and had barely attained his majority when elected a member of Washington's Common Council, an office to which he was elected over and over again until he refused longer to serve. In 1884 he was elected county collector, an office in which his honored father had served and to which the son was reëlected in 1885 and 1886. He was one of the best loved young men in Warren county and all deplored his early death. On the day of his funeral every business house in Washington was closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the young man whose hand was always extended to aid those in distress and whose genial, cheerful disposition had so endeared him to so large a circle of true friends.

Mr. Hann married Laura W., daughter of Dr. Joseph Swift and Carrie H. (Hunt) Cook, of Washington, New Jersey. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Hann took a course at the Woman's College, Baltimore, whence she was graduated, M. D., class of 1892. For several years she practiced the profession to which so many Doctor Cooks have devoted their lives and which profession they have honored. Dr. Hann is now retired from practice, resides in Washington, her only son, Philip H. Hann, also a resident of that borough.

SANDYS, Arthur,

Student, Scholar, Historian.

This name originally Sands was by act of Legislature legally changed to Sandys at the request of Arthur Sandys, to whose memory this sketch is dedicated. Deprived of both of his parents when two years of age, Arthur Sandys grew to youthful manhood at the home of his maternal grandparents in New York City, by whom he was given every advantage and educational opportunity. When a young man he went abroad and in the cities of the Old World spent several years. He was a man of cultured tastes and cultivated mind, a heritage from his French maternal ancestors, the de Normandies, who, for their Protestant faith, sought refuge in Geneva and resided there for several generations until the whirligig of fate again drove them forth for serving an earthly monarch, Frederick I., of Prussia, as the first de Normandie had fled from Noyon, France, for allegiance to his spiritual king.

Mr. Sandys was an insatiable reader of biographies of great men, a student of history and the historian of the family. He spent much time while in Europe in

searching French and Genevese records, with the result that he gave to the world a valuable contribution to its literature in "Annals de Normandie," an exhaustive historical and genealogical account of the de Normandies, their times and the part they played in French and Genevese history (see de Normandie line). This was but one of his contributions to American literature, his writings being numerous. He was not bound continuously to business life, but devoted long periods to travel and study as inclination seized him, indulging in all the pursuits and pleasures of a gentleman.

There is reason to believe that the name was originally Sandys, and that the American family is descended from Henry Sandes, Sands, or Sandys, who came from Yorkshire to America probably earlier than 1638, and was one of the founders of Rowley, Massachusetts. He died in Boston in 1654. His wife, Sybil, whom he married in England, was the mother of James Sands, one of the founders of the town of New Shoreham, Rhode Island. This town embodies Block Island, and was represented in the Rhode Island Assembly in 1665 by James Sands. He was born in Yorkshire, England, 1622, and died at Block Island, March 13, 1695, and was buried there. He had grants of land in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, October 5, 1643, and August 29, 1644; was made freeman there 1655; was commissioner to the General Court, May 19, 1657; was constable in 1654, and deputy to the General Court in 1655. In April, 1661, he sailed with a party which went from Taunton, Rhode Island, to settle Block Island; was tax rater in 1670 and 1671, and deeded the land on which he settled to his son, John, November 15, 1690. He married, 1645-46, Sarah, daughter of John and Catherine (Hutchinson) Walker. John Walker was a freeman in Boston, May 14, 1634; was among those condemned for adherence to the religious teachings of Ann Hutchinson, and removed to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, about 1637-38. John Sands, eldest child of James Sands, born 1649, succeeded his father on the paternal homestead in Block Island, had a gant of land at Portsmouth, May 27, 1674, was deputy from Block Island in 1678 and 1680-81. In 1691 he removed to Cow Neck, on Long Island, where he purchased, for two hundred pounds, a farm, deed dated December 25, 1691. He married in New Shoreham, Sybil Ray, born March 19, 1665, daughter of Simon (2) and Mary (Thomas) Ray, granddaughter of Simon (1) Ray, of Braintree, Essex, England, and died at Braintree, Massachusetts, September 30, 1641. Mary Thomas was a daughter of Nathaniel Thomas, born about 1606, in Wales, died February 13, 1674, in Marshfield, Massachusetts. John Sands died March 15, 1712, at Cow Neck, and his wife, December 23, 1733. Both were buried in the Sands graveyard there. Their eldest child was John Sands, born January 22, 1684, on Block Island, and died at Cow Neck, August 30, 1763. He removed from Block Island, about 1716, and built a house at Cow Neck, which was subsequently occupied by his son. About 1733 he purchased from his brother, Daniel, the paternal homestead there, on which he thereafter resided. He married at Newport, Rhode Island, September 9, 1706, Catherine Gutherie, born June 24, 1690, on Block Island, died at Sands Point, February 10, 1769, daughter of Robert and Anna (Alcock) Gutherie, granddaughter of Dr. John and Sarah (Palgrave) Alcock, both natives of England. Dr. John Alcock graduated at Harvard University, and was the purchaser of Block Island from the Indians. He was a son of George Alcock, who came over with Governor Winthrop, was also a physician, and died December 30, 1640, at Roxbury, Massachusetts. His wife was

a Hooker. John Sands, eldest child of John and Catherine (Gutherie) Sands, was born January 1, 1708, on Block Island, and died at Sands Point, November 22, 1760. He lived on his grandfather's homestead, there he was a farmer, and married, May 12, 1736, Elizabeth Cornell, born September 27, 1711, died May 10, 1793, daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth (Hagner) Cornell, granddaughter of John and Mary (Russell) Cornell, who came from England in 1677, and settled at Sands Point, where they were buried. Caleb Cornell was born there in 1683, and died there. He married, October 10, 1705, Elizabeth Hagner, of Flushing, who died in 1734. Comfort Sands, fourth son of John and Elizabeth (Cornell) Sands, was born February 26, 1748, was baptized at St. Paul's Chapel, New York, in 1767, and died at Hoboken, September 22, 1834. He resided in New York City previous to 1809, when he removed to Newark, and remained three years. Returning to New York, he lived there until 1826, when he removed to Hoboken, was buried at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, New York. In 1775 he was a member of the committee of one hundred to manage colonial affairs in opposition to the home government; was a member of the provincial congress in that year; was auditor-general of New York in 1776, and continuously from that year until 1783 on the committee of public safety. He also filled other important posts during the Revolutionary War, and was president of the New York Chamber of Commerce after peace had come. He married, June 3, 1769, Sarah Dodge, born 1749, at Hunts Point, died in New York, January 24, 1795, and was buried in the Middle Dutch Church on Nassau street in that city. She was descended from Tristram Dodge, one of the original settlers of Block Island, in 1662, died in 1733. He was the first freeman of Block Island, admitted in 1664. His son, William Dodge, lived and died on Block Island, and was the father of Samuel Dodge, born there September 19, 1691, died about 1766, and was buried at Sands Point, Long Island. His wife, Elizabeth, was the mother of Wilkie Dodge, born at Sands Point, where he died in 1752, married Mary Hunt, born 1725, at Hunts Point, Westchester county, New York, died in New York City, July 22, 1796, and was buried in the Middle Dutch Church there. Comfort Sands married (second) in New York, December 5, 1797, Cornelia, daughter of Abraham Lott, born November 5, 1761, died April 6, 1856, in New York. Joseph Sands, second son of Comfort and Sarah (Dodge) Sands, was born January 7, 1772, in New York, and died there December 5, 1825, buried in St. Mark's Church. He married in Paris, France, March 26, 1801, Maria Thérese Kampfel, born 1782, in Vienna, Austria, died in New York, August, 1846, buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Long Island. She was the daughter of Matthias Kampfel, a major in the Austrian army, and his wife, Anna (Zach) Kampfel, of a Flanders family, long situated in Lisle.

Ferdinand Sands, son of Joseph and Maria Therese (Kampfel) Sands, was born May 26, 1806, in New York, and died there December 7, 1839, was buried in St. Mark's Church. He graduated A. B. at Columbia College in May, 1824. He married, March 15, 1830, Susan Bard, born February 7, 1812, at Hyde Park, New York, died in New York City, January 28, 1838, buried in St. Mark's Church. She was a descendant of an old New York family. Her first known ancestor was Bènoit Bard, who fled from France in 1682 to escape religious persecution, and died in London after 1734. His son, Colonel Peter Bard, born 1679, in France, came to America in 1706, settled in New Jersey, died July 13, 1734, in Burlington,

that State, and was buried at St. Mary's Church there. He was a member of the Colonial Council in New Jersey in 1720, commander of a regiment of foot, May 4, 1722, and was judge of the Superior Court of the State at the time of his death. He married in New Castle, Delaware, 1709, Dinah Marmion, born 1693 in Leicestershire, England, died after 1760, in Burlington, New Jersey, buried at St. Mary's Church, daughter of Dr. Samuel Marmion, born in Leicestershire, received the degree of A. B. from Cambridge University, and came to America before 1700. He died in Burlington, New Jersey, March 20, 1734, buried at St. Mary's Church. He married, July 28, 1692, at Astley Abbots, Salop, Elizabeth Parker, born 1670, in England, died in Burlington, September 24, 1729, buried at St. Mary's Church. Dr. John Bard, son of Colonel Peter and Dinah (Marmion) Bard, was born February 1, 1716, at Burlington, died at Hyde Park, New York, April 1, 1799, buried at St. James' Church there. He married at Christ Church, Philadelphia, 1737, Susanne Valleau, born July 19, 1721, in New York, died and was buried at St. James' Church, Hyde Park, daughter of Pierre Valleau, grandaughter of Faulkner Valleau, great-granddaughter of Esaie Valleau, born in France, 1638, came to New York in 1685, died at New Rochelle, New York, 1713. The son, Faulkner, born 1662, died before 1712, had wife, Jeanne, and they were the parents of Pierre Valleau, died in New York before 1745. He married Magdalena Fauconnier, born 1685, in London, died in New York after 1750. Dr. Samuel Bard, son of Dr. John and Susanne (Valleau) Bard, was born April 1, 1742, in Burlington, received the degree of A. B. at the University of Edinburgh, LL. D. at Princeton College, founded the New York Medical School and the New York City Hospital, died at Hyde Park, New York, May 24, 1821, buried there in St. James' Church. He married at Christ Church, Philadelphia, May 14, 1770, his cousin, Mary Bard, born June 18, 1746, died at Hyde Park, May 23, 1821, buried there at St. James' Church, daughter of Peter Bard, who was a son of Colonel Peter and Dinah (Marmion) Bard. Peter (2) Bard was born July 29, 1712, at Burlington, was commissary-general of the Pennsylvania forces, died at Mount Holly, January 30, 1761, buried at St. Andrew's Church there. He married at Christ Church, Philadelphia, September 28, 1738, Marie de Normandie, born May 15, 1780, at Bristol, Philadelphia, died at Mount Holly, New Jersey. William Bard, son of Dr. Samuel and Mary (Bard) Bard, born April 4, 1778, in Philadelphia, graduated A. B. Columbia College, 1798, member of the Society of the Cincinnati, died October 17, 1853, on Staten Island, buried in St. Mark's Church, New York. He married in Trinity Church, New York, October 7, 1802, Catherine Cruger, born May 7, 1781, at St. Croix, West Indies, died on Staten Island, October 14, 1868, buried at St. Mark's Church, New York. She was a descendant of John Cruger, who came to America before 1700, was mayor of New York, 1739, died there August 13, 1744, buried in the Old Dutch Church. He married, March 5, 1702, Maria Cuyler, died September 14, 1724, in New York, buried in the Dutch Church there, daughter of Hendrick and Anna Cuyler. Her father was captain of the troop at Albany in 1689. Henry Cruger, son of John and Maria (Cuyler) Cruger, born November 25, 1707, in New York, was member of the Colonial Assembly, 1745-59; of the Council, 1762-73; died at Bristol, England, 1778, and buried at the Cathedral there. He married, December 21, 1736, Elizabeth Harris, born June 7, 1716, at Jamaica, West Indies. They were the parents of Nicholas Cruger, born March

5, 1743, in New York, a distinguished patriot during the Revolution, died at St. Croix, West Indies, in 1800, buried on Peter's Rest Plantation. His wife, Anna de Nully, born at St. Croix, West Indies, died there November, 1784, buried at St. Peter's Rest. She was descended from Bertrand de Nully, Count de Nully, of de Nully sur Marme, planter of Martinique, father of Bertrand Pierre de Nully, a planter of St. Croix, West Indies, where he died in 1778. His wife, Catherine (Heylager) de Nully, born at St. Croix, died there October 12, 1799, was a daughter of General Pierre Heylager, born in Denmark, chamberlain to Christian V., appointed governor-general of Danish West Indies in 1733, died in St. Croix. Catherine Cruger, daughter of Nicholas and Anna (de Nully) Cruger, became the wife of William Bard, as previously noted. They were the parents of Susan Bard, wife of Ferdinand Sands, as previously noted.

Arthur Sandys was born in New York City at the family home, corner of Broadway and Bleecker street, September 27, 1837, died at his home, 35 North Lincoln avenue, Washington, Warren county, New Jersey, July 21, 1914. He was the son of Ferdinand Sands, who died when his son was two years of age (see ante).

Arthur Sandys, so early orphaned, was reared by his grandparents, William and Catherine Bard, at their home, No. 2 College place, New York City. There they resided until Arthur was fifteen years of age, when they moved to a beautiful home on Staten Island, New York. He was largely educated under private tutors, his principal instructor being Professor Joseph Karge, afterward professor of languages at Princeton College and often called the "ornament" of Princeton. From private tutors he was sent abroad to complete his education, and he spent several years in study at Florence, Italy, and Berne, Switzerland. In Florence he took special courses in architecture and carving, arts in which he excelled, particularly as a draughtsman. After his return to the United States he was in the employ of the United States government, then contructing forts at the entrance to the Mississippi river, and when his work there was finished, continued in the government service at Philadelphia, where he resided for some time. He was also engaged as draughtsman and superintendent by private parties, but never devoted himself exclusively to business. He traveled extensively at home and abroad and gave a great deal of time to reading, study and literary pursuits. He resided in Philadelphia, Allentown and Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Trenton New Jersey, and elsewhere, as places attracted him, finally, in 1908, settling in Washington, New Jersey, where he died. He was a thorough gentleman, courteous, genial and gentle in manner, very approchable, with all the graces of mind and character of a student and scholar. He was a member of the Episcopal church, serving as vestryman and warden. While books of biography and history were his favorites in literature, he was widely read and informed on all subjects coming within the bounds of a liberal education, including the languages. His favorite sport was boating, of which he was inordinately fond. Kindness and consideration marked his intercourse with his fellowmen, and he possessed many warm personal friends. When a young man he tried to enlist as a private in the Union army, but owing to a defect in hearing was rejected. He then secured appointment as assistant paymaster, serving until the war closed. In Washington, New Jersey, he took a deep interest in public affairs, aided materially in the founding of the public library and made his presence felt for good in many ways.

Mr. Sandys married (first) in 1868, Miriam Moase, of Staten Island, New York. He married (second) September 5, 1911, Etta Medlyn, daughter of William and Eliza (Winn) Medlyn, of Massachusetts birth, but English parentage. Mrs. Sandys survives her husband, a resident of Washington, New Jersey.

(The de Normandie Line).

Through his mother, Susan (Bard) Sands, wife of Ferdinand Sands, Arthur Sandys traced descent from Andre de Normandie of ancient and noble lineage, son of a distinguished father, brother of one whose proved abilities were valued by princes; and himself a diplomat chosen and long employed by reason of his own merit, a man of exalted character and worth. This Andre de Normandie founded the branch of the family in the United States from which sprang Susan (Bard) Sands, a descendant of Marie de Normandie, second child of Andre de Normandie, who married Peter Bard, son of Colonel Peter Bard, of Burlington, New Jersey.

The de Normandie family history is exhaustively treated in "Annals of de Normandie," a work collated, translated and explained by Arthur Sandys and printed at Cambridge by the Riverside Press in 1891. In that work descent is traced to Laurent de Normandie, eldest son and heir of Jean de Normandie and grandson of Guillaume de Normandie.

Jean de Normandie lived and died either near Noyon, France, on one of his fiefs or in the city where it is known he held high office. He belonged to the Catholic party and John Calvin has made his personality very distinct to us by the statement in his dedication of the work "De Scandalis," that "Jean de Normandie is reported to have died of grief on account of his son's defection from the Catholic faith and flight to Geneva." Jean de Normandie married Jacqueline Moreau, an heiress, or at least, a lady of a large landed property, who bore him two sons and two daughters. She died prior to 1540 leaving three fiefs to her eldest son, Laurent. Jean de Normandie died in the early part of 1549 and records state that he was buried with his ancestors in the chapel of Notre Dame, founded by his grandfather.

Laurent de Normandie, eldest son and heir of Jean and Jacqueline (Moreau) de Normandie, was born at or near Noyon in Picardie about 1520, died in the prime of life, August 14, 1569, one of the most interesting of all those distinguished men who found a refuge in Geneva during the earlier years of the Reformation. A descendant of the great feudal families of Champagne and Picardie, a grandson of a Seneschal of the latter province, he filled the high office of royal lieutenant of his native city, Noyon, and then surrendered his honors and estates to meet obloquy and condemnation to death for the sake of religion.

In addition to the three fiefs that came to him from his mother, he inherited the title and Seigneurie of la Motte from his father, but as his father died a few months after the conversion of his son to the Protestant faith and flight to Geneva, the Seigneure of la Motte was probably confiscated by the crown and as the attainer issued against Laurent de Normandie was never by pardon of the king swept from the records of the parliament of Paris, the title and estate of la Motte was not among those restored to him by Henry IV. through the good graces of the dowager Queen Navarre. He never used the title at Geneva although he was always recognized as "noble" and so called, as also were his descendants. Laurent de Normandie made advanced studies in the law and was received a doctor. He became king's lieutenant and mayor of Noyon and served Henry II., King of France, as also

Jeanne de'Albret, later Queen of Navarre and mother of Henry IV., of France. He married, September 3, 1540, Anne de la Vaquerie, of a noble family merged into the dukedom of St. Simon.

It is not known at what time his religious convictions became fixed, but at least in 1548 his mind was settled, so abandoning all chances of advancement in his public employments he left his home and country, and followed by his wife who was suffering from an illness that later ended her life, and also by his children, he sought refuge in Geneva, arriving in October, 1548. There he was reunited with the family of Jean Calvin, whom he had long known, and in May he was admitted an inhabitant of Geneva. The circumstances of the death of his father, the death of his wife and the loss of a beloved child all during the first month of his arrival in Geneva called forth a letter of condolence and sympathy from Jean Calvin in the form of a dedication to Laurent de Normandie in his celebrated work "De Scandalis."

He purchased a house with court and garden and lived very near some of the pastors including John Calvin. He married a second wife in 1550, Anna, daughter of Leon Colladon, Doctor of Civil Law, belonging to a family from Berry in France, but a short time in Geneva, and which had always held honorable rank. The marriage took place in the cathedral of St. Pierre at the morning service, September 14, 1550, John Calvin officiating as the minister. He was offered citizenship but not until April 25, 1555, did he accept and become a citizen of Geneva, the fee having been reduced by the council "in consideration of his handsome services." He was admitted a Doctor of Laws, October 1, 1556, but there is no record of his having practiced his profession. He became a member of the Council of Two Hundred, edited and published books which he sent to be sold in France and other parts. In 1557 he asked the privilege of six years publication of the "Commentaries of Calvin on the Evangelists" also for a volume of the Epistles of St. Paul and Canonicals. Answer was given by the council that the privilege of three years would be accorded "if agreeable to Mr. Calvin."

By a decree of the parliament of Paris dated September 7, 1552, Laurent de Normandie was condemned to be burnt alive "as guilty of having fled the Kingdom," but as he was safely lodged in Geneva, the sentence was carried out in effigy. Later the protection of those in high power reinstated him in royal favor and in the possession of his confiscated estates. In settling his affairs in France after the restitution of his estates he made several journeys back and forth. His friend, John Calvin, the reformer, made him executor of his will. Laurent de Normandie died August 14, 1569, the Geneva records stating "The body of Monsieur de Normandie was brought in dead of the plague."

Jean de Normandie, eldest son of Laurent de Normandie and Demoiselle Anne de la Vaquerie, was born in the city of Noyon, France, in 1544 or 1545. He arrived with his parents in Geneva near the end of 1548, and was there educated, becoming like his father a doctor of civil law and coming into the full rights of citizenship, took an active interest in all public affairs and rose rapidly to the highest offices the republic could bestow. In 1575 he entered the Council of Two Hundred, later the Council of Sixty, and in 1589 was constituted the deputy from the government of Geneva to congratulate Henry IV. in his assumption of the crown of France. In 1602 the Duke of Savoy made that long contemplated attack on Geneva known in history as the Escalade. The attack was made in the night, but the Genevese, ever

alert and well prepared, rendered the attempt abortive, and in 1603 Jean De Normandie, on the part of Geneva, signed the treaty of Saint Julien by which Charles Emmanuel of the house of Carnigan, Duke of Savoy, surrendered all his claims and ancient rights thus relieving Geneva not only of continuous and vast expense, but also from the tension which had kept it always militant.

In 1575 Jean de Normandie married the demoiselle, Marie de Trie, daughter of Guillaume de Trie, Seigneur de Varennes, and from his own birth his services to the state, the reputation of his father and his illustrious alliance, his position was distinguished in the highest degree. He died at Geneva full of honors, April 13, 1617, aged seventy-three years, leaving a son, Joseph, who, as the eldest among other children, became the head of the family.

Joseph de Normandie, the eldest son of Jean and Marie (de Trie) Normandie, was born in Geneva in 1576. He was named after his godfather, the Duke de la Tremouille, who as soon as Joseph was old enough made him his military secretary and took him abroad. He served in that capacity until his twenty-seventh year when his patron obtained for him from Henry IV., of France, the important post of Conseiller du Roi at Bourt en Bresse, which office he held until 1610 when he returned to Geneva. He was a member of the Council of Two Hundred at Geneva, the next year was a member of the Council of Twenty-five, was Secretary of State from 1609 to 1617 and again until 1620.

Politically and socially Joseph de Normandie was well placed in the aristocratic republic of Geneva not only in the enjoyment of the highest offices and honors of the State, as was his father before him, but also became of his alliances. He married, in 1614, the demoiselle, Dorothe de Villains, daughter of Francois de Villains, baron d'Aubonne of a cadet branch of the ancient house of the Villains de Gand in Flanders. The mother of Dorothe was Antonia Lullin, of a family the most ancient in Geneva, whose Seigneuries and city properties occupied in 1300 are in part yet owned by its members. Joseph de Normandie died November 14, 1625, his only surviving son, Michel, succeeding him as head of the family.

Michel de Normandie was born in Geneva in 1619. He was highly educated and on arriving at legal age followed the example set by his ancestors and devoted himself to public affairs, becoming one of the most distinguished men among those whose names are found in the long list of Seigneurs de Geneve. He was in public official life for fifty-five years; entering in early manhood on responsible and exacting employments, he gave all his time, attention and efforts to promoting the interests of the State, and ended that life full of knowledge, experience and honors. He entered the Council of Two Hundred in 1642, was auditor in 1649 and 1650, syndic every fourth year, 1667 to 1695, inclusive; member of the Council of Twenty-five continuously from 1658 until his death in 1697. In addition he employed himself in the examination of the public registers and in improving the methods of carrying on the business of the several departments of the government.

Michel de Normandie married (first) April 19, 1646, the demoiselle, Anne Grenus, daughter of the noble Francois Grenus, Count of the Holy Roman Empire by creation of the Emperor Ferdinand III. His eldest son, Jacob de Normandie, was one of the leading historical figures of his day. His second son, Andre, for reasons of state became an exile to America and is the American ancestor of Arthur Sandys through his grand-

daughter, Marie de Normandie, wife of Peter Bard, whose descendant, Susan Bard, married Ferdinand Sands in 1830.

Andre de Normandie, second son of Michel and Anne (Grenus) de Normandie, was born in Geneva in 1651, died in 1724, sixteen years after his arrival in America, and was buried in the churchyard of St. James' Church at Bristol, Pennsylvania, where his tombstone is yet to be seen. He passed his childhood and youth under the eye of his cultivated and honored father, and in his twenty-second year followed his elder brother, Jacob, into the Council of Two Hundred, entering upon that career to which he, like nearly all the male members of his family, seemed to have almost a prescriptive right.

On the death of William III., of England, he left by will to his relative, Frederick I., King of Prussia, among other principalities and domains, the duchy of Neufchatel. The Prince of Conti, backed by the powerful influence of the King of France laid claim to the duchy on the death of William III. as did Carnigan, Sovereign Duke of Savoy, and several other powerful families of France and Germany. Frederick of Prussia determined to defend his claim, and wishing to gain over the population of the duchy, consisting largely of Huguenots, to this end sent Andre de Normandie to Neufchatel as his confidential agent to William III. Andre de Normandie continued in the diplomatic service of King Frederick, of Prussia, until at least August, 1706. His brother, Jacob, also was in the diplomatic service of Frederick, a fact which angered the Genevese, and after a series of exciting events Jacob de Normandie was banished from Geneva in 1707. While there is no mention of Andre de Normandie in the story of 1707 he must be associated with his brother in the events of that year just as his emigration to America must be attributed to his inclusion with Jacob in the resentments of the Genevese government. His long service as confidential agent to the King of Prussia in Neufchatel demanded that he possess influence, address, tact and ability and that he possessed these three qualities and stood high in the opinion of the King is well proven by an autograph letter signed "Frederick" at Berlin, May 8, 1705.

After the banishment of his elder brother, Jacob, September 13, 1707, Andre de Normandie went to Holland, where his younger brother Jacques was living. After some stay in Amsterdam, he went to England, family tradition, with some evidence to support it, stating that in London he met William Penn, or his son, who persuaded him to go to Pennsylvania in America. He arrived in Philadelphia in 1708, a widower mourning for a wife, Louise Clerc, lately deceased in Neufchatel, but having with him three children: Marguerite, aged twenty-two years; Jean Abram, a young man of nearly twenty; and Jean Antoine, a lad of fourteen.

He evidently was possessed of ample means, as he obtained from the Penn proprietors a tract of land near Bristol on the Delaware river in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, bought land within the borough, established his sons, settled his daughter in marriage, subscribed to establishing the church and parish of St. James, and lived in the best society then surrounding him. Like most other educated Calvinists of French birth who came to America before the Revolution he became a communicant of the Church of England, and so brought his family within its fold. He lived for sixteen years after his arrival in America and died in 1724, aged seventy-three.

Andre de Normandie married Louise Clerc, daughter of M. Paul and Elizabeth

(Feuillet) Clerc, of Geneva, who bore him five children, two dying in infancy.

Abram de Normandie, eldest son of Andre and Louise (Clerc) de Normandie, was born in Geneva, in 1688, and was baptized Jean Abram but discarded the "Jean" in America and was known as Abram de Normandie. He was educated in Neufchatel during the years his father was Resident Counsellor to the King of Prussia, and arrived in Philadelphia with his father and family early in 1708. He had served as one of the younger secretaries of his father in Neufchatel and was no doubt educated for a career in public life at Geneva in keeping with the traditions of his father. He was engaged as notary at Bristol, drew up official papers and became interested in public affairs. In 1719 he was elected sheriff of Bucks county, was justice of the peace for many years, in 1728 he became chief burgess of Bristol, an office he held until 1744, in 1756 was elected a member of the Provincial Assembly from Bucks county and was yet a member at the time of his death in 1757, at the age of sixty-nine.

Abram de Normandie married in "ye Philadelphian church," July 29, 1715, Henriette Elizabeth Gaudonette, the daughter of Dr. Francois Gaudonette, a practicing physician established in Bristol, Pennsylvania. Dr. Gaudonette was of a family which, on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, fled into England, where Francois continued already well advanced medical studies and obtained his degree of M. D. He married, in 1688, a French lady, Marie Proue, and removed to Southampton, England, and in the summer of 1705 came to America, settling in Bristol, Pennsylvania. Both Abram de Normandie and his wife are buried in the churchyard of St. James at Bristol, where their tombstones are to be seen. They were the parents of ten children: Francois, born in 1716, died in infancy it is believed, as there is no further record of him to be found; Marie, born in Bristol in 1718, married, September 28, 1738, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, Peter Bard, son of the Hon. Colonel Peter Bard of Her Majesty's Regiment of Foot, member of Council, later associate judge on the Supreme Court bench, living at Burlington, New Jersey, constituted in 1703 the seat of government for the western division of New Jersey. From this marriage of Marie de Normandie and Peter Bard came Mary Bard, who married her cousin, Dr. Samuel Bard, LL. D., whose granddaughter, Susan Bard, in 1830 married Ferdinand Sands, and was the mother of Arthur Sandys, the author of the "Annals of the de Normandie Family" from which the foregoing genealogical history has been compiled.

After their marriage Peter and Marie Bard settled at Mount Holly, New Jersey, where Peter and his father-in-law, Abram de Normandie, bought an iron mine. He expended a large amount of money on the property when an order came from the Privy Council of England, directing the governor of New Jersey to close the mine. This ruined Peter Bard and left him heavily in debt. After a struggle to retrieve his fortunes, which lasted a number of years, the government who well knew the cause of his ruin gave him a commission as commissary-general of the forces about to attack the French in Canada. He took the oath in 1756 and was ordered to Fort Augusta where a strong force was posted to defend the colonies against Indian attack. After his military service he returned to Mount Holly, where he died leaving two daughters. His widow, Marie, returned to Burlington where later she married John Hunloke, a gentleman of a good and influential Burlington family. This marriage was neither fruitful nor of long duration, and at her death her two daughters by her first husband, Peter Bard, went to live with

their uncle, Dr. John Bard, at Hyde Park on the Hudson, Mary, the elder, becoming the wife of Dr. Samuel Bard, LL. D.

William de Normandie, the third child, born 1720, became an early merchant of Charleston, South Carolina. He married in Christ Church, Philadelphia, July 25, 1745, Hannah Anderson. John Abram de Normandie, born 1721, became a physician and practiced in Bristol. He married, July 3, 1745, Rebecca Bard, daughter of Colonel Peter Bard and sister of Peter Bard who married Marie de Normandie, sister of John Abram. Dr. de Normandie in 1779 went to Geneva and instituted proceedings at law and in arbitration against the de Normandie estate. He returned in 1790 and died in 1803. Louise de Normandie, born 1723, married Mr. Van Court, of New York City. Andrew de Normandie, born 1725, died 1726. Anthony de Normandie, the only descendant of Andre de Normandie, the emigrant, who has transmitted the name of his family in the United States, was born in Bristol in 1726. Harriet Elizabeth de Normandie, born in 1729, married Mr. Walton, of New York City. Daniel de Normandie, born 1731, served as ensign with the English army against the French, and in 1756 was in the Pennsylvania Hospital at Philadelphia, suffering from a wound. He died in July, 1760. Sarah de Normandie, tenth and youngest child of Abram de Normandie, was born in 1733, married a young chaplain of the Revolution, Rev. Barton, and in 1791 was left a childless widow, dying in 1826 at the age of ninety-three years at the home of her nephew, Dr. Samuel Bard, at Hyde Park, New York.

There is much of historic interest in the de Normandie family record necessarily omitted, but enough is given to prove the worth of their services to state and church and the high attainments of each generation. With the children of Abram de Normandie the record closes.

RISK, William Henry,

Physician, Leader in Community Affairs.

From 1874 until 1913 the borough of Summit, New Jersey, was the seat of practice of a Dr. Risk, brothers and contemporaries from 1892 when Dr. James Boyd Risk joined his brother, Dr. William H. Risk, in Summit, until 1905, when the latter was called to his reward. To the memory of Dr. William H. Risk this tribute of respect is dedicated. For thirty-one years he was the good family physician to countless households and between him and these households there existed that bond of affection which exists only between the family doctor and his patients. He was with them in birth and in death, in joy and in sorrow, in weakness and in strength, he was the guest of honor at the wedding and a sincere mourner at the bier. His professional service, his business sagacity, his strong personality, high sense of honor and true manliness, left a deep impress upon Summit and its people, perhaps greater than any other of those who had gone before him.

One of his most marked characteristics was a detestation of hypocrisy, falsehood, chicanery or meanness. He was outspoken in his opinions and was often opposed, but whether criticised or praised, he was always respected and was always worthy of respect. Underneath an exterior sometimes reserved and a brusqueness of manner, sometimes assumed to conceal the depth of his emotions, he carried the kindest of hearts, the tenderest of sympathies. Adding to this his manliness, sincerity and those attributes forming character, he drew the hearts of men to him and the better they knew him the deeper their affection for him.

He had an abiding faith in Summit and his interest was manifested constantly. In his early life there he was always planning some improvement, finding time from a constantly increasing practice to

devote much time to public affairs, and no single individual since Summit was incorporated ever accomplished so much toward making it so desirable a suburban community. He was one of the few men who realized the importance of a pure and ample water supply and possessed the courage to advocate such a system for Summit. He advanced a part of the money to insure the beginning of the work, withdrawing when a supply was assured and his support not essential. In like manner he courageously advocated a sewerage system at a time when practically the entire community was opposed to it. The results of both the water and sewerage systems were alike tributes to his good judgment and fearless public spirit in supporting those movements he believed beneficial. He possessed strong qualities of leadership, believed in himself and inspired others with his own courage and enthusiasm, and thus became a wonderful power for good in his community.

Dr. William Henry Risk, son of James and Catherine (Stauffer) Risk, was born at Muncy, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1842, died at his home in Summit, Union county, New Jersey, February 7, 1905. William H. Risk obtained his early and preparatory education in boarding schools, later entering Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, there completing his classical studies. Deciding upon the profession of a healer, he matriculated at the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1866. He had served a brief term of enlistment during the Civil War, and after receiving his degree was for several months recruiting surgeon for the United States navy at Philadelphia. The same years until 1874 were spent in practice in Philadelphia, valuable experience being gained in hospital work as well as in his private practice. In 1874 he located at Summit, New Jersey, and thenceforth his life history is that of Summit, until after thirty-one years of valuable association Dr. Risk beheld the "King in His Beauty."

It was inevitable that a man of his characteristics should become a power for good in the community. Summit was then little more than a village, but with possibilities which inspired the public spirit of Dr. Risk. He at once sprang into prominence and as the village grew he saw that there must be a strong hand to guide if Summit was to take and retain its position as a popular suburban town. He did not aspire to prominence outside of his profession, but certain things had to be done, and a leader being necessary he naturally fell into the position and once he had demonstrated an ability to lead the public unanimously accorded him the privilege and there was no improvement inaugurated during his active years in Summit in which his influence was not felt and his leadership seen.

Although so deeply interested in Summit's development, Dr. Risk was essentially the physician and in no direction was his influence stronger than in those matters which concerned the public health. That influence was seen in procuring a pure and abundant water supply, in the installation of a system of sewerage and in the operation of the Board of Health. Membership on that board was the only public office he would ever accept, but as president of the board he used the full power of the office to safeguard the public health. Although he was ardent in his Republicanism, he was strictly independent in local affairs, and the public official, whether of like or opposite public faith, who was faithfully endeavoring to discharge his duties could always count upon the staunch friendship and support of Dr. Risk, just as the official recreant to his trust could be certain of his vigorous and energetic opposition.

He was one of the first to aid in the establishment of the Fresh Air and Convalescent Home in Summit and served as attending physician to that excellent institution from the time of its inauguration. He was a prominent member of the New Jersey Medical Society, the Morris County Medical Society, and took a very deep interest in the Orange Inter-Medical Society. His philanthropy extended to all, and to the poor he was a constant and generous friend. He was one of the organizers of the Kent Place School for Girls and to that institution gave unwearied effort, also displaying a deep interest in the public schools and their supervision.

He did more for the upbuilding of Summit than is shown in the preceding activities, as the sections lying along Hobart and Summit avenues testify. Both localities were simply large tracts of woodland when their beauty and desirability as home sites attracted his attention. He purchased the tracts and with his genius for improvement he developed them with an energy and good judgment which in a few years converted both into the choicest of residential sections. He was a lover of horses, always owned good ones and was particularly fond of horseback riding. He was a director of the Summit Trust Company, was one of the organizers of the Monday Night Club, and of the Highland Club, was an attendant of Central Presbyterian Church, and a member of the Masonic order, in fact there was little of a social or charitable nature in the borough in which he was not interested or that failed to enlist his coöperation.

Dr. Risk married, December 20, 1871, Sophia, daughter of George Drake Woodruff, of East Orange, New Jersey. She died April 29, 1901, aged fifty-five years, leaving an only child, Margaret Henderson Risk, married Benjamin Vroom White, an architect of note, and has three children: Benjamin Vroom (2), Margaret Risk and James Boyd Risk White.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Summit Board of Health in honor of the memory of Dr. William H. Risk:

This board recognizes that in his death, it has lost a kindly and courteous fellow member, and a vigorous and efficient head. The city of Summit has met with an irreparable loss, deprived as it is of an official who was always at his post, who had a solicitous regard for the best interests of the city, and who was equipped by nature and education with such knowledge, skill and experience, disposition and temperament, as made him an ideal head of the city's health department. Ever on the alert, quick to diagnose the trouble, and prompt and sure with the remedy, our late president guarded well the public health of the city entrusted to his case. Therefore be it resolved, the members of the Board of Health in common with the people of Summit mourn the loss of a beloved, upright fellow citizen, whose interest in the City's welfare was always preëminent; that they especially mourn the loss of one who as President of this Board, endeared himself to every member thereof, and that individually they mourn the loss of one who was to each a dear, personal friend. Dr. Risk's long resident in Summit, his rugged, unflinching courage, and his high professional gifts, especially adapted him to the office of our President, which office without reward he filled for many years. The Board desires to put on record its appreciation of him as a man, a citizen and a friend. With grief we bow to the inevitable will of God and tender deepest sympathy to the bereaved family.

RISK, James Boyd,

Physician, Public Official.

For twenty years Dr. J. Boyd Risk was a resident of Summit, New Jersey, one of the leading practicing physicians of that borough, a prominent man of affairs and a borough official honored by all who knew him. To estimate the value of Dr. Risk's life is impossible, as it is of the life of any doctor devoted to his profession as he was. It is a peculiar relation the physician of long standing maintains to his community, the healing of their diseases

being but one of the services required of him. So Dr. Risk was not alone the healer to his people, but to him came the young for advice on the questions they deemed of so much importance. To such he freely gave of friendly as well as professional advice, and those boys and girls who confided in him became his warm friends and enthusiastic supporters. To the old whose sands of life were running low, he was the source of hope and encouragement; to the young man he was the business adviser or the helper in determining a career, business or professional; to the voters he was the man of experience who would aid them in deciding upon the momentous questions of borough administration, while to everybody he was the genial friend in whose fidelity they might with safety confide. Such a life lived conscientiously and devotedly cannot be valued, only the great Hereafter shall reveal its harvest. Dr. Risk was a son of James and Catherine (Stauffer) Risk, his father born in Londonderry, Ireland, but living in Pennsylvania from childhood, his mother of German descent, her family a prominent one in Pennsylvania.

Dr. James Boyd Risk was born in Muncy, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1858, died at his home in Summit, Union county, New Jersey, May 30, 1913. His early life was passed in Pennsylvania, where he acquired his preparatory education in the public schools. After the completion of such courses he matriculated at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated in the classical course with the degree of Master of Arts, class of 1877. He then spent two years at the Medical School, University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of M. D. with the class of 1879. He supplemented his medical preparation by an extended course of lectures at a famous university in Vienna, Austria, and by foreign hospital experience, then returned to the United States thoroughly equipped to engage in professional work. He first located at Baltimore, Maryland, where he opened a drug store and there continued in the drug business for some time.

This was not in accordance with his plans for life work and he, as soon as possible, effected an advantageous sale of his business and located in Morristown, New Jersey, where for several years he was in successful medical practice. He continued in Morristown for several years, and although his practice was a large and still increasing one he transferred his offices to Summit in 1892, chiefly to be in closer touch with his brother, who was a practicing physician of that thriving borough. Here Dr. Risk entered upon the final period of his career and one most important in its results to that community. He soon acquired a loyal clientele and until his death ranked with the foremost physicians of Summit. His practice was general in its character and no man of his day was more devoted or more thoroughly able to meet its demands. He was exceedingly broadminded and liberal in his intercourse with other physicians, and no matter to him what their school he met and welcomed them as professional brethren. In fact that was his entire attitude toward life, consideration for the rights of others and a willingness to concede the utmost freedom of thought in all matters relating to the individual, allowing to others the right he demanded for himself.

He was a member of the medical societies of Morris and Essex counties, had a wide acquaintance among medical men and ever held their highest esteem. His personality was charming and so thoroughly did he identify himself with his community, its ambitions, hopes and aims, that he was generally beloved. In

Henry Johnston

fact none knew him but to love him. He was one of the organizers of Kent Place School for Girls and served on the board of directors; he gave much of his time to the advancement of this project which became a decided success. He was also interested in the opening up of new sections of the borough and helped to build up some of the choice parts of Summit.

Dr. Risk was not a recluse nor did he consider that his profession shut him out of participation in the business and civic activities of his community. He was vice-president of the Summit Trust Company and a director of the First National Bank, nor was he a figurehead in either. He served the borough as councilman and for two years was mayor of Summit, accepting that office as a responsibility he dare not decline when convinced his acceptance would result in benefit to the community. He filled the office most creditably to himself and to the satisfaction of the people who would gladly have retained him in the office. He belonged to many of the social organizations of the borough, the Country Club, the Baltusrol Golf Club, the Highland Club; was a member of the Masonic order and an attendant of the Presbyterian church. He could devote but little time to the enjoyment of these organizations, his life being so full of absolute duty, but he enjoyed such of their privileges as were possible and was always an honored and welcomed visitor, whenever he could command a brief period, "off duty." He was most charitable and no appeal was ever made to him in vain, particularly calls upon his professional skill. Thus was his life passed, "Spending and being Spent." His death came to the people of Summit as a distinct personal loss and few of the town were absent when the time came to pay the last token of respect to his memory.

Dr. Risk's home was at the corner of Springfield and Morris avenues, Summit, and there his widow continues her residence with her two daughters, Mary Henderson and Catherine (Boyd) Risk. Dr. and Mrs. Risk were married April 16, 1902, she formerly Miss Mary Browning Butler. She is the daughter of Noble C. and Annie (Browning) Butler, natives of Indiana and Kentucky, her father a lawyer of Indianapolis, now clerk of the United States Courts of that city.

JOHNSTON, Henry,

Former Mayor of Washington.

With the passing of Henry Johnston there closed the life history of a remarkable man. The keynote of his life was integrity and to that he added an intensity of purpose, energy, enthusiasm, and deep conviction. Temperamentally of nervous disposition, he took decided position on all public questions which arose, and after espousing a cause he threw himself into its advocacy with all the remarkable energy he possessed. He never occupied middle ground, if a cause was just and right it should be supported, if it was wrong it should be condemned and wiped out. That was the principle upon which he conducted his administration of the mayor's office, and wrongdoers found their path a thorny one as long as he remained in office. So in his advocacy of the cause of prohibition. He belived the legalizing of the liquor traffic through license, high or low, was wrong, and he fought for constitutional prohibition with all his powers. He personally promoted practically all the local campaigns and his wonderful energy was put to its hardest test in his support of local, county, state and national prohibition, for he stopped at nothing less than the complete outlawry of the liquor traffic.

Probably Mr. Johnston was more widely known throughout Warren and adjoin-

ing counties for his unceasing labor as an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He gave himself to the work of the Society at a personal sacrifice in money and time, but from the wonderful aggressiveness he displayed in seeking out and punishing violators of the law in Warren and adjoining counties it might have been supposed that it was a matter of personal gain instead of personal sacrifice and loss. There was hardly a week but that he had a case pending somewhere and it was a matter of public knowledge that he punished violators of the law wherever he found them, friends and foes faring alike at his hands.

He was a descendant of Judge Samuel Johnston, who came to New Jersey from Scotland, one of the strong men of his day. The line of descent from Judge Samuel Johnston was through his son, Samuel (2) Johnston, his son, Samuel (3) Johnston, his son, Joseph Johnston, his son, Philip Johnston, his son, Joseph Johnston, the well-known hardware dealer of Washington, New Jersey, his son, Henry Johnston, to whose memory this sketch is dedicated.

Henry Johnston, son of Joseph and Lydia (Hope) Johnston, was born at Asbury, Warren county, New Jersey, March 27, 1856, died at his home on East Washington avenue, Washington, New Jersey, August 30, 1915. Almost his entire life had been passed in Washington where his father was a leading merchant and founder of the hardware business later conducted as Joseph Johnston's Sons. After completing his school years Henry Johnston entered the Johnston hardware store, later became a member of the firm of Joseph Johnston's Sons and for about fifteen years was engaged in the hardware business in Washington. He then severed his connection with the firm and became district agent for Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for a time had an office in the St. Paul Building in New York City. He became one of the company's most successful district agents, his territory covering parts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York, and for a time necessitated the maintainence of an office in Easton, Pennsylvania. He continued the active, energetic, successful head of his district until a fall on an icy pavement in the winter of 1914 which resulted in so severe an injury that it forever ended his business activity.

Mr. Johnston from youth was a member of the Presbyterian church, joining at the age of sixteen years and ever ordering his life from that time forward according to the teachings of the Master he served. His activity in public affairs began at almost as early an age, and continued all his active years. In 1882 he was elected a member of Washington's Common Council, and in 1890 was chosen mayor, running on a no-license ticket. In 1891 he was reëlected and during both terms he strove with all his might for the moral betterment of the borough. Politically he was an ardent Prohibitionist and the leader of his party in Warren county, also was potent in state and national councils of the party. He was chairman of the Warren County Prohibition Committee, and in 1892 was the nominee of the party for Congress.

He was vice-president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was a director of the society and its local agent. His work for dumb animals was one which will be long remembered and in his death they lost one of their best friends. So a useful life was passed, spending and being spent. The record of that life is a noble one, and as shown was filled with earnest effort to help his fellow-man. In private life he was honorable and upright, very generous and openhanded, ever ready to contribute to any

good cause. He was a tower of strength to any cause he advocated, and while his intense nature carried him to extreme lengths in that advocacy, arousing strong opposition, even his opponents honored him for his open manner of fighting evil and respected his motives. Such a character as his naturally made enemies, but also attracted the friendship of all lovers of the right and he numbered a host of warm friends and loyal supporters. He was a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and of that order which admits both sexes, The Daughters of Liberty.

Mr. Johnston married, December 11, 1878, Emma E. Dilts, who survives him, her home the residence on East Washington avenue erected by Mr. Johnston in 1911. Mrs. Johnston is a daughter of Elijah N. and Margaret (Hoffman) Dilts, of old Morris and Warren county family. She had no children, but has an adopted son, Joseph D. Johnston, a practicing dentist of Newark, New Jersey.

(The Dilts Line).

Emma E. Johnston, wife of Henry Johnston, is a descendant of Daniel Dilts, who came from Germany during the early part of the eighteenth century and settled in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, where he resided until his death. He married and left male issue including a son, Daniel (2) Dilts, born in Hunterdon county in 1741, and there resided a great many years. This Daniel Dilts was very active in efforts to raise Hunterdon's quota of troops for the Revolutionary army, serving as recruiting officer and in all possible ways aiding the cause of independence. He was also a civil officer of the town, serving as constable. In 1802 he moved to Washington township, Morris county, New Jersey, and there bought a farm of one hundred and seventeen acres upon which he lived until his death in 1827. He married Rebecca Marlatt, born in 1750, who survived him, living to the advanced age of eighty-three years. Daniel and Rebecca Dilts were among the earliest members of the Methodist Episcopal church in their locality. At that early day regular places of worship were few and far between, the few settlers gathering for worship at the home of someone centrally located, and there listened to the words of the missionary preacher who found his way on horseback from place to place on his long circuit. The Dilts home was one of the houses where the itinerant preacher was always made welcome and hospitably entertained, that home also thrown open to all who would come to the preaching services which were held there. Daniel and Rebecca Dilts were the parents of: Peter, John, George, Joseph, Daniel, Sarah, Rachel, and Rebecca Dilts.

Daniel (3) Dilts was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, January 22, 1789, died July 17, 1867. He purchased the homestead in Morris county of his father in 1812, retaining ownership as long as he lived. He was a man of high character, prudent in the management of his affairs, very benevolent and public-spirited, aiding in all the movements tending to benefit his community. He led a very quiet, modest life, never seeking office or political preferment, but upright and honorable, and pursued the even tenor of his way. He accumulated a competence by industry and judicious management, leaving to his children not only the record of a well-spent life, but a fair portion of this world's goods. Like his honored parents, he was a devout Christian and a strong pillar of the Methodist church. He married Elizabeth Neighbor, born in 1795, died June 29, 1831, daughter of John Neighbor, of Morris county, New Jersey. Children: Nathan, who resided in Wash-

ington, New Jersey; Anna, died unmarried; Elijah N., of further mention; Rebecca, married Peter S. Bergen, of Somerset county, New Jersey; Isaiah, who was a prominent lawyer of the Somerset county bar, residing at Somerville, New Jersey; Abner, who lived on the old homestead at German Valley, Morris county, where his father also lived and died; George S., a practicing physician at Raritan, New Jersey, for several years, served four years in the Union army (1861-65) as surgeon with the rank of major, later located in Baltimore, Maryland, where he died.

Elijah N. Dilts, son of Daniel (3) and Elizabeth (Neighbor) Dilts, was born at the homestead, German Valley, Morris county, New Jersey, February 10, 1818, died June 14, 1901. He was educated in the district school, and until he was twenty-eight years of age remained at the homestead. After his marriage he moved to Washington township, Warren county, New Jersey, and settled on a farm owned by his father. He began his residence there April 3, 1846, and in 1848 purchased the farm of his father, and there resided until his death. This farm of one hundred and forty acres lay so near the town of Washington that it later became a part of the borough of Washington when it was so incorporated. Mr. Dilts also became the owner of the homestead farm in Morris county settled by his grandfather, which he purchased from the heirs of his father's estate. He was a man of strong convictions with force of character and resolution to carry to completion whatever he undertook and believed to be right. He devoted his life almost exclusively to agriculture, never accepting political office although often importuned. Like his honored father he was a Whig in politics, but after the formation of the Republican party he ever acted with that organization. Both he and his wife were devoted Methodists joining that church in 1851, and contributing liberally of their substance and time.

Mr. Dilts married, December 11, 1845, Margaret Hoffman, born April 13, 1819, and died November 20, 1877, daughter of Henry I. Hoffman, of Morris county, New Jersey. Children: Henry C.; Annie, died at the age of twelve years; Eli, died in infancy; George W., residing in Washington, New Jersey; Emma E., widow of Henry Johnston, of Washington, New Jersey; Ella; William G.; Ulysses G.

CONGAR, Bruen Hayes,

Representative Citizen.

Many years ago Mr. Congar trod the streets of Newark, a quiet man whose life was spent in the management of his own private estate and within the sacred precincts of his home. He came of the oldest and most prominent Newark families, each of his names, Bruen, Hayes, and Congar, being family names well-known and highly honored. Few will now recall him except those of his own family who remain, or perhaps an old member of the First Presbyterian Church, who will remember his regular attendance and deep interest in that church and its work. His father, Samuel Congar, was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, serving in a Newark company of New Jersey troops. His mother, Hannah (Hayes) Congar, was of a leading Newark family, daughter of Major Samuel Hayes, who was active and vigilant during the trying times of the Revolutionary War.

Bruen Hayes Congar was born at the Broad street residence of his parents in Newark, New Jersey, December 10, 1796, died in his native city, March 2, 1868, in the seventy-second year of his age. He attended school in the old White school house which stood for many years at the junction of Broad (now Clinton avenue) and Washington streets in the lower part

Bruen Hayes Cougar

of the town. He was all his life a student and a reader, gaining from literature and observation a wide store of useful knowledge. In youth he learned the silver plater's trade which he followed for some years, engaging later in other pursuits, but was obliged by ill health to retire from active business for several years. He was a man of quiet, retiring tastes and disposition, sought not political preferment, although he held several local offices. He was an ardent Whig and a warm admirer of Henry Clay, who was his favorite public character. After the formation of the Republican party he gave that organziation his support, was a strong union man and aided the cause all he could during the Civil War. In his younger years he was deeply interested in the militia organiations of Newark and the State, enlisted as a private, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and later was elected captain. He became a member of the First Presbyterian Church early in life, and was very careful in his observance of his church duties. He was an earnest Christian and lived his religion every day. He was a good man and left behind him an untarnished name.

Mr. Congar married, March 24, 1822, Eliza Tichenor, born February 6, 1799, died November 18, 1882, daughter of James and Abigail (Hedden) Tichenor, both of old and highly respected Newark families. She bore him two daughters: Phoebe Ann Pierson, died in 1836, aged seven years, and Anna Elizabeth, who is the last survivor of her family, and to the memory of her honored father and gentle mother brings this tribute of love and respect from across the years that have separated them.

MUIR, Edward Alexander,

Merchant, Moral Uplifter.

In the death of Edward Alexander Muir, which occurred November 1, 1912, Newton and New Jersey lost a most exemplary citizen, one of the greatest promoters of moral ethics and of strong business policies in the State. Mr. Muir was born May 3, 1849, in Parsonstown, Kings county, Ireland, a son of Alexander and Mary Faith (Stothard) Muir, the former of Scotch and the latter of English lineage. Alexander Muir was a merchant in Parsonstown, an exemplary citizen, and reared his son to move in the way he should go.

Edward A. Muir was educated in a private school in his native land, and was a studious youth, active in both sport and study, and ambitious to advance himself in life. Before the completion of his twentieth year he started for America, passing his birthday anniversary on the ocean enroute. He at once entered business life in New York City and became one of the responsible heads in the establishment of Alexander Lyle, a dry goods dealer of New York City, where he continued several years. He was later with Arnold, Constable & Company, continuing some ten years in this association. He had had some experience in mercantile life in his uncle's establishment, in youth, then in Dublin in a like capacity, and made most excellent use of his opportunities in this country, so that his promotion was rapid and steady. In 1888 he went to Morristown, New Jersey, where he opened and took charge of a store for his brother-in-law, Charles Durgan, and conducted it successfully for two years. Following this he established himself in business at Newton, New Jersey, where he opened a department store, which was a success from the beginning, and is still in operation, under the control of his widow. It is the largest establishment of the kind in the section, and is modern in equipment and method, being easily the leading mercantile establishment of the county. While Mr. Muir was an active and busy merchant, he always

had time for the promotion of any undertaking calculated to enhance the prosperity and moral condition of the community in which he lived. He was a remarkably fine mathematician, a good calculator, and his success in business was due to his own intelligence and industrious effort. He arrived in America without capital, but diligence and close application and a keen sense of adaptability made him a master in his chosen field. Mr. Muir was a man of modest and retiring nature, deeply religious, and devoted to his church and its auxiliary forces. While in no sense a politician, he was a firm advocate and supporter of his principles in either religion or public life, unselfish, generous and philanthropic. Strictly honest himself, no deviation from upright standards was permitted in the conduct of his business. For many years he was a member of the Baptist church of Newton, a most devoted Christian, and filled the office of deacon at the time of his death. He was long superintendent of the Sunday school, and active in everything undertaken to promote the cause of Christianity. The only other associations with which he affiliated were the Royal Arcanum and the Newton Board of Trade. His example will long live as an inspiration to others.

Mr. Muir was married, August 18, 1885, in East Orange, New Jersey, to A. Louise Condit, daughter of Cyrus Parkhurst and Sarah Jane (Champlin) Condit. They were the parents of three sons: Alexander Wyckliff, Harold Edward, and Cyrus Henry. These sons have been well reared and will ever honor the memory of their noble father.

HINCHLIFFE, William Fitzgerald,

Public-Spirited Citizen.

In the death of William Fitzgerald Hinchliffe, which occurred in Paterson, New Jersey, March 21, 1913, the city of Paterson lost a representative citizen, a man of strong mentality who won success in his business undertaking by his ability, fidelity and perseverance, who in social life was courteous and kindly, ever mindful of his duties as a citizen.

Mr. Hinchliffe was born in Paterson, New Jersey, January 4, 1854, son of John and Julia Hinchliffe, of Paterson, the former named a native of Yorkshire, England, and the latter named a native of Ireland. He obtained an excellent education by attendance at the schools of his native city, after which he became a student in the Quimby Institute in Paterson, New Jersey, and was later schooled by practical experience at the John F. Betz Brewery in Philadelphia, where he mastered all the branches of the business and became a thoroughly practical and expert brewer. He then became associated with his father in the brewery conducted by him in Paterson, holding the position of brewer for thirty-five years, taking special part in the brewing of ales and porter, and thus materially assisting in bringing the product of the brewery up to the very highest standard. When the business was incorporated, William Fitzgerald and his brothers, John and James, were made officers in the firm, the father being president and William Fitzgerald vice-president, the latter continuing active in the management of the business up to the time of his decease. The elements which go to make up an upright manhood were his. Energetic and trustworthy in business, genial and kindly in his intercourse with his fellowmen, a champion of all that tended to promote the material, social and moral welfare of the community, his life record is well worthy of emulation and it won for him the good will and regard of all with whom he was brought in contact, whether in business or social intercourse. He was a man of sterling worth,

Turrem
Te Robore
Reddem
Crawford

quiet and unassuming, staunch and true in his friendship, and devoted to his family, whose needs and comforts were his first consideration. He was regular in his attendance at the services of St. George's Roman Catholic Church, held membership in the Young Men's Literary Club and in an association devoted to athletics, he being particularly interested in bowling and like sports. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, and the Congress Club of Paterson.

Mr. Hinchliffe married (first) Josephine Van Noort, a sister of Frank J. Van Noort, sheriff of Passaic county, New Jersey, and they were the parents of six children: Josephine, who became the wife of Dr. Charles O'Conners, of Brooklyn, New York; Mary, who became the wife of Paul Belden, of Canton, Ohio; Catherine, who became the wife of Joseph Gschwend, of Columbus, Ohio; Joseph; Leo; Claudine. Mr. Hinchliffe married (second) Loretta Gorman, of Binghamton, New York, and they were the parents of seven children: Edward, William Fitzgerald, Jr., Richard, John, Arthur, Gerald, Elizabeth, a posthumous child.

Mr. Hinchliffe was public-spirited in an eminent degree, at all times giving his support to whatever was calculated to promote the general welfare, and in all the relations of life, whether as a business man or private citizen, he was always found faithful and true, and in his life work no shadow or suspicion of evil doing darkened his honored pathway.

CRAWFORD, William Henry,

Exemplary Citizen.

Sixty-five years was the span of life allotted to William H. Crawford, years passed in honor amid most pleasant surroundings, his home the famous Bowne manor house at Crawford's Corner, in Holmdel township, Monmouth county, New Jersey, the eastern part of which was built by Captain John Bowne, some time prior to 1684, the western part by his son, Obadiah Bowne, in 1701. His life was passed in the management of his large estate and in promoting the general welfare of his community. He was a man of quiet tastes and high character, held in highest esteem.

He was a descendant of John Crawford, of Ayrshire, Scotland, who came to America in 1672; William Bowne, of Salem, Massachusetts, in 1637; and of William Scott, who, with his wife, Abigail Tilton Warner, moved from Long Island to Monmouth county in 1682 or 1683.

The surname Crawford was originally derived from the barony of Crawford, in Lanarkshire, Scotland, long held by feudal lords who eventually took their title from it. The first person of record to bear the name was Johannes de Crawford, who is of frequent mention in the registry of Kelso about 1140, from whom has been traced a long line of descendants in England, Ireland and Scotland. In 1296, during the reign of Alexander II., Sir Reginald de Craufurd was appointed heritable sheriff of Ayrshire, and the name was closely associated with Scottish history down to Alexander, son of Sir Malcolm and Margaret (Cunningham) Crawford, who was a sea captain and owner of the ship he commanded. About the year 1612 he settled in Ireland, where descendants became numerous.

Crawford Arms—Argent, a fess ermine. In chief two spears saltire, sable. Crest —A stag's head surmounted by a triple cross. Motto—*Tutem te robore reddem.*

(I) John Crawford, the first of the family in this country, came from Ayrshire, Scotland, about 1672, first making settlement in Massachusetts, then lived on Long Island, finally settling in Middle-

town, Monmouth county, New Jersey, as early as 1678. He is first of record in New Jersey in a deed from Richard Gibbons and wife, dated December 11, 1678, conveying to him a house and lot in Middletown, assigned to the grantor in the first division of the land in 1667, under the Nichols Patent. The original deed was in the possession of descendants of John Crawford for 227 years, then (in 1895) was presented to the Monmouth County Historical Society (Monmouth County Deeds A, see fac-simile in "Historical and Biographical Atlas of New Jersey Coast," page 69). Between 1691 and 1694 a number of men from Monmouth county and Long Island founded a town called Portsmouth, on Delaware Bay, in the lower township of Cape May county, about three miles north of Cape May Point, and the earliest deed for land at Portsmouth was made April 1, 1699, to John Crawford, for 300 acres. 1678, December 11: He bought a house and lot in Middletown, New Jersey, from Richard Gibbons and wife. 1678: He was licensed to keep an ordinary or public victualling house at Middletown. 1679, March 15: John Crawford made a mortgage to Robert Hamilton. 1680, November 25: He had 306 acres of a proprietary grant surveyed for him at Middletown. 1682, April 10: Richard Hartshorne, attorney for Thomas Snowsell, sold forty acres in Middletown to John Crawford. 1682, July 11: John Crawford bought land on the south side of the highway in Middletown, as it runs east and west from Samuel Moor, of Woodbridge, attorney for Mr. Anthony Checkely, of Boston, who received the same by process of law by a marshal's bill of sale of lands of Thomas Snowsell, July 10, 1682. 1684-5: John C. sold to Richard Hartshorne one hundred acres of land on the south side of said town (Middletown) adjoining the home lots of Richard Stout, Richard Gibbons and John Smith. 1685, September 19: He sold 130 acres in Middletown to Jeremiah Bennet. March 25, 1687, he had a tract of 280 acres at Waykake, conveyed to him by patent from the proprietors of East Jersey. 1687, December 3: John Crawford, Gentleman, of Middletown, received a grant of land from the proprietors, bounded by Richard Gibbons and John Wilson, containing 200 acres, lying in Nutswamp, occupied by his descendants till recently. 1691, August 3: John Crawford, of Middletown, conveyed 280 acres to his son, John Crawford, Jr., of the same place, lying at Waykake, Monmouth county, New Jersey. 1692, April 30: John Crawford, of Middletown, and his wife Elizabeth, sold a sixteen acre house lot in Middletown to Major Anthony Brockhole, of New York City. 1693, August 18: John Crawford, of Middletown, sold to Richard Hartshorne the sixteen acre homelot bought of Richard Gibbons in 1678. 1694: John Crawford died, and was buried upon his farm in Nutswamp, Middletown. His wife Elizabeth died about the same time. They had at least two sons, George and John.

(II) John (2) Crawford, son of John (1) and Elizabeth Crawford, remained in Monmouth county, where his father conveyed land to him by deed dated August 3, 1691, but not signed and delivered until March 9, 1693 (Trenton Deeds F, 739; Monmouth Deeds A, 36). His father also gave him the Nutswamp tract which has been the Crawford homestead for many generations. He was a grand juror of Monmouth county in 1693. Not later than 1698 he married Abigail, surname unknown, who bore him at least one son, George Crawford. 1698: John Crawford, Jr., and wife Abigail, of Middletown, sold to Elisha Lawrence, of the same place, 280 acres, which he received from his

William H. Crawford

Leah Conover Crawford

father, August 3, 1691. 1704, November 25: Administration was granted on the estate of John Crawford, Jr., of Middletown.

(III) George Crawford, who so far as known was the only son of John (2) and Abigail Crawford, lived on the old Crawford homestead at Nutswamp, in Middletown township, first conveyed to his grandfather, John Crawford, in 1687, where he died in 1745. His will, dated March 15, 1745, was proved at Perth Amboy, May 10, 1745, and is recorded at Trenton (D. 279). February 28, 1723, George Crawford, of Middletown, conveyed to Nicholas Stillwell, of same place, weaver, land in Middletown, which he had received through his grandfather, John Crawford, who took title to it in 1687. George Crawford married, about 1726, Esther Scott, of Shrewsbury, born May 13, 1701, daughter of John Scott, whose will was made and proved 1736, recorded at Trenton, volume C.

The Scott family of Shrewsbury, New Jersey, is descended from William Scott, the first of the family to settle in Shrewsbury, and his wife, Abigail Tilton Warner. He was a member of the Society of Friends. John, son of William and Abigail T. (Warner) Scott, born January 9, 1680, at Gravesend, Long Island, married Mary Bills, about the year 1700, and resided on the homestead inherited from his father, near Newman's Springs, in Shrewsbury township, Monmouth county. Mary was a daughter of Thomas Bills, and his second wife, Johanna Twining, who was a sister of his first wife, Anna Twining. Thomas Bills lived at Eastham and Yarmouth, Massachusetts, Burlington, New Jersey; Woodbridge, in the same State, finally settling at Shrewsbury. John and Mary (Bills) Scott were the parents of eleven children, the eldest, Esther, born May 13, 1701, becoming the wife of George Crawford, and the mother of his seven children: George; Richard; William, mentioned below; Job; Joshua; Lydia; and Elizabeth, born in 1745, after her father's death.

(IV) William Crawford, third son of George and Esther (Scott) Crawford, married (license dated December 27, 1756) Catherine Bowne, daughter of Captain John (3) and Anny (Lippitt) Bowne, and granddaughter of Obadiah Bowne, son of Captain John (1) Bowne, eldest son of William Bowne, the founder of the family in America. Children: Esther, born February 3, 1761, married Robert White; William, mentioned below; John Bowne, November 27, 1767, married Caroline Field; Mary, married George Smith.

(V) William (2) Crawford, son of William (1) and Catherine (Bowne) Crawford, was born October 9, 1763, and died December 14, 1837. He was one of the wealthy men of his time, inheriting a goodly share of his father's estate, which had been greatly increased through the lands his wife, Catherine Bowne, brought to him. He married Rebecca Patterson, born October 9, 1768, daughter of John Patterson, of Middletown township. Children: John Bowne, married Catherine Crawford; William, died young; William Henry, mentioned below; James Patterson, married Margaretta Bowne; Anne Bowne, married Hendrick Conover.

(VI) William Henry Crawford, third son of William (2) and Rebecca (Patterson) Crawford, was born August 18, 1809, near what is now the town of Holmdel, Monmouth county, New Jersey, and died December 21, 1874, at his home on that part of the Bowne homestead at Crawford's Corner, in Holmdel township, on which stood the large dwelling house erected by Captain John Bowne (1), and his son, Obadiah Bowne. His brother, John Bowne Crawford, inherited the Crawford homestead at Nutswamp and there re-

sided, and to William H. came the Bowne acres largely. These constituted a goodly estate, and in their cultivation and care he found his life work. He received a good education at Middletown Academy, and all his life was a friend of progress and supporter of every forward movement in his community. He was a member and generous supporter of the Baptist church, a Democrat in politics, and one of Holmdel's most highly esteemed citizens. His years, sixty-five, were well spent, and he left to posterity a precious memory.

He married, January 8, 1834, Leah, daughter of Cornelius R. and Mary (Stoutenborough) Conover (see Conover VII), who bore him children: Holmes Conover (deceased), married Evelyn Peterson; William Henry (deceased), married Phebe A. Duryea; John Bowne (deceased), married Henrietta Schenck; Albro Benton (deceased); Charles Voorhees, mentioned below; Mary Jane Leslie, died September 6, 1904; Jamesanna Lawrence, now residing in Holmdel; Sarah Elizabeth (deceased), married Daniel T. Polhemus; Katherine Bibb (deceased), married Horace A. Field.

(VII) Charles Voorhees Crawford, fifth son of William Henry and Leah (Conover) Crawford, was born November 17, 1844, at the old homestead at Crawford's Corner, Holmdel township, Monmouth county, New Jersey, and died at Keyport, New Jersey, April 16, 1908, aged sixty-four years, the last male survivor of his family. After graduation from Glenwood Institute, Matawan, New Jersey, he entered the hardware business in New York City, so continuing for a number of years, very successfully. After he had amassed a competency he retired from business, returned to the old homestead and then for several years was a director and secretary of the Keyport Banking Company.

He never married, was very fond of the old homestead and its surroundings, and was one of the most upright of men, held in high esteem by all who knew him. Several months prior to his death he suffered a paralytic stroke which was the primary cause of his death. He was buried in Holmdel Cemetery, April 18, 1908.

(The Bowne Line).

The Bowne arms are thus described: Arms—Ermine, a lion rampant or, on a canton of the second a mullet sable. Crest—A demi-lion rampant sable, holding in its dexter paw a sprig of laurel leaves proper. Motto—*Fama nominis bona.*

The Bowne estate that was united with the Crawford estate by the marriage of William Crawford and Catherine Bowne, was first owned by William Bowne, founder of one of the oldest New Jersey families, and one of the grantees of the Monmouth Patent in 1665. He was in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1631, there receiving a grant of land, May 17, 1637, and soon after moved to Gravesend, Long Island, where he was granted a "planting lot," November 12, 1646. He was assistant justice in 1651, and attended a council at New Amsterdam, held October 12, 1655. From 1655 to 1662, inclusive, he was a magistrate. He was granted a farm November 13, 1656, and in 1665 was one of the grantees of the Monmouth patent in New Jersey. In 1667 he was located at Portland Point (Atlantic Highlands), had a house lot at Middletown in 1675, and died at Portland Point, Monmouth county, New Jersey, in 1677. He was a member of Assembly of New Jersey in 1669, and member of the General Court of deputies and patentees, the same year. His first wife, whose Christian name was Ann, bore him five children: John, mentioned below; James; Andrew; Philip; Deborah, married Gershom Mott.

(II) Captain John Bowne, eldest son of William and Ann Bowne, was born about 1630, in England, and was with his father

Thos. V. Crawford

Bowne

at Gravesend, where he received a "planting lot" in 1647, and was one of the signers of a petition for a minister in 1660. He appears frequently in the records as both a buyer and a seller of land, and was one of the party who on December 6, 1663, visited lands lying along the Raritan river, in New Jersey. He was a delegate to the Hempstead Convention, February 28, 1665, and in the same year, April 8, 1665, was one of the twelve patentees of the Monmouth Patent (his father also appearing as one of the grantees). He settled on this property in 1667, and was head of one of the first five families in the county. He was a member of the patentees' court in 1670; was deputy in 1675-1683, during the last four years was speaker of the house, and sat in the first legislature under the twenty-four proprietors; was a judge of Monmouth county courts, and in August, 1673, was deputized with the admirals and commanders belonging to the States-General and Prince of Orange. He was elected to the first Provincial Assembly of New Jersey in 1680 (page 87 of Col. of Eng. Man.), also in 1681-82 and 1683; and in 1682 was speaker of the house (page 167). He was the first justice of the peace for Monmouth county in 1683, and in December of that year was commissioned major of the First Militia Battalion of Monmouth county. He was one of the founders of the first Baptist church ever organized in New Jersey, and donated the ground at Middletown for the first church and for a cemetery. Although never ordained, he acted as the first minister of that church, until a regular minister was settled over the church, whose house was built in 1688-89. He was one of the largest landowners in the county, his acres being numbered in the thousands, partly located at what is now known as Crawford's Corner, near the town of Holmdel, then Middletown, and from there extending to Raritan Bay. His father's Westfield estate came to him in 1678, and 167 acres of it, with the homestead site, is still owned in the family, this ownership now covering a period of 237 years. He died January 4, 1684. From the late James G. Crawford's Bowne papers is taken the following:

Words of advice spoken by Capt. John Bowne to his children as he lay on his death bed, January 3, 1684: "There is no way in the world for a man to obtain felicity in this world, or in the world to come, but to take heed to the ways of the Lord, and to put his trust in Him, who deals faithfully and truly with all men, for He knocks at the doors of your heart and calls you to come and buy, without money and without price. My desire is that in all actions of Meum et tuum you deal not deceitfully, but plain hearted with all men, and remember that your dying father left it with you for your instruction that when trust is with your honor, to preserve it. And in all contracts and bargains that you make, violate not your promise, and you will have praise. Let your mother be your counsellor in all matters of difference, and go not to lawyers, but ask her counsel first. If at any time you have an advantage of a poor man at law, O! pursue it not, but rather forgive him if he hath done you wrong, and if you do so you will help the law of God and of His people. Give not away to youthful jollities and sports, but improve your leisure time in the service of God. Let no good man be dealt churlishly by you, but entertain when they come to your house. But if a vicious, wicked man come, give him meat and drink to refresh him, and let him pass by your door. It has been many times in my thoughts that for a man to marry a wife and have children and never take care to instruct them, but leave them worse than the beasts of the field, so that as a man ask concerning the things of God, they know not what it means. O! this is a very sad thing, but if we can season our hearts so as to desire the Lord to assist us, He will help us, and not fly from us."

It was Captain John Bowne who built the eastern part of the old Manor house, a mansion built in the most substantial manner. His grave is in the old burying

ground at Middletown, and is marked by the oldest stone in the yard. From the Bowne papers owned by the late James G. Crawford is taken the following:

After Capt. John Bowne's death, to divide his estate as follows.—First—Lydia (Holmes) Bowne is to have all the buildings of the deceased John Bowne, with all improved lands, with one-third of the whole plantation, called Westfield, during her natural life, and then the said third with all buildings and improvements whatsoever, shall return to Obadiah Bowne, his heirs and assigns forever, and also the said Lydia Bowne is to have one-third part of the movables, amounting unto the sum of 114 pounds, to be at her sole disposal. * * * Fourthly—Obadiah Bowne is to have all the remainder of the plantation called Westfield, be it more or less, to have and to hold to him, the said Obadiah Bowne, his heirs and assigns forever, and the said Obadiah Bowne is to have 41 pounds for his share of the movables, etc. etc. Capt. John Bowne and his wife, Lydia Bowne, died in the old part of the home on the Westfield property and Obadiah Bowne resided and died there. On April 15, 1697, John Bowne (2), son of Capt. John Bowne (1), conveyed to his brother, Obadiah Bowne, of Monmouth County, New Jersey, all his rights, titles, etc. in 769 acres of land at Westfield, in Middletown Township, formerly belonging to their father, Capt. John Bowne (1), in 1678.*

Captain John Bowne married (first) Lydia, daughter of Rev. Obadiah and Catherine (Hyde) Holmes. Rev. Obadiah Holmes was a faithful leader of the Baptists of Rhode Island, who, rather than submit to an unjust fine, was publicly whipped by the authorities in 1653. He died in Newport, Rhode Island, October 15, 1682. As Captain John Bowne's widow, Lydia Bowne is of frequent mention in the old road records from 1684 until 1693, and is the party to whom the Indians deeded certain lands May 10, 1690, also receiving 500 acres in Monmouth county in 1688. Lydia Bowne's antique snuff-box and many other things are in possession of the remaining member of the family. Captain John Bowne married (second) July 12, 1669, Mary Haverlads Felt. Issue (by first wife): Captain John (2), born April 1, 1664, married Frances Bowman; Obadiah, mentioned below; Deborah, January 26, 1668, at Gravesend, Long Island, married Richard Stillwell. (By second wife): Sarah, November 27, 1670, at Gravesend, married Richard Saltar; Catherine, born at Middletown, New Jersey, married William, son of Richard Hartshorne.

Andrew Bowne, a brother of Captain John (1) Bowne, was a member of the council of East New Jersey in 1692; president of the court of sessions in 1696; sat in a council held by the General Assembly at Perth Amboy in 1699, as deputy governor, an office he held from 1682 until 1703; was commissioned in 1704, by Governor Basse, to be third judge and assistant to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the province of East Jersey, and continued in that office until 1706, by Lord Cornbury; was commissioned Governor and Commander-in-Chief with power to appoint a deputy governor, by the committee of proprietors of East Jersey in America, residing in or about London, and by the rest of the proprietors of the said provinces, March 27, 1701 (Liber of Com., pages 65-66). Governor Hamilton refused to recognize this commission and he retained the offices against all opposition. Governor Andrew Bowne died in 1707, his will, dated May 6, 1707, giving his estate to his wife Elizabeth, and after her death to his grandchildren, John, Anne and Lydia, children of Obadiah Bowne and Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Bowne.

(III) Obadiah Bowne, second son of

*On settling Capt. John Bowne's estate occurs the following: "Between ye widow, Lydia Bowne, and ye children of the deceased John Bowne, and Gershom Mott, son of ye deceased John Bowne's sister, according to ye agreement of ye abovesaid parties, as witness our hands this 29th of April, 1686."

HALL IN EARLY WESTBROOK MANOR HOUSE

Captain John and Lydia (Holmes) Bowne, was born July 18, 1666, at Gravesend, Long Island, and died at the homestead at Crawford's Corner (called Westfield), Monmouth county, New Jersey, April 19, 1726. He was a man of education, of great ability and independent spirit, and highly respected. He served in 1696-97 as assessor, and later on a committee to lay out roads. In 1703-04 he was a member of the first and second provincial assemblies, and in 1707 represented the eastern district in the assembly. His name appears in many land transactions, and he was one of the important men of his day.

He inherited that part of his father's estate upon which stood the old homestead, built by his father, Captain John Bowne, and in 1701 he built the entire western part, with a fine English hall and stairway, with a massive arch, supported on each side by triple carved columns, which were all kept intact. The immense parlor, with beautiful arches and an enormous double chimney, which ran from the cellar and took in almost the entire western end of the house, had a large open fireplace, surrounded by Biblical tiles, which was walled up. The wide carved wood frieze was removed, also the large parlor door, upon which was painted Biblical scenes and upon the upper panel the Bowne crest. This western part of the Manor house, built by Obadiah Bowne, was like the eastern part, built in a most substantial manner, the walls, which were very thick, being filled in with clay. The floor beams were of hewn logs, some of them sixteen inches square, while the laths were of the toughest swamp oak, worked to proper dimensions with the axe, and the shingles were scalloped. The nails used were made by a blacksmith from wrought iron, some of them are in possession of the family. This Manor house was 75 feet by 45 feet.

Obadiah Bowne married (first) his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Governor Andrew Bowne, who bore him three children: John, mentioned below; Ann, born March 22, 1701, married William Channing, a New York merchant; Lydia, February 11, 1703, married John Pintard. Their grandfather, Governor Andrew Bowne, of Middletown, in his last will, gave all his plantation, called Matawan, unto these children of his daughter, Elizabeth. Obadiah Bowne married (second) Elizabeth Longfield, daughter of Cornelius and Mary Longfield, and had four children: Mary, born May 23, 1712, died February 22, 1743, married Dr. Richard Stillwell, son of Richard Stillwell and Deborah Bowne; Cornelius, born October 15, 1713, had wife Sarah; Obadiah (2), born April 16, 1717, lived in Philadelphia in 1743, was a mariner, and married, in 1749, Anna, daughter of Colonel John Reid and Mary Sands; Thomas, born June 9, 1721, lived in New York, was a mariner, and married, in 1748, Helen, daughter of Colonel John and Mary (Sands) Reid. August 20, 1747, Obadiah (2), Cornelius and Thomas Bowne (mariners) conveyed to John Bowne (3), their elder brother, their share in the land, containing 632 acres, and the Manor house, formerly the dwelling place of their father, Obadiah Bowne, "which now is and has been for years the dwelling place of the said John Bowne (3d)," in exchange for 513 acres at Matawan, which was left John Bowne (3d) and his two sisters by their father, Obadiah Bowne. John Bowne (3d) also received land at Chingaroras (Keyport) from his three brothers—Cornelius, Obadiah (2) and Thomas, which had been conveyed to them by their father, Obadiah Bowne. In 1730 James Paul of Scotland and Middletown, made his will and left all he had to the children of Obadiah Bowne and his second wife, Elizabeth Longfield, "in con-

sideration of manifold favors and kindness received from Obadiah Bowne in his life time, as my diet and entertainment for several years with other provisions for me made by him, both in my sickness and health." (From Bowne-Crawford papers).

(IV) Captain John (3) Bowne, eldest child of Obadiah and Elizabeth (Bowne) Bowne, was born May 29, 1700, and died in the latter part of the year 1774. He inherited the homestead and other lands, was judge of Monmouth county in 1741-42, an educated, honored gentleman, spending his life in the management of his valuable estate. He married Anny Lippitt, born November 29, 1702, daughter of Moses and Sarah (Throckmorton) Lippitt, of Middletown. Children: Lydia, born October 25, 1732; Andrew, May 26, 1734; Catherine, mentioned below. Much of the Sheffield silver of John Bowne (3d) is still in possession of the remaining member of the family.

(V) Catherine Crawford, daughter of Captain John (3) and Anny (Lippitt) Bowne, was born March 12, 1736, and on December 27, 1756, married William Crawford, bringing to her husband the Bowne estate and Manor house, so long in her family, both residing there until their death. The famous house which has been known as both "Manor house" and "Crawford Hall" was the family residence until destroyed by fire, June 17, 1895. The destruction of all wooden parts of the famous structure was complete, the large double chimney, the four old-fashioned fireplaces, the arches and the cellar vaults alone remaining to mark the site of this long-time home of two of Monmouth's noted families, the Bownes and Crawfords.

(The Conover Line).

This is a variation of the old Dutch name which appears in earliest New York records as Cowenhoven, Couwenhoven, Kouwenhoven and Van Couwenhoven. The form Kouwenhoven is retained by that branch of the family which remained on Long Island, while most of the descendants who settled in New Jersey have taken the form Conover.

Couwenhoven Arms—Argent, a cross azure, on a canton three leopards' heads erased, gules. Crest—A leopard's head of the shield, between two wings addorsed, the dexter argent, the sinister azure. Motto—*Sequitur victoria fortes* (Victory follows the brave).

(I) Wolfert Gerretson Van Kowenhoven, the progenitor of the Conover family in this country, came from Amersfoort, province of Utrecht, Holland, in the ship "Eendracht," and landed March 21, 1630, accompanied by his family. His birthplace, Amersfoort, was an ancient city, formerly surrounded with a wall, with twenty towers, broken down in 1829. He was employed in 1630 as superintendent of farms by the Patroon Van Rensselaer, at Rensselaerwyck, now Albany; subsequent to this he cultivated a farm on Manhattan Island, and later located on Long Island. In June, 1637, in association with Andrus Hudde, they purchased the westermost part of three flats in Flatlands and Flatbush, and a patent was issued to them by Director Van Twiller, June 16 of that year. In 1639 he purchased the interest of Hudde in these lands, the deed for a house, barn, barrack and garden, dated August 2. He took a deed dated September 16, 1641, from Hudde, of lands in the same neighborhood, including sixty-eight morgens of plainland and fifty-five and one-half acres of woodland. Their settlement was first named New Amersfoort, in honor of the city of Wolfert's nativity, and afterwards Flatlands. He probably removed to New Amsterdam some years before his death, as he appears as a great burgher there in 1657, and died in June, 1660. He was

Kouwenhoven

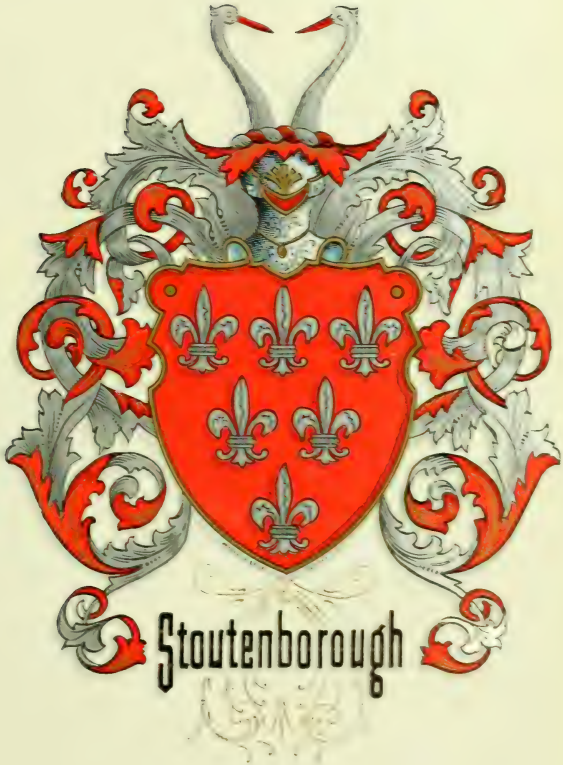
commissioner to Holland, 1653. His wife's name was Neeltje (Nellie), and they are known to have had sons: Gerret, mentioned below; Jacob, who was one of the agents in 1649, on the part of the community to Holland; Peter, who was a brewer on the corner of the present Whitehall and Pearl streets in New Amsterdam, where, among other offices, he held that of magistrate for many years.

(II) Gerret Wolfertson Van Kowenhoven, son of Wolfert Gerretson and Neeltje Van Kowenhoven, was born 1610, in Holland, died 1645. He came with his father to America and resided in Flatlands, where he purchased of Andrus Hudde fifty morgens of land at "Achlervelt," the deed bearing date July 26, 1638. He was one of the eight men representing the people, who memorialized the States-General, November 3, 1643, setting forth the unprotected condition of the settlers, and praying for better provision against Indian depredations. A patent for nineteen morgens of land was issued in his name, March 11, 1747, after his death. He married Altie, daughter of Cornelius and Altie (Cooley) Lambertson, of Gowanus. Children: William Gerretse, mentioned below; Jan Gerretse, born 1639, married Gerdientje, daughter of Nicasius De Sille, fiscal of New Netherlands; Neeltje Gerretse, born 1641, died 1672, married, 1660, Roelof Martinse Schenck, of Flatlands; Marritje Gerretse, born 1643, died 1709, married Coert Stephense Van Voorhees.

(III) William Gerretse Van Kouwenhoven, elder son of Gerret and Altie (Lambertson) Van Kowenhoven, was born 1636, in Flatlands, and resided early in life in Brooklyn, where he was a magistrate in 1661, 1662 and 1664, and deacon of the Reformed Dutch Church in 1663. He removed thence to Flatlands, his name being on the patent for that town in 1667, and on the assessment rolls in 1675, 1683 and 1693. He was an elder of the Reformed Dutch Church there in 1677, and subscribed to the oath of allegiance in 1687. He sold his lands there to his son William, in 1709, and probably removed in his old age to Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he died in 1727.

He married (first) in 1660, Altie, daughter of Joris Dircksen and Susanna (Dibbles) Brinckerhoff, who was widow Matthews, and lived but a short time after her marriage to Kouwenhoven. He married (second) February 12, 1665, Jannetje, daughter of Peter and Sarah (DePlanckeen) Montfoort. Children: Gerret, born January 4, 1662, resided at Flatlands and Wallabout; Altje, born December 14, 1665, married, March 16, 1687, Cornelius Seymonse Van Arsdalen, of Flatlands, died before 1691; Neeltje, born February 7, 1669, married John Peterse Wyckoff, of Freehold, New Jersey; Peter, born February 12, 1671, lived in New Jersey; Cornelius, mentioned below; Sarah, born December 20, 1674, died January 31, 1731, married, 1692, John R. Schenck, of New Jersey; Albert, born December 7, 1676, lived in New Jersey; Jacob, born January 29, 1679, lived in New Jersey; John, born April 9, 1681, lived in New Jersey; Annatie, born April 13, 1683, married (first) Albert Williamsen, (second) Johannes Antonides, both of Monmouth county, New Jersey; William, born March 7, 1686; Joris; Jacomina, born December 28, 1689, married, June 5, 1709, Elbert Williamson, of Monmouth county, New Jersey. The three sons, Cornelius, Albert and Jacob, married three daughters of Rulof Martense Schenck, whose wife was Neeltje, daughter of Gerret Wolfertse Van Kouwenhoven.

(IV) Cornelius Williamson Van Couwenhoven, son of William Gerretse and his second wife, Jannetje (Montfoort) Van Kouwenhoven, was born November 29, 1672, and died May 16, 1736, settled in


Stoutenborough

and 1287. He sold his estate in Geyen, April 1, 1287. His wife died in 1271, and in her memory he gave a revenue to the Convent of Graevendael, near Goch, in whose cloister she was buried. Of their seven children, four were living in 1301.

(I) Heinrich Schenck van Nydeck, the first from whom a continuous line can be traced, is mentioned in 1346 as a grandson of Wilhelmus Schenck, but the name of his father is unknown. In 1359 he was assessed four men and horses, fully equipped and armed, in fulfilment of a treaty made by the Netherlands authorities. He was Lord of Afferden, a village in Geldern, and also Feoffer of Wachtendonk. He sold the Court of Munster, July 12, 1389, later called Munster Mannshof, in the county of Geldern.

He married Aleid Van Rayde, who inherited the castle of Walbeck, which thus came into possession of the Schenck family. In consideration of one-half the revenues of this estate, in 1581, Wilhelm van Julich, Duke of Geldern, assumed the protection of the village and parish. Heinrich Schenck had sons: Wynand and Heinrich; and a daughter, Lizbeth, who became a nun at Graevendael. His estate was divided, December 31, 1403.

(II) Heinrich (2) Schenck van Nydeck, junior son of Heinrich (1) and Aleid Schenck van Nydeck, received the Court of Ten Broke, in Kampen, and an estate at Ottersum, beside some revenues, and became co-heir, with his brother, to some other properties. The brother gave him his share of Walbeck, and having no heirs, the entire estate and title fell ultimately to the junior son, Heinrich, who was bailiff of Geldern, and died December 8, 1452.

He married Alheid van Goen van Kaldenbrock, daughter of Allerd van Kaldenbrock and Anna Montfoort, his wife. They had three children: Diedrick, Johann and Alheit.

(III) Diedrick Schenck van Nydeck, elder son of Heinrick (2) Schenck van Nydeck, inherited the paternal estates, to which he added largely. Like his predecessors he was a benefactor of the Convent of Graevendael, to which he gave an estate, June 1, 1443. He died 1487. Of his eleven children, two were monks and three were nuns.

(IV) Derick Schenck van Nydeck, fourth son of Diedrick Schenck van Nydeck, received some property by inheritance, and in 1515 assumed the title and ownership of the estate through the death of his elder brothers, and was Lord of Afferden and Blydenbeck.

He married Alheit Custers, of Arssen He had previously contracted two morganic marriages, and for seventy years his estate was in litigation. The civil courts decided in favor of his children, but the Pope decided against them, and the matter was finally carried before the Emperor, Charles V., who ordered the decree of the Pope sustained, October 21, 1549. As continental Europe was at this time in a state of almost constant war, the estate suffered heavily. Derick Schenck had children: Otto, Derick, Peter, Heinrich, Johann, Winand, Adelheid, Maria and Margaretha.

(V) Derick (2) Schenck van Nydeck, second son of Derick (1) and Alheit (Custers) Schenck van Nydeck, was born about 1485, resided at Goch, and was Lord of Afferden and Blydenbeck.

He married Maria van Galen, and but one child is recorded.

(VI) Diedrick (2) Schenck van Nydeck, son of Derick (2) and Maria (van Galen) Schenck van Nydeck, born about 1507, was Lord of Afferden and Blydendeck, and resided at Goch.

He married Anna Van Berlaer. Children: Martin, Peter, Johann, Maria Margaretha and Maria Magdalina.

(VII) Peter Schenck van Nydeck, sec-

ond son of Diedrick (2) and Anna (Van Berlaer) Schenck van Nydeck, was born in 1547, at Goch, and distinguished himself in the wars which raged almost continuously in the Netherlands, becoming a general of the troops which defended his native country.

He married, at Doesburg, May 17, 1580, Johanna Van Scherpenzeel. They had children: Wilhelmina and Martin.

(VIII) Martin Schenck, only son of Peter and Johanna Schenck van Nydeck, was born August 7, 1584, at Doesburg, and started for America with three of his children, dying on the voyage. The constant wars in the Netherlands had made the position of the family uncomfortable, and its members came to the New World to improve their prospects. They are supposed to have arrived in the ship "de Valckener," in June, 1650. The elder son, Roelof, settled in Flatlands, Long Island, as did also the junior son, Jan. The daughter, Anetje, married Adrian Reyersz, of Flatlands.

(IX) Roelof Schenck, elder son of Martin Schenck, was born in 1619, at Amersfoort, Holland, and came to America in 1650 with his brother and sister, settling in Flatlands, Long Island. He resided for a time in Brooklyn, and removed about 1660 to Amersfoort (Flatlands), where he died in 1704. He received a grant of twenty-three morgens of land there, January 29, 1661. He subsequently purchased two hundred acres and also bought of his brother one-half of the mill subsequently known as "Crookes Mill." He was one of the grantees in the confirmatory patent issued by Governor Nicolls, October 4, 1667. He was a magistrate in 1664, and was deputy to the council held in the city hall at New Amsterdam, March 26, 1674. He was appointed schepen, August 16, 1676, and elected lieutenant of the local militia, October 25 of the same year. In 1687 he subscribed to the oath of allegiance to the British government, was commissioned December 12, 1689, a justice for King's county, and held this office in 1693. He was commissioned captain of a company of horse for King's county, January 13, 1690. On a valuation of property made in September, 1676, he was credited with personal estate valued at £152 14s, including five horses, sixteen head of cattle and three swine, and also with fifty-two morgens of land valued at £104, making a total of £256 14s—a large valuation in that day. Only one estate in the town was assessed at greater value, and in 1681 his was the highest in value in the town. In 1691 he possessed four slaves.

He married (first) in 1660, Neeltje (Nelly), daughter of Gerret Wolfertson Van Kowenhoven. She was baptized September 20, 1641, in Flatlands, and died about 1673. He married (second) in 1675, Annatje, daughter of Peter Clausen Wyckoff, and (third) November 19, 1688, Catherine Crigers, widow of Stoffel Hoojland. His first wife was a granddaughter of Wolfert Gerretsen Van Kowenhoven, who came from Amersfoort, Holland, in 1630, and died in 1661. His wife bore the name of Neeltje, and their son, Gerret, born 1610, died 1645. His wife, Altje Cornelisse, was a daughter of Cornelis Lambertsen Pool, of Gowanus, Long Island, and they were the parents of Neeltje, wife of Martin Roelof Schenck. Children: Martin, born June 22, 1661; Annatje, about 1663; Jannetje, about 1665; Marike, February 14, 1667; Jan, March 1, 1670; Gerret, October 27, 1671, died young. Children of second wife: Margaret, mentioned below; Neeltje; Maryken and Gerret.

(X) Margaret Roelofse Schenck, daughter of Roelof Schenck and child of his

second wife, Annatje Wyckoff, became the wife of Cornelius Willemse Conover, of Middletown, New Jersey (see Conover IV).

HEDDEN, Viner Jones,

Contracting Builder, Public Official.

The name of Hedden, Hodden and Hoddon is of ancient origin and has many corruptions such as: Headen, Hedde, Hedin, Headden, and Heady. The name is distinctly English although we find it in Scotland, Ireland and Wales. That they fought in the crusades is evidenced by the crescent on the armorial bearings. The coat-of-arms is described as follows: Quarterly first and fourth, argent a saltire engraved sable. Second, argent a saltire engraved between four roses, gules. Third, or, a bend chequy argent and sable. In the center over the quarterings is a crescent argent. Crest: An eagle erased or. Motto: "Suffer." An engraving in colors of these arms is now in possession of Mrs. Julia (Hedden) Worthington, of New York City.

(I) Jared (or Gerard) Hadden was born in England about 1608, and probably came in the fleet with Winthrop, as he is mentioned among the first hundred men of the Boston church admitted prior to any second arrival of freemen, May 14, 1634. His first settlement was at Cambridge in 1632, where he was made a freeman; he owned a house and three acres; was a tailor and planter; was a proprietor of Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1640, receiving land in the first division, and was among those who moved to the west side of the Powow in 1644; was a commoner and taxed in 1650; one of the first settlers in Amesbury, 1654-55, receiving land there, 1654-64; received a seat in the meeting house, 1667, a member of the Salisbury church, 1677-87; received "children's land" in Amesbury for a daughter, 1659, and a "township" for a daughter, 1660; was a selectman in 1680; died at Amesbury, 1689, leaving several children.

(II) Edward Hedden, possibly a son of Jared or Gerard Hadden, was born in 1660. He married Jane Jones, a Welsh girl, and they settled at the "Mountain," South Orange, New Jersey, where they received grants of land. Jane Hedden, born 1668, was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, at Newark, prior to the formation of the "Mountain Society," and is interred in the burial ground of the church on Broad street, having died February 23, 1773. Children: John, Joseph, of further mention; Eleazer; Oliver; Diana; Rebecca. The Heddens owned much land, the sons being the possessors of tracts later known as the Hedden tracts at South Orange, at the "Mountain," near Luddington brook and Rahway river, where Edward and Jane Hedden lived and died.

(III) Joseph Hedden, son of Edward and Jane (Jones) Hedden, was born at Newark, New Jersey, 1702, and died in that part of the town, now Orange, November 3, 1798. In association with his brother John he owned lands at the "Mountain," where he settled. At various times he sold portions of this land. On the death of Joseph Hedden the "Centennial of Freedom," of Newark, said: "This venerable citizen has from his youth sustained the character of an honest and upright man and was much lamented by those who were acquainted with him. He had thirteen children, one hundred and seventy-six grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren." He was wont to speak with pride of the fact that he had eight sons who served their country during the Revolution. ("Shaw's History," page 38.) He is buried beside his wife, Rebecca, both having been members in full communion of the "Moun-

tain Society," prior to 1756. He married (first) Rebecca Dod, born 1703, died May 14, 1745, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Riggs) Dod, and granddaughter of Stephen Dod, of Guilford, Connecticut. He married (second) Rebecca, daughter of Matthew and Ruth (Wheeler) Williams. Children: Ebenezer, David, Elijah, Job, Simon, Martha, Phebe, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Joseph, Jr., Jonathan, of further mention; Sarah, Joanna.

(IV) Jonathan Hedden, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Dod) Hedden, was born in that part of Newark, now South Orange, New Jersey, 1733, died near the present Burnet street, East Orange, December 25, 1795. He was a young lad when he learned the tailor's trade, which he followed many years. He prospered in his calling, amassed a competence, and purchased the property through which Burnet street now runs. He and his brothers all served through the Revolutionary War. After the Revolution he was one of the incorporators of the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark (Brick Church of Orange); he became one of the seven trustees and was duly qualified before Judge Peck at the parsonage house, September 22, 1776, each trustee taking the Oath of Allegiance to his country. He was elected president of this body in the fall of the year, and filled this office many years. He married Phebe, daughter of Joseph and Phebe (Freeman) Canfield, and had: Caleb, Daniel, Abial, of further mention; Jotham, Mary, Rebecca, Deborah.

(V) Abial Hedden, son of Jonathan and Phebe (Canfield) Hedden, was born in what is now East Orange, New Jersey, July 11, 1767, and died at Orange, New Jersey, later East Orange, September 24, 1841. In early life he learned the trade of stone cutting, which he followed in connection with farming, all his life. Some of his work was done in the construction of the forts of Castle Garden and Lafayette, at New York harbor. He was also the village undertaker. He was one of the prosperous farmers of the section, owning about twenty-five acres in East Orange, from Main street almost to Central avenue; when Burnet street was cut through this property, his homestead was moved back so that it faces Burnet street now, near the railroad. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and was a Whig. He married, September 23, 1790, a first cousin, Mrs. Betsey (Hedden) Sayre, whose first husband, Samuel Sayre, a soldier of the Revolution, had left her a widow at the age of twenty years with three children: John Low and Catherine, twins; and Margaret. Children: Phebe, Margaret, Uzal W., Caleb, Sarah Low, Elijah, Samuel Sayre, of further mention; Betsy Joanna, died in infancy; Abial, Jr.; Betsey Joanna.

(VI) Samuel Sayre Hedden, son of Abial and Betsey (Hedden-Sayre) Hedden, was born on the Hedden homestead in East Orange, New Jersey, August 24, 1803, died September 20, 1876, on Hedden place. He was reared on the homestead farm, attending the district school during the winter months. In early manhood he was apprenticed to Cyrus Jones to learn the hatter's trade. Not long after his marriage he purchased a farm of ten acres, which he cultivated with the assistance of his sons. His homestead was the first beyond the "Meadow Brook," a good stream then with fine fish. He also followed the trade of hatter, working for Cyrus Jones, whose shop was near Munn avenue. He also worked for the Stetson Hat Company and other factories at Orange and East Orange. After 1858 he abandoned the hat trade and devoted himself to the cultivation of his farm. This was cultivated along the most advanced and scientific ideas, and netted a satisfactory income. He was fond of his gun and

his dog, and an excellent shot; he hunted for the New York market, and during the season supplied the most famous New York hotels with game. His farm, which he deeded to his children in equal portions before his death, has now been largely cut up and sold. He was retiring in his habits, an avid reader of the daily papers, and devoted to his home and children. For a time he attended the Baptist church of East Orange, then the Roseville Presbyterian Church. He was a staunch Democrat, and served in the Orange militia. He married Mary Ann Cochran, born at East Orange, December 6, 1806, died February 26, 1877, daughter of James and Sarah (Wright) Cochran, and granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Peck) Cochran, who came from Scotland, the former being a weaver by trade. Children: Viner Jones, died young; Sarah Elizabeth; Viner Jones, subject of this sketch; Harriet Marvin; Mary Olivia; George Washington; Albert Emmet, whose sketch follows; Alonzo S.; Samuel Clinton.

(VII) Viner Jones Hedden, son of Samuel Sayre and Mary Ann (Cochran) Hedden, was born at East Orange, New Jersey, on the homestead of his father and grandfather, July 29, 1827, and died September 11, 1914. He acquired his elementary education at the district school on the Orange road, now Main street, between Munn and Maple avenues, and then studied at the private school conducted by Dr. Wicks at Newark, attending there four terms. At the age of eighteen years he was apprenticed to William Whittemore, to remain with him until he had attained his majority, in order to learn the trade of carpenter, and later worked as a journeyman for Baldwin & Hedden, Mr. Hedden of that firm being a cousin, Minard Hedden, a son of Uzal W. Hedden. About 1850 Mr. Hedden, with Joseph J. Meeker, formed a partnership under the firm name of Meeker & Hedden, with quarters where V. J. Hedden & Sons Company was later located, at the time it was dissolved. The firm was later changed to V. J. Hedden & Sons, Mr. Hedden being in business at the above location for more than sixty years. Among the many notable buildings they erected were the Trader's Bank, Toronto, Canada; the New Jersey State Asylum, at Morris Plains; the New York Produce Exchange; the Metropolitan Building, New York City; Taft Hotel, New Haven, Connecticut; all the Prudential buildings in Newark, New Jersey; the new Court House, Newark; American Insurance Building, Newark; Young Women's Christian Association Building, Newark; and numerous important buildings in many other cities. In earlier years they erected many fine private residences on Fifth avenue, New York City, but in later years the business was more occupied with large contracts for office buildings. When Mr. Meeker died in 1884, Mr. Hedden admitted his three sons—Charles R., Samuel S. and Louis O.—as equal partners, continuing as V. J. Hedden & Sons. They manufactured every variety of interior finish and later became general contractors. June 1, 1896, the business was incorporated under New Jersey laws, as V. J. Hedden & Sons Company, the officers being: Viner J. Hedden, president and treasurer; Charles R. Hedden, first vice-president; Louis O. Hedden, second vice-president; Samuel S. Hedden, secretary. Charles R. Hedden withdrew in 1907, and Louis O. Hedden became first vice-president. They became general contractors and builders in 1890, and in addition to the buildings above mentioned they erected the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company's building, Newark; Howard Savings Bank; American Insurance Company's building; many of the station buildings on the Morris & Essex

Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad; and did much of the work in this line for the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The firm had one of the most finely equipped plants in the country and made a specialty of interior finish from the most costly woods.

In his political views Mr. Hedden was an Independent on general principles, and served his city as a member of the Common Council although he had never sought political preferment. He was a member of the East Orange Baptist Church, and one of its most liberal supporters. He was a member of the Newark Board of Trade. His fraternal affiliations were as follows: One of the four oldest members of Northern Lodge, No. 25, Free and Accepted Masons; Harmony Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Cain Council, Royal and Select Masters; Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar, Newark.

Mr. Hedden married at Newark, May 21, 1851, Elvira Vader Meeker, born June 8, 1832, died April 26, 1907, daughter of Caleb Halsey and Hannah Meeker. Children: 1. Charles Rohrbach, born March 25, 1852; married, June 17, 1874, Martha Havell, born July 9, 1853, daughter of Henry and Mary Etta (Devoe) Havell; children: Etta and Lillian. 2. Samuel Sayre, born September 1, 1854; married, September 13, 1876, Emma Jane Coles, born April 4, 1856, daughter of Jacob Lorenzo and Sarah (Morningstern) Coles; children: i. Viner Jacob, born June 2, 1878; married, October 3, 1906, Florence McMullen, daughter of Henry A. and Ella Matilda (Mertz) McMullen, and has children: Jane Matilda, Viner Jacob, Eugenia. ii. Edith Carrie, born August 29, 1882. iii. Daisy Madeline, born August 30, 1888. 3. Abbie Ward, born July 4, 1857; married, May 21, 1879, Edwin James Meeker, born June 11, 1853, son of Edwin L. and Pamelia (James) Meeker; children: i. Herbert James, born February 21, 1879; married, December 2, 1905, Pearl Brewster; child: Doris, born February 13, 1908. ii. Evelyn Eugenia, born August 1, 1881, died September 24, 1884. iii. Harold Ernest, born March 31, 1883. iv. Edwin William, born November 20, 1885. v. Norman Hedden, born May 10, 1888. vi. Dorothy, born September 22, 1895. 4. Louis Oscar, born July 19, 1859; married, July 2, 1884, Mabel Campbell Stevenson, born July 6, 1852, daughter of George Washington and Susan Emeline (Tompkins) Stevenson; children: i. Myra McKay, born May 3, 1886; married Lewis Ferry. ii. Donald Stevenson, born June 4, 1895. 5. Eugene Bleything, born May 11, 1862; married Harriet S. Harrison; three children. 6. Emma Louise, born April 8, 1865; married, June 18, 1890, Louis Edwin McCoy, born January 22, 1861, son of Nathaniel Drake and Jane (White) McCoy; children: i. Louis Eugene, born April 30, 1893, died May 9, 1893. ii. Ralph Hedden, born August 26, 1895, died August 26, 1895. iii. Robert Graves, born April 26, 1899. iv. Donald Edwin, born August 20, 1902. 7. Minnie E., born October 15, 1867, died January 22, 1870. 8. Alonzo Brown, born September 13, 1869; married, February 24, 1897, Sadie Elizabeth Van Houten, daughter of Edgar W. and Emma (Bales) Van Houghton; child, Doris, born April 2, 1905, died April 10, 1905. 9. Minnie Elmira, born September 15, 1871; married, April 12, 1893, Claude E. Lanterman, born May 11, 1869, son of William G. and Jane Hall (Adams) Lanterman; children: i. Helen Blanche, born September 21, 1895. ii. and iii. William Gerald and Geraldine Hedden, twins, born May 31, 1905. 10. Alice, born April 11, 1879, died April 3, 1908.

Albert E. Hodden

HEDDEN, Albert Emmet,

Artistic Wood Worker.

Albert Emmet Hedden, son of Samuel Sayre and Mary Ann (Cochran) Hedden, was born on his father's homestead, Hedden place, then known as the old road to Orange, May 4, 1841, and died in March, 1915. He attended the district school up to the age of sixteen years, afterward Bryant & Stratton's College at Indianapolis, Indiana, from which he was graduated. He then served a four years' apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade with Meeker & Hedden, at Newark, with whom he was associated as a journeyman three years, then foreman, and later as superintendent of the entire plant, his entire association with the Hedden Company, which has been described at length in the preceding paragraphs, extending over a period of more than fifty-five years.

From early childhood he had been a close student and lover of nature, studying the woods and fields, and became an expert in the judgment of timber. He made a study of the various kinds of woods for their comparative values for building purposes, and had an especial admiration for the higher grades of woods for interior decoration, his knowledge being valued as an expert in the matter of veneers and all kinds of precious woods. His taste was refined, and he designed, and had made up many exquisite hand-carved pieces of furniture, which showed the true artist's appreciation both in the design and in the selection of the woods of which they were fashioned. Favorites with him were mahogany and native apple. He was constantly consulted by leading architects, as an authority to be relied on as to the proper woods and timber to be utilized in order to obtain the best results, not alone as to safety and durability, but so as to obtain the best possible artistic effects. He was also rated as an authority on birds and plants, and in his later years made a study of ferns, gathering and cultivating numerous varieties. All of his time not demanded by his business duties was devoted to nature study in many directions. He collected butterflies and beetles; spent a great deal of time in the woods and fields, gathering and "sliding" plants and flowers; was a constant reader on these subjects, and in close touch with the best authorities on them.

In political matters Mr. Hedden preferred to form his opinions independently, and when they were formed, he had the courage of his convictions. His religious affiliation was with the Roseville Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he served as a steward for a number of years. His home was on Hedden place, East Orange, where he had erected a fine residence in 1875. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, having first joined St. Albans Lodge, No. 68, Free and Accepted Masons, later became a charter member of Hope Lodge, of East Orange, from which he was demitted and joined Northern Lodge, No. 25, of Newark. He was a member of Harmony Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, at Newark, in whose interests he was active.

Mr. Hedden married (first) Harriet Garland, daughter of Robert and Jeannette (Thompson) Young, the former a hat finisher. He married (second) March 18, 1875, Mary E. Rittenhouse, born May 5, 1840, died August 9, 1905, a daughter of Abner and Frances (Snyder) Rittenhouse, the former a cooper and farmer. Only child by the first marriage: Robert Emmet; children by second marriage: Anna Mary, born April 19, 1876; Mabel, born August 20, 1877; married Harry Peck Havell, and has children: Harriet Mabel, born July 30, 1912, and Robert

Emmet, born May 2, 1914; Albert Hermann, born July 23, 1881, is an engineer and a designer of iron work for buildings; married, June 17, 1908, Daisy D. Hunt, and has: Elizabeth Ann, born May 10, 1912, and Albert Emmet, born May 22, 1915.

KENYON, David Randolph,

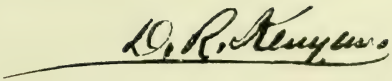
Manufacturer, Inventor.

Ready when the Master called, Mr. Kenyon slowly sank under the attacks of heart disease and closed his earthly career, May 16, 1901. A prominent manufacturer of Raritan, New Jersey, he was moreover an exemplary man in all his relations with life. He possessed sterling qualities of character, was an influential citizen, always taking an interest in every enterprise that tended towards the prosperity of Raritan. He was ever ready to extend help to the needy and sympathy to those in distress. He was a son of Palmer Kenyon, one of the first settlers of Raritan, New Jersey, there being but seven houses there when Mr. Kenyon came from Belvidere to Raritan.

He was a grandnephew of the founder of Kenyon College, Ohio, and paternally was a descendant of the New York branch of the Kenyon family, a second cousin of Congressman Kenyon of that State. Maternally he descended from Stephen Crane who, with a company of one hundred and thirteen, bought and repaired the ship "Caledonia" at their own expense and came to America from England to escape persecution. The "Caledonia" was wrecked off Amboy, New Jersey, but all reached shore in safety. They were among the first settlers of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and there and in Newark many of the descendants still reside.

David Randolph Kenyon was born at Belvidere, New Jersey, October 30, 1836, died at Raritan, New Jersey, May 16, 1901. After gaining an education he learned the machinist's trade in the machine shops founded by his father and then operated by the Kenyon estate. After learning his trade he worked in Brooklyn, New York, becoming an expert worker in steel and becoming thoroughly familiar with the designing and building of machinery. Shortly after the Civil War he formed a partnership with his brother, J. C. Kenyon, and engaged in the manufacture of machinery. About 1876 they began the manufacture of textile and finishing machinery, also made the New York meat chopper, a patented device invented by David R. Kenyon, a machine which had a world wide sale and is yet on the market.. The plant of the company was located at Raritan, New Jersey, and in addition to the manufacture of machinery used in woolen manufacture, Mr. Kenyon made many valuable improvements in that class of machinery which have been introduced into the factories of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey and Ohio, while his patented machines are in use in almost every country of the world. A most valuable improvement was a machine for the manufacture of chinchilla cloth, the new machine making all the various grades of that cloth. He also patented a cloth drying machine which is very valuable to the manufacturers.

In 1895 the firm of D. R. Kenyon & Son was formed, Mr. Kenyon continuing the active head until his death in 1901. The business is still continued by the son, C. C. Kenyon, the products of the mill being shipped all over the world, largely, however, in the United States and Canada. Mr. Kenyon was president of the Raritan Savings Bank, president of the Bridgewater school board, member of the board of county commissioners, member of the



Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, member of Somerville Lodge, No. 46, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Second Reformed Church of Somerville, New Jersey. For several years he served as committeeman, but refused all other offers of political preferment although often importuned.

Mr. Kenyon married, December 2, 1863, Mary Elizabeth Carhart, of Clinton, New Jersey. Their children are: 1. Minnie M., widow of Henry P. Vanderveer, now a resident of Somerville, New Jersey. 2. Angeline D., an artist in oils; she studied her art at the School of Industrial Arts Philadelphia, and in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City and has gained success as an artist. 3. Charles C., of the firm of D. R. Kenyon & Son; is a graduate of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, class of 1894, partner with his father from 1895 to 1901; at the time of death of his father he became sole owner of the business; ex-mayor of Somerville, New Jersey; member of Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia; and member of the Masonic order.

SPEAKMAN, William Elwood,

Man of Affairs.

A scion of distinguished Colonial and Revolutionary family, Mr. Speakman was widely and prominently connected with many leading patriotic and historical societies of Philadelphia, New Jersey and elsewhere, and after an active, successful business life retired to his home in Woodbury, New Jersey, and there resided until his death. He was widely known as a chemist and able business man throughout New Jersey and the Eastern States, his long connection with the wholesale drug trade through his prominent Philadelphia house bringing him prominently before the trade. He had other important business interests, and was a well-known club member as well as being deeply interested in fraternity and philanthropy. A man of culture and refinement, he sought only that which was noble and elevating in life and numbered his friends among those of similar tastes.

William Elwood Speakman was born in Camden, New Jersey, December 13, 1858, died at his home in Woodbury, New Jersey, May 13, 1915. After extended courses of preparatory and classical study, he entered Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, whence he was graduated and awarded the pharmacist's degree. His business life was spent in Philadelphia in association with a leading wholesale drug house, and after a successful business career he withdrew from active participation in its affairs, retiring to the companionship of his books, his friends, indulging in extensive travels abroad and in pursuits congenial to a man of his tastes and means. He was a director of the Delaware Insurance Company, member of the board of managers of Red Bank Sanitarium, and of the Transatlantic Society of America, and held membership in the Atlantic Union of London, the Colonial Society of New England, the New Jersey Society Sons of the Revolution, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, the Washington Association of Morristown, New Jersey, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Historical Society of New Jersey. His clubs were the Union League of Philadelphia, Philobiblon Society of Philadelphia, and the Navy League. He was a member of Florence Lodge, No. 87, Free and Accepted Masons, also holding the degrees of Royal Arch and Templar Masonry. He was a devout churchman, serving Christ Episcopal Church, Woodbury, as vestryman and senior warden for many years.

Mr. Speakman married, October 15, 1885, Martha C. Winchester, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, who survives him with one daughter, Eleanor B. Speakman, and two brothers, Rev. Henry D. Speakman and Dr. Howard Draper Speakman, of Pau, France.

GALES, Joseph,

Exemplary Citizen.

Although a native son of North Carolina, Mr. Gales in his boyhood came to New York City, where he was afterwards prominent in the business world. He was of English ancestry, his grandfather, Joseph (1) Gales, having been born in Sheffield, England, where he was for many years editor of the Sheffield "Register." Later in life he came to the United States, living for a short time in Philadelphia from whence he went to Washington and afterwards to Raleigh, North Carolina, where he spent the remainder of his life. He married Winifred Marshall, of Carleton-on-Trent, England. One of his sons, Joseph (2) Gales, was with his brother-in-law, William W. Seaton, editor of the Washington "National Intelligencer."

Another son, Weston Raleigh Gales, father of Joseph (3) Gales, was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, where he was for many years editor of the Raleigh "Register." He died in Petersburg, Virginia, July 23, 1848. His wife, Mary (Spies) Gales, was born in New York City, October 29, 1815, died August 9, 1907.

Joseph (3) Gales, son of Weston Raleigh and Mary (Spies) Gales, was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, April 29, 1847, died at his home in Elizabeth, New Jersey, May 1, 1916. After his father's death in 1848, he was brought by his mother to New York City, where he was educated in the public schools and the "Free Academy," now the College of the City of New York. After completing his studies he entered into business life, soon becoming a member of Spies, Kissam & Company, dealers in sporting goods. Later he became a member of the firm of Schoverling, Daly & Gales, also dealers in sporting goods, and at its incorporation he was chosen president, which position he retained with capability and efficiency until his death in his seventieth year. Mr. Gales stood high in the business world as a man of ability and strong character, his name carrying weight in all matters of business importance. He stood for righteousness in business as well as in private life, and on that principle guided the destinies of the corporation of which he was the executive head. When the Hardware Club of New York City was formed. Mr. Gales was one of the charter members and for two years had been its president.

In the late sixties he went to New Jersey to reside, where he became affiliated with St. John's Episcopal Church, serving for over a quarter of a century as Sunday school superintendent, vestryman and warden. His church interest extended to all parish affairs and for many years he sat as a delegate in the diocesan convention. He was a member of the Southern Society and of the New York Hardware Club.

In 1875, Mr. Gales married Julia L. Spencer, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, daughter of Robert Dayton and Elizabeth Ogden Spencer. Mrs. Gales on her father's side is descended from Colonel Oliver Spencer, General Elias Dayton, one of the presidents of the Society of the Cincinnati, and Jonathan Dayton, one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States. Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Barber, aide to General Washington, was her

Joseph Gales

great-grandfather in the maternal line. Besides his wife, Mr. Gales is survived by two sons: Weston Spies Gales, of Detroit, Michigan, and Robert Spencer Gales, of Westfield, New Jersey. Mr. Gales was respected by all for his sterling business qualities, his charming personality, his ready sympathy and generous soul.

BERG, Frederick,

Business Man, Civil War Veteran.

Frederick Berg, son of George and Frederica (Hill) Berg, was born March 1, 1834, in Uberau, in the province of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. This province is composed of two main parts, separated from each other by a narrow strip of Prussian territory. The northern part is the province of Uberhessen; the southern part is nearby the provinces of Stockenburg and Rheinhessen. This section of the country is very hilly, yet of no great elevation. And it was here that Frederick Berg spent the early part of his life.

When one looks back into the early life of Mr. Berg, we readily see that he was offered every possible opportunity a boy could have in order to build for himself a strong, healthy body. His father being a farmer naturally meant that Mr. Berg spent many hours in the field. The youth's training was gained in the school of experience, where he learned that frugality and ambition are the key to success. There are very few men to-day who are able to say that they have remained firm to the teachings of their boyhood. This was not the case with Mr. Berg. Along with his practical training, this perfect example of sturdy youth received his schooling in the neighboring "Volkeschule," where in former years his Grandfather Hill had presided. The time which ordinarily would be allotted to most boys for play, Mr. Berg spent in hard labor, and it is interesting to notice that he trained his sons in the same manner.

It might be worthy to mention that, when only two years of age, his parents emigrated to Poland, a country—just as our west was—abundant in opportunities for the farmer. But his parents met with failure in this broad, uncultivated region and were forced to return to Uberau penniless. Here Mr. Berg's father and able-bodied brothers toiled night and day to regain that which they lost.

Frederick Berg was the youngest of a family of nine children. Lizzie, the oldest, married when quite young and died at the age of ninety-one. Two children survived her; namely, George and Margaretta. Rebecca, the second child, married and came to America in 1841. Nothing has been heard of her since. Margaretta, the third child, married and spent the remainder of her life in Germany. She also lived to the old age of eighty-one. George, the oldest son, married and resided in his native land. He lived to be sixty-three years of age. Catherine, the fifth child, married and remained in Hesse-Darmstadt the remainder of her life. Marie, the youngest daughter, came to America, where she died at middle age. Henry, the second oldest son, studied piano manufacture in Vienna, where he for a time was interested in the same. He likewise got the fever for the new world to which he came in 1852. Nothing has been heard of him since his arrival in this country. Philip, the eighth child, spent most of his life in Vienna. He is said to have been an enthusiastic socialistic worker.

Upon completion of his studies, Mr. Berg, then only sixteen years of age, gave up the rural life of his forefathers and journeyed to Vienna to learn a trade. He apprenticed himself there to a hatter,

from whom he learned that trade. During his stay in Vienna, his brothers, Philip and Henry, were of considerable assistance to him offering him from time to time that ever welcomed "big brother" aid. In those days, hat manufacture was not conducted as it is to-day—in one locality. The people did not have running water—water, which is the essential thing in the making of the hat—nor did they have modern mechanical devices, for it was about this time that the steam engine was invented; in fact, the first railroad of the continent was built from Nurhberg to Furth when Mr. Berg was an infant. Consequently, one branch of hatting was probably conducted at a considerable distance from another. Mr. Berg used to speak of the many trying hours he spent at the side of a nearby stream shrinking felt.

After becoming what one might call an expert at the trade, having mastered the business in all its branches, he in 1854 journeyed upon his "Wanderschaft" for two years, but first of all made a short visit at his home in Uberau. This journey was experienced by most boys of the time. As its name implies, it was merely wandering from town to town, stopping a short time in each town to practice a newly learned trade. This journey as one can see helped to give Mr. Berg a broad view of the hatting trade and not a narrow one as he probably would have had, providing he had remained in Vienna. This "Wanderschaft" meant hard labor and very often despair to a young apprentice, but Mr. Berg had in his nature that inexhaustible endurance and "stickatitiveness," which meant so much to him in later life. He wandered in this manner for two years and finally completed his journey in the city of Dantzig where he remained for almost a year.

Upon the arrival of his twenty-second birthday he was compelled to go home to see if he must serve in the army. Every youth was not obligated to serve his country, and the way in which this was ascertained was by drawing numbers. The place for this drawal was Dickburg—not very far from his home village—and Mr. Berg with many other youths assembled to "try their luck." As the case turned out, he drew a high number, which meant that he was not compelled to serve. An amusing tale in reference to this big day is told of Mr. Berg. The drawal took place in the loft of a two-story building, which had a balcony. As soon as he discovered his luck—I say "luck" because had he drawn a low number, his opportunities of migrating to America, which affected his life so immensely, would have been destroyed—he with several other young men leaped from this balcony to the ground. They all apparently had the same idea in mind, which was to hire a band and celebrate their freedom, for serving in the army in those days was by no means an easy mode of life.

It is a question just as to what induced Mr. Berg to come to America. The conditions in the Fatherland then were in a most unsatisfactory state to a young man of a freedom-loving and ambitious disposition. Germany at that time was composed of a new democracy and the old aristocracy. A conflict naturally ensued which turned out in an actual victory for the former, and it was either because of hopelessness for the future, or the popular longing for the new world, which induced Mr. Berg to make the then tedious journey of sixty-three days to America.

His arrival in this country in the year 1856 marks the turning point of his life. His journey to this country so far as we know passed uneventful, except for the one acquaintance which he made in the person of a Mr. Carl Croll. This gentle-

man remained a lifelong friend of Mr. Berg, and it was death only which severed their mutual friendship. It seems strange that both of these gentlemen should interest themselves in the hatting trade, although Mr. Croll's business differed slightly in that he manufactured caps. This gentleman located himself in Brooklyn, New York.

Mr. Berg, upon leaving Mr. Croll, headed directly for Orange, New Jersey, to which place he had been directed. Upon his arrival in Orange he called upon a Mr. Henry W. Egner, who at that time owned a jewelry store on Main street of the aforesaid city. Mr. Egner was Mr. Berg's first acquaintance in this country and remained in close contact with him during the remainder of his life.

In 1857 Mr. Berg married Anna Nickel, daughter of Kajeden Nickel, of Orange. This family came from Bavaria only a few years previous. Mrs. Berg might be considered an ideal wife. She encouraged and helped her husband in every way possible, even going so far as to work in her husband's factory after he had established himself in business.

In 1862 Mr. Berg voluntarily enlisted in the army. Previous to his enlisting he was an employee in a hat factory owned by a Mr. Stocker. It is said that for fear his wife might object to his enlisting, he did so without consulting her. He enlisted in Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment, New Jersey Infantry, and served in several momentous battles, the principal one being the capture of Fredericksburg Heights.

After nine months of faithful and unerring service in the army, he returned home, and in 1864 he was in command of sufficient capital to begin business for himself and finally established the firm of F. Berg & Company. His first attempt in business for himself proved to be of great success. He, during the early part of his career as a hat manufacturer, changed partners several times. By degrees he widened the scope of his activities until a large modernly equipped plant was in constant operation, supplying the demands of his many customers. Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the fact that he possessed extremely sound judgment and remarkable foresight. Integrity might be called the keynote upon which his character as a manufacturer and as a citizen rested. As his sons became of age they were taken in as members of the firm and served their father as true sons should, and at present they compose the firm. After they obtained a firm hand of the business, Mr. Berg withdrew and in 1889 established himself in the coal and wood business. He continued to be active in this business until a few years before his death, which was on February 20, 1908.

Mr. Berg had children: Mary, died in infancy; George, died in infancy; Fred, born in 1860, unmarried, now senior member of F. Berg & Company; Charles, born 1861, married Lucy May Miller and their son is Charles Frederic, their daughter, Anna Janet, died at the age of fourteen; Emma, born 1863, married Williard J. Nixon, their son is Frederick W.; Henry, born 1865, married Anna E. Leimer, their sons are William H. and Henry; Amelia, born 1870, married Paul G. Woodruff, who died in 1912, their son is Frederick P.; and George Christian, born 1873, married Alice Archer.

Mr. Berg made three trips to his Fatherland. The first was in 1883. He merely visited his relatives, and met his old teacher, Professor Russler. The meeting was a very touching one, for Professor Russler was so highly pleased with seeing Mr. Berg that the former wept. Mr. Berg's second visit took place some years

after his former one. He did not go alone on this trip as he did on his first; but rather his wife and daughter Emma accompanied him. A third visit was made some years after his second one. This last visit was a very short one.

Mr. Berg had other interests of importance and was closely identified with the Second National Bank of Orange. He was an austere Republican, but had little inclination for public office, answering, however, every demand made upon him, if in the line of his duty as a citizen. For five years he served as assessment commissioner and aided in civic betterment to the utmost of his power. He was loyal to the Lutheran church and never failed in his duty to mankind.

MILLER, J. Wickliff,

Business Man.

There is no positive rule for achieving success, and yet in the life of the successful man there are always lessons which might well be followed. The man who gains prosperity is he who can see and utilize the opportunities that come into his path. The essential conditions of human life are ever the same, the surroundings of individuals differing but slightly, and when one man passes others on the highway of life and reaches the goal of prosperity before those who perhaps started out before him, it is because he has the power to use advantages which properly encompassed his fellows as well as himself, but were either not seen, or neglected, by them. The qualities of keen discrimination, sound judgment, and executive ability, entered very largely into the make-up of the late J. Wickliff Miller, of Orange, New Jersey, and were contributing elements to the material success which came to him. He was a descendant of one of the old families of the State, Millerstown being named in their honor, this being the present town of Union, Essex county, New Jersey.

(I) John Miller, first known ancestor of the line herein followed, settled first at Lynn, Massachusetts, and later, in 1649, at East Hampton, Long Island, where he spent the remainder of his days. He married a Miss Pierson, of Suffolk county, New York, a daughter of the Rev. Abraham Pierson, whose son Abram was first president of Yale College, serving as such from 1701 to 1707. Abraham Pierson was born in Massachusetts, 1641, died 1707, scholar and educator. The sons of John Miller emigrated to New Jersey and settled in Elizabeth.

(II) William Miller, son of John and ——— (Pierson) Miller, was a resident of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and died in September, 1711. He married Hannah ———, who died in 1711.

(III) Samuel Miller, son of William and Hannah Miller, was born in 1674, died March 14, 1759. He married Elizabeth Thompson, born in 1675, died November 13, 1747, daughter of Thomas and Mary Thompson.

(IV) Enoch Miller, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Thompson) Miller, was born in 1708, died December 1, 1756. He married Hannah Baker, born in 1712, daughter of Jacobus Baker (or Backer, as the name was then spelled) and Margaret (Stuyvesant) Baker, a half-sister of Governor Peter Stuyvesant, of New York.

(V) Enoch (2) Miller, son of Enoch (1) and Hannah (Baker) Miller, was born in 1733, died January 10, 1813. He married Eliza Ross, daughter of John Ross.

(VI) Enoch (3) Miller, son of Enoch (2) and Eliza (Ross) Miller, was born May 17, 1761, died April 21, 1841. He served gallantly as a soldier from the spring of 1777 to the autumn of 1781 in

the War of the Revolution. Pension was given his widow. He married Keziah Stites Ross, May 25, 1783. She was born August 17, 1767, died December 1, 1851, daughter of David Ross, who was one of the jury that tried and convicted Morgan, who shot Caldwell.

(VII) Josiah Miller, son of Enoch (3) and Keziah Stites (Ross) Miller, was a farmer by occupation. By diligence and thrift he was enabled to provide a comfortable home for his family. He married Lucy Ann Jeffries.

(VIII) J. Wickliff Miller, son of Josiah and Lucy Ann (Jeffries) Miller, was born in the town of Union, Essex county, New Jersey, 1840, and died in 1915, at Goshen, New York, where he had gone in order to restore his shattered health. He was a very young child when his parents removed to the State of Iowa, and in that section of the country he acquired his education and grew to manhood. After some years he returned to the State in which he was born and there settled in Orange, which remained his place of residence until his death, the last fifteen years of his life being spent at the home of his only daughter, Mrs. Charles Berg. He established himself in business as a hatter, with which line of work he had been practically identified for some time, and followed this successfully until he retired from active business responsibilities. He was a man of quiet, gentle manner, earnest and steadfast in all he undertook, and won the confidence of numerous friends as well as that of his business associates. In political opinion he was a Democrat, and his religious membership was with the Orange Baptist Church. His fraternal affiliation was with Corinthian Lodge, No. 57, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Miller married, in Orange, New Jersey, Jane Burnett, born in Springfield, Essex county, New Jersey, a daughter of Aaron Halsey and Martha C. (Bradbury) Burnett; she died seven years after her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Miller had children: 1. Charles H., now a resident of California; married Bertha Dolbier and has a son, Herbert W. 2. Wilbur N., who died September 12, 1916. 3. Lucy May, who became the wife of Charles Berg and they were the parents of a daughter, Anna Janet, who died at the age of fourteen years; and a son, Charles Frederic; Mr. and Mrs. Berg reside at No. 215 Highland avenue, Orange, New Jersey.

The Millers are connected by marriage or otherwise with many of the old leading families of Elizabeth and Westfield, New Jersey, and through the services in the Revolutionary War of Enoch Miller and Joseph Acken are eligible to membership in the Revolutionary Societies.

FLANIGEN, William Alexander,

Merchant, Active in Community Affairs.

This is a success-worshiping age. The men we delight to honor are those who have accomplished something real and tangible, the significance of which we can grasp with our five senses, the men who have built up industries or raised themselves from positions of obscurity and poverty to places of distinction and wealth. We demand success and, as though in response, we have progress in all the departments of material accomplishment such as the Old World has never before witnessed. Perhaps the most characteristic of all the achievements of the day is that which has taken place in the business world, in the line of industrial and commercial development, and it is the leaders of activity in this direction that are our choicest heroes. The late William Alexander Flanigen, a distinguished merchant of Woodbury, New Jersey, was one of those who rose

by his own efforts to a place of prominence in the community of which he was a member, and whose career is as conspicuous for the high principles he maintained during its course as for the success that attended it. It may be said of him without exaggeration that he was a progressive, virile American citizen of the self-made type, thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of this modern age and who, in compassing his own success, performed a corresponding service for the community.

William Alexander Flanigen was a native of this country, born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1842. He was, however, of Irish descent and inherited the many virtues and marked talents of the race. He was the son of William Conway and Jane (Adams) Flanigen, old and highly respected residents of the city of Philadelphia, where Mr. Flanigen, Sr., conducted a successful dry goods house for many years. The first half of Mr. Flanigen's life was spent in the city of his birth, and it was there that his entire business career was carried on, though he made his home during the latter years of his life in Woodbury, New Jersey. He received his education at the public schools of Philadelphia, and would have graduated from the high school had it not been that ill health compelled him to withdraw from the course just before the close of the year. Ill health, indeed, dogged him not a little in his youth and his schooling was not the only thing that was curtailed by it. At the opening of the Civil War, he at once offered his services to the United States government and enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment, but his health was adjudged not sufficiently robust and he was discharged. His father, with a parent's usual thought, desired that the lad should follow in his steps and engage in the dry goods business, and with that end in view apprenticed him to a dry goods merchant in Philadelphia for the munificent wage of fifty dollars a year. The lad did not, however, take to the idea at all kindly, it being his desire to take up the grocery business instead, and being of an exceptionally determined and persistent nature, he finally overcame his father's objections. These were extremely strong, however, and although he finally allowed his son to have his own way in the matter, it was with many prognostications of failure that the old gentleman gave his consent. However, the young man did not lose heart, but set out with enthusiasm to seek a position. This was no such difficult matter for the bright, intelligent boy, and he was soon installed in a retail grocery store in the city, where he made himself most valuable to his employers. He developed a remarkable talent for accounts and while still little more than a youth became well known as an expert. With this ability, he found it no great matter to gain advancement in the store where he happened to be employed or to find new and better positions elsewhere. He worked in a number of establishments, among others with the large wholesale firm of Janney & Andrews with the title of "head bookkeeper and financier," and it was while in this employ that his accounting became so well known that he was called upon by outside concerns to straighten their accounts and do the general work that is now done by expert accountants. His progress was very rapid from this time on, and in 1874 he left Janney & Andrews to go with Thomas Roberts & Company, also wholesale grocers. He began his association with this concern in the same capacity as that in which he had worked for Janney & Andrews, but before long he was taken into the firm as a partner. This was in

the year 1875 and for five years thereafter he had a share in the profits of this large and lucrative business. In 1880, however, he severed his connection with this company, and in partnership with Robert Comly founded the firm of Comly & Flanigen, and engaged in a wholesale grocery commission business, and later the firm of Comly, Flanigen & Company was formed. Both these companies flourished greatly and Mr. Flanigen continued a partner in both until the time of his death. He was always greatly interested in the welfare of the grocery business in a general sense and did much work to advance its interests in connection with his membership in the Grocers and Importers Exchange. He was also a member of the Philadelphia Bourse, and a prominent figure in the business world of the city generally.

But it was not only in the business world that Mr. Flanigen was a conspicuous figure. He was a man of far too wide an outlook on life, of too broad sympathies to permit him to rest content with a career devoted wholly to business. He was, on the contrary, deeply interested in many aspects of life, and concerned himself for the general good of the community. He was active in the matter of preserving the forests of the country and the American Forestry Association. Art and science both offered him delightful subjects for study and recreation and he belonged to a number of associations which existed for their cultivation Among these should be named the Fairmount Park Art Association, the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia Zoological Society and the American Civic Association.

The Flanigen family, of which Mr. Flanigen was so distinguished a member, had its origin in the North of Ireland, and was of that extremely enterprising Irish Protestant class that have made so great an industrial region of the upper portion of the island. On his mother's side he was of Scotch descent, his maternal grandmother, Mary Robertson, having been adopted and brought as a child to America by her aunt, the widow of Colonel Bryce, one of General Washington's aides in the Revolution. Mary Robertson married Robert Adams, a carpenter and builder of Philadelphia. Mr. Flanigen was a Presbyterian in his religious convictions, and during his residence in Philadelphia attended the Calvary Church. After coming to Woodbury to live he joined the Presbyterian church there and until his death was active in its interests. For eighteen years, from 1879 to 1897, he was the choirmaster there and greatly enjoyed the work which brought him into constant contact with an art greatly beloved by him. He was a stanch Republican in his political views all his life.

Mr. Flanigen was married, on May 14, 1884, to Julia Pierce Herbert, a daughter of Henry and Cornelia (McMaster) Herbert. Mr. Herbert was a New Englander of French Huguenot stock who in the latter years of his life moved to Pennsylvania and resided upon a farm in the vicinity of Frankford, Pennsylvania. He was a man of considerable means and greatly interested in municipal and educational matters. He died in 1856, and in 1873 his family moved to Woodbury, New Jersey, where Mr. Flanigen met his future wife, and it was after their marriage that the former came to Woodbury to reside. To Mr. and Mrs. Flanigen were born four children: Jessy, William Herbert, Ruth and Donald.

The death of Mr. Flanigen occurred on April 9, 1915, and was felt as a very real loss by the entire community. It is always difficult, if not impossible, to esti-

mate the effect upon their environment of such characters as that of Mr. Flanigen, characters the influence of which depends not so much on actual deeds they do, as upon the subtle force which communicates itself unseen to all about from a strong and gracious personality. But although any actual gauge is difficult we are surely justified in valuing such influence very highly. In Mr. Flanigen's case his tastes and instincts were blended in so fortunate an admixture as to seem predestined for the gain and redistribution of knowledge. It would, perhaps, be difficult to say whether art with its more direct emotional appeal, or science, whose voice is for the intellect, ranked higher in his tastes, but certain it is that he loved both and was able to gratify his craving for both extensively. Yet love them as he did, he never allowed them to interfere with the practical duties of life nor with the normal degree of intercourse with his fellows so essential to healthy, wholesome human life. Indeed he never enjoyed himself more thoroughly than when the dispenser and recipient of those amenities that a man knows only in his own home and in the bosom of his own family. It thus came about that the knowledge and the enlightenment that he gained in his excursions into the realms of experience and of books was again given out to those fortunate enough to meet him in an intimate relationship, and thus directly and indirectly influenced the community in the direction of refinement of taste and general culture. His taste in reading led him naturally to many subjects, literary and historic, and in all of these he was well versed. How pure and well-judged, how discriminating were these tastes is well exemplified in his home, which reflects these qualities in every detail. His spirit was essentially youthful and, to the end of his life, he found in the young most congenial companions. If it is difficult to estimate accurately the influence for good of such a man, it is at least easy to set it very high.

HALL, Isaac A.,

Man of Affairs, Philanthropist.

The name of Hall ranks very high in the commercial history of Northern New Jersey, particularly in the silk industry of America. In 1857, Albert Hall, the father of Isaac A. Hall, established in the city of Paterson, New Jersey, what was practically a new industry in the United States, *i. e.*, the manufacture of reeds and harness for silk weaving. He built up and successfully managed a very large business, continuing actively in it until his death, when his son, Isaac A. Hall, took over the active management of the business. From that time it took rank among the leading industries of New Jersey. Isaac A. Hall expanded that business, skillfully managed it, and constantly enlarged it, until the business became a leader in its line.

His activities covered the planning and erection of large mills for industrial purposes and uses, directorships in large and influential corporations, service to his city and State in public capacities of great importance, and service as director of numerous charitable institutions and enterprises. He was likewise active in a social and fraternal way. Repeated efforts were made to have Mr. Hall enter political life, but he absolutely refused to entertain any idea of political perferment, except when induced to serve in some public capacity upon some State commissions. Continued and persistent efforts were made to induce him to leave Paterson and settle at Allentown, Pennsylvania, where, after the State of Pennsylvania had begun to attract silk manufac-

Isaac N. Hall

turers, he had established large industries. He continued his residence in the city of Paterson, feeling that ties of friendship held him there which far outweighed any other consideration. He was a social leader in the city, and a prominent member of all of the clubs in and around the vicinity of the city of Paterson and Northern New Jersey. His frank open manner, well-known integrity and honor in all his business dealings, proved him the unusual man and made his life an inspiration to others.

Isaac A. Hall was born in Paterson, New Jersey, October 9, 1860, and died at Roosevelt Hospital, New York, November 3, 1915, where he had been taken to undergo treatment. The family came from Staleybridge, England, in the month of September, 1857, and located in the city of Paterson, New Jersey. Albert Hall was very familiar with English mill supplies, and after residing in the city of Paterson for a period of three years, decided to undertake the manufacture of reeds and harness for silk weaving. At that time these were not manufactured in America, but extensively imported. He began in a modest way, and through industry became successful, continuing his business until his death, August 4, 1870. His son, Isaac A. Hall, was then but ten years of age.

Isaac A. Hall continued his course in the public schools of Paterson until graduation. For a time after graduation, he took up a business and commercial course at Latimer's Business College. He loved the sea, and yielding to his impulse he took a course upon a training ship. His mother sent him to the training ship "Minnehaha," then after a time he was transferred to the frigate "Constitution," upon which ship he completed his term of service. In the meantime the business founded by his father had been continued, and upon completion of his career at sea the young man became actively connected with it, and when he attained his majority he was taken into the firm. He immediately showed such business acumen and unusual executive ability that in a few years the others had retired and Isaac A. Hall assumed and took over the entire business. In the month of January, 1883, he re-organized the business, assuming the trade name of I. A. Hall & Company, and immediately undertook operations on a very extensive scale. At about that time the company's factory at No. 18 Division street (now Hamilton avenue), Paterson, New Jersey, was, with its entire contents, totally destroyed by fire. Very little insurance had been carried upon the business, consequently the loss was a severe one. Rising promptly to the emergency, Mr. Hall and his mother shortly resumed active operations at the branch, No. 110 Straight street. The partnership with his mother continued until May 6, 1886, when Mr. Hall took over by purchase the interests of his mother, and the business became his sole property. At once larger quarters were obtained in West street, where the business was continued until 1888, at which time he had completed a large plant on Hamilton avenue, in which plant until his death he conducted the business of I. A. Hall & Company. The specialties which his father had first manufactured in America, together with general weavers' supplies, vast quantities of which were used in weaving in Paterson mills, continued to be manufactured by Mr. Hall in his new plant, and the steady and insistent demand for them furnished a very large shipping business. This demand was not entirely a domestic demand. The character and quality of the merchandise and supplies manufactured led to an extensive European business.

Valuable patents were acquired, and many of the supplies made at his factory could not be obtained elsewhere. He employed several hundred hands. In addition to the manufacture and sale of his own products, he was sales agent for large French and English mills. The business was of such magnitude that it required most of the time and energy of Mr. Hall. He was a man of splendid foresight and anticipating the needs of Paterson to accommodate small manufacturers in the silk and other textile industries, who were unable to build their plants, he erected large mills to meet this demand, purchased large tracts of land on Fulton and other streets in the territory known as Dean's Hill, in the city of Paterson, and in 1898 he erected for industrial purposes the first Hall mill. The instant success of this venture caused him to duplicate that mill, by the erection on the adjoining property of another of the same size and type. These mills instantly became popular and have been constantly filled with high class tenants. His success in this line in Paterson led him to duplicate it in the city of Allentown, Pennsylvania, where his mills were much sought after by the best tenants and his success there was immediate. Time vindicated the keenness of his business judgment and the clearness of his foresight. The expansion of his business both in the city of Paterson and the city of Allentown continued, and much of his time had to be spent in the city of Allentown, where he was as well and favorably known as he was in Northern New Jersey. Aside from these business activities he served as president of an extensive corporation, manufacturing broad silks in the city of Philadelphia, was president of the Union Transit Company, operating a line of automobiles between Paterson, New Jersey, and Ridgewood, New Jersey; was vice-president of the Eagle Fire Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey; was an organizer, vice-president and one of the largest stockholders of the German American Trust Company, one of Paterson's leading banking institutions; was vice-president of the Title Guarantee Land Company; a director in the Passaic Building Association, and numerous other land companies; a director of the Clifton Trust Company, the Nassau and Suffolk Lighting Company of Long Island; The Fourth Ward Market Association, and many other interests too numerous to be enumerated herein.

Despite his disinclination for political honors, Mr. Hall served as commissioner of public instruction, as president of the park commission of the city of Paterson, and as chairman of the most important committees in those commissions. During the administration of John Franklin Fort, as Governor of New Jersey, he served as one of the New Jersey commissioners to the Alaska-Yukon Exposition, giving most valuable advice and service to the commission. He was a director in the Young Men's Christian Association, and a member of the advisory board of the Paterson General Hospital of Paterson, New Jersey, and the Nathan and Miriam Barnert Memorial Hospital of Paterson, New Jersey, was one of the most philanthropic citizens that Paterson ever had. His charities, however, were quiet and unostentatious, so that few knew of their magnitude. He was keenly interested in boys and young men and particularly in the newsboys of his native city, for whose welfare and advancement he did much. For years he was the host at a Christmas dinner at which all the newsboys and their friends were his guests, and this deserving charity he maintained each Christmas up to the time of his death. One of the handsomest floral pieces at

the funeral obsequies was contributed by the newsboys, each of whom gave his contribution from his scanty income.

Mr. Hall held all degrees in Masonry, both Scottish and York Rite up to and including the thirty-second. For a time he was an active officer in Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 88, Free and Accepted Masons; he was also one of the most prominent members of Mecca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of New York City. Likewise, he was a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and the most prominent member of Paterson Lodge, No. 60, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In his daily life, he exemplified fully the best principles and tenets of these orders. His activity and interest in the order of Elks was most pronounced. Through his most generous liberality, the Paterson Lodge was able to erect one of the finest club houses to be found in the East. His assistance to this home on a substantial basis was very practical and his support of it was very liberal, and his bequests at the time of his death most generous, running into thousands of dollars. He was prominent in all associations of silk manufacturers, most particularly in the Silk Association of Paterson, and the Silk Association of America. He was passionately devoted to sports, both outdoor and indoor. He took an active interest in the North Jersey Driving and Agricultural Association, the Paterson Cricket Club, the Hibernia Bowling Club, the North Jersey Automobile Association, The North Jersey Country Club and the Arcola Country Club. Other club connections were the Lake Hopatcong Club, the Livingston Club at Allentown, Pennsylvania, and while in the City of New York he took active interest and was a member of the Lotus and the Knickerbocker clubs. For a number of years he was a staff officer upon the staff of Brigadier-General Edwin W. Hine, commanding the Second Brigade, New Jersey National Guard, ranking as major. He loved horseback riding and always kept for immediate use one or two very fine mounts.

Mr. Hall's first wife, who was Minnie (Shaw) Hall, died in 1905. He is survived by his second wife, Vaugn (Smith) Hall, formerly of Weatherford, Texas, now residing at the family home, No. 167 Hamilton avenue, Paterson, New Jersey. He was a member and liberal supporter of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Paterson, New Jersey.

In the death of Mr. Hall, Paterson lost one of its most prominent and beloved sons. For several years prior to his death he had not been in the best of health. The strain of constant business activity and the pressure and solution of numerous and perplexing business problems finally proved too much. His health gave way under the strain, and he was compelled to resort to the best efforts of specialists to prolong his life. His place in the affections of the multitude comprising the cosmopolitan population of the city of Paterson was one that few could attain. He was always foremost in civic service. The question uppermost in his mind always was what was for the best interests of his native city. His popularity through his social and congenial disposition was unbounded. His ability as an honorable and shrewd business man, ever willing to give service and advice to others, caused his name to become a household word in his native city. The funeral obsequies were conducted from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Paterson, New Jersey, by the rector, Rev. David Stuart Hamilton, D. D., and interment was made in a magnificent mausoleum erected upon the commanding site of the Hall plot in the Cedar Lawn Cemetery.

His estate showed a valuation of more than million and a half dollars, consisting of valuable mills, manufacturing plants, and valuable stocks and bonds. The principal beneficiary under his will was his widow, Vaugn (Smith) Hall. Other beneficiaries, aside from his many public bequests, were his two sisters, Mrs. Alice Van Gieson, Mrs. Sarah Morehead, and a brother, Thomas W. Hall, all of whom reside in the city of Paterson.

The obituaries published in all the papers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York City at the time of Mr. Hall's death paid deserving and beautiful tribute to his memory. One of the best illustrations of this is to be found in the following extract taken from the "Paterson Press" of November 4, 1915:

A STRONG PILLAR FALLEN.

In the death of Isaac A. Hall, Paterson has lost one of the strongest pillars of its citizenship. It may be truthfully said that few men who have been active in the developmental process of this community for the past quarter of a century have borne a more conspicuous, influential and honorable part than the one whose activities have been suddenly stilled by the cold hand of death, while he was still in the zenith of his remarkable powers.

It may with equal truth be said that no man ever lived in our city who was better loved by all classes and conditions of its people than Major Hall. Had he been ambitious for public office there is none within their gift he could not have had. But, while he was constantly ready to act as a servant of the people when he was called upon, and had often filled responsible public stations always with exemplary fidelity and ability, and while he was one of the most zealous and devoted champions of the political party of which he was a life-long adherent—he steadfastly declined the numerous appeals which were from time to time made to him to accept nominations for high offices when such acceptance would have meant sure election.

But Major Hall with all his energy and initiative was the incarnation of modesty and preferred to confine his activities to a business career and his interest outside of that to the noble cause of charity and philanthropy. No larger-minded or more generous soul ever graced this city than that which dwelt in the bosom of Isaac A. Hall. And none who have departed this life bearing with them the benedictions of an entire city will live longer in the memories of the people of Paterson than the one whom we are now compelled to see carried to his final rest.

KILBURN, Charles Fleming,

Estimable Citizen.

In 1632, at Wood Ditton, Cambridgeshire, England, Thomas Kilburn, the founder of the American Kilborne family (also Kilbourn, Kilborne, Kilbon), was warden of St. Mary's parish church. In 1635, at the age of fifty-five, with his wife Frances and five children, he sailed for America in the ship "Increase," and, reaching this country, made settlement at Wethersfield, Connecticut. Ebenezer Kilbourn, of the fourth generation, settled in Morris county, New Jersey, where his son, Gershom Kilborn, was born in 1732. Gershom settled in Orange, Essex county, New Jersey, where his son, Jabez Davis Kilburn, was born in 1773 he was the grandfather of Charles Fleming Kilburn.

Says an English historian: "The discovery of the remains of Roman walls and pavements in the vicinity of Kilburn establishes the fact that the region was inhabited long before the Norman conquest. As the word Kilburn is evidently of Anglo-Saxon origin, it was probably first given as a name to the locality by the Saxon invaders of the Sixth century." The name of Kilbourn, "Cold Stream," is of Anglo-Saxon origin, compounded of "Kil" (a corruption of "cald" or "caeld," cold), and the old English word "bourn," a stream, being applied first to a stream, then to a village situated on the stream, and then to a family derived from the village. The spelling of the name seems

to have been at the will of the holder, but the Newark branch use the form Kilburn.

The English family bore arms: Argent, a chevron azure, between three bald coots close sable, beaked and legged gules. Crest: A bald coot sable beaked and legged gules. Motto: *Vincit veritas.*

Thomas Kilborne, the common ancestor, was born in the parish of Wood Ditton, Cambridgeshire, England, in 1578, baptized May 8, 1578, died in Wethersfield, Connecticut, prior to 1639. He was a member of the Church of England, and served the parish as church warden in 1632. He married Frances ———, who bore him eight children, five of whom accompanied their parents to America: Margaret, aged twenty-three; Lydia, twenty-two; Marie, sixteen; Frances, twelve; John, ten. At the time of the sailing, April 15, 1635, Thomas Kilborne was fifty-five years of age, his wife Frances fifty. They came in the ship "Increase," Robert Lea, master, and settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, where the father died not long afterward. His wife Frances survived him until 1650, and at her death left a will disposing of an estate inventoried at £350, including "the house and home lot and twelve acres in the Great Meadow," also "four acres in the West field, two in beaver meadow, and four in mile meadow," and "her land beyond the river."

Children of Thomas and Frances Kilborne: 1. Margaret Kilborne, born in Wood Ditton, England, 1607; came with her parents to America in 1635; married Richard Law, a prominent citizen of Wethersfield and Stamford. 2. Thomas Kilborne, baptized November 30, 1609; he came to America in 1634, in the ship "Elizabeth," with his wife Elizabeth, settling at Ipswich, but as there is no record of his descendants it is supposed that he returned to England. 3. George Kilborne, baptized February 12, 1612; was a resident of Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1638, and in 1640 was admitted a freeman of Rowley; he married Elizabeth. 4. Elizabeth Kilborne, baptized May 12, 1614; did not come to America. 5. Lydia Kilborne, baptized July 14, 1616; came to America with her parents; married Robert Howard, of Windsor, Connecticut. 6. Mary, born 1619; came with her parents in 1635; married John Root, an early settler of Farmington, Connecticut, where both were members of the church in 1679. 7. Frances Kilborne, baptized September 4, 1621; came with the family in 1635; married Thomas Ufford (or Uffoot) of Stratford, Connecticut. 8. Sergeant John Kilborne, of further mention.

Sergeant John Kilborne was baptized at Wood Ditton, England, September 29, 1624, and died in Wethersfield, Connecticut, April 9, 1703. He came with his parents in the "Increase" in 1635, and settled with them in Wethersfield, on the west side of the Connecticut river, six miles below the present city of Hartford. For nearly forty years he was a conspicuous figure in the town, holding the office of collector, lister, constable, selectman and deputy to the General Court, and at the May session of that body in 1662 he was appointed a member of the Colonial Grand Jury. In May, 1657, he was confirmed by the General Court "to be Sergeant at Wethersfield," a post he held for eighteen years, resigning in October, 1676. He was often a grand juror of Hartford county, and in May, 1677, was on the "Jury of Life and Death." Sergeant Kilbourn (as he wrote his name in his will) married, in 1650, Naomi ———, who died October 1, 1659, leaving children: John Thomas and Naomi. He married (second) Sarah, daughter of John Bronson, who bore him children: Ebenezer, of further mention; Sarah, George, Mary, Jo-

seph and Abraham. The line of descent is through Ebenezer, eldest son of Sergeant John by his second wife.

Ebenezer Kilbourn was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, March 10, 1679, died in Morris county, New Jersey, about 1732. He married, June 1, 1698, Sarah Fox, who died October 18, 1714, the mother of ten children: Susannah, Ebenezer, Richard, Sarah, Josiah, Elizabeth, Gideon, Amos, Naomi and David Kilbourn. He married (second) May 14, 1715, Elizabeth Davis, of Hartford, by whom he had three sons, all born in Morris county, New Jersey: James, Thomas, and Gershom, of further mention.

Gershom Kilborn was born in Morris county, New Jersey, February 7, 1732, died in Orange, New Jersey, April 26, 1813. He married (first) Phebe Lindsley, and had children: Moses Kilborn, a soldier of the Revolution; Samuel, died aged seventeen years; Abner, died aged fourteen years. He married (second) Mrs. Eunice Harrison Conger, and had four children: Elizabeth, died young; Jabez Davis, of further mention; Daniel, died young; Captain Daniel, a captain in the War of 1812.

Jabez Davis Kilburn was born in Orange, New Jersey, October 31, 1773, and died there September 23, 1849. He became a prominent citizen of Orange, and a large landowner. He held the offices of moderator, judge of election, and commissioner of appeals. He was a vice-president of the county convention which met in Newark, Tuesday, April 3, 1844, and proposed Theodore Frelinghuysen as a candidate for Vice-President of the United States, and was president of a mass meeting of citizens in Newark the following September to further his nomination. He married Esther Baldwin, and had children: Elizabeth, died in infancy; Thomas Daniels, of further mention; Isaac Baldwin, died unmarried; Charles Lalliet, died in Newark, June 23, 1837; Mary, died in childhood; Mary (2), died in Orange, October 22, 1838.

Thomas Daniels Kilburn was born in Orange, New Jersey, October 9, 1796, and died February 15, 1882. He was a prominent citizen, farmer and landowner, the old Kilburn farm lying along South Orange avenue, now being known as the Tuxedo Park tract. He served the town as overseer of highways and commissioner of appeals; took a deep interest in the welfare of his community, and to his memory stands Kilburn Memorial Presbyterian Church at South Orange avenue and Norwood street, founded by his two daughters, Margaretta D. and Clara C. Kilburn. He married, October 7, 1823, Abby Condit, born March 29, 1804, died April 26, 1880. Children: Esther B., married Ira Taylor, of South Orange; Isaac B., married Mary E. Dodd, and died July 30, 1879; Hannah L., married Amzi S. Dodd; Margaretta D.; Mary E.; Ira C., married Kate P. Alexander; Charles Fleming, of further mention, and Clara C.

Charles Fleming Kilburn, of the eighth generation, youngest son of Thomas Daniels and Abby (Condit) Kilburn, was born at the Kilburn homestead, South Orange, New Jersey, August 28, 1844, and died in Newark, New Jersey, at St. Barnabas Hospital, June 27, 1915, and is buried in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Newark. He attended the public schools of South Orange until fifteen years of age, and then was sent to boarding school at Fergusonville, Delaware county, New York, where he completed his studies. He was associated with his brother, Isaac B. Kilburn, in the manufacture of bent wood until the latter's death in 1879, then conducted the business alone until 1885. From that time forward he devoted himself to the management of the estates of his father and

brother and to his own private interests. He was well known in real estate and business circles, and until within a year or two of his death maintained an office at 88 Mechanic street, Newark.

He was identified with the management of the old Waverly State Fair, was a member of the New Jersey Road Horse Association, and did a great deal to increase the usefulness of that organization. He was one of the original members of the board of governors of the Essex Club, was one of the first members of the Essex County Country Club and of the Baltusrol Club, an honorary member of the Essex Troop, and belonged to the Republican Club of New York City. He was a devoted member of the South Park Presbyterian Church, which he served as trustee, and in political faith was a Republican. He was a man highly esteemed for his sterling qualities of mind and heart, possessed a wealth of friends, and left behind him an honored name.

Mr. Kilburn married, in South Orange, January 15, 1902, Grace Currier, who survives him, daughter of Cyrus Chase and Harriet (Anderson) Currier. Children: Abby Condit Kilburn, born December 8, 1902; Gertrude Currier Kilburn, June 10, 1904; Charles Fleming (2nd) Kilburn, born February 22, 1906; Thomas Daniels Kilburn, born July 23, 1907.

(The Condit Line).

Abby (Condit) Kilburn, mother of Charles Fleming Kilburn, was a descendant of John Cunditt, who is first of mention in this country in 1678. He purchased lands "in the bounds of the town of Newark," Essex county, New Jersey, in 1689, from Richard Hore, and again in 1691 from Lawrence. In both transfers his name is spelled Condit, but in his will it is written "Cunditt." He is supposed to have been of English descent, but may have been a Welshman. He married in Great Britain, but was a widower when he came to America in 1678, accompanied by his son Peter. He settled in Newark, New Jersey, and there married a second wife, Deborah, who bore him a son John, who died a minor. John Cunditt died in 1713 and left a will now on file in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, New Jersey. In it he devises "land and meadows" to "My Dearly Beloved Wife Deborah Cunditt," in Newark and elsewhere, in trust for their son John, but to Peter, his eldest son, very little, he probably having had his share.

Peter Condit, son of John Cunditt by his first wife, came with his father to Newark, New Jersey, and there died in 1714, surviving his father but one year. His will on file in Trenton, dated February 7, 1713, devises land and meadows in "Newark and elsewhere" to his sons, and to his daughter Mary, "twelve pounds money;" to his wife Mary, whom he made sole executrix, all his personal estate not otherwise disposed of, and a third interest in his real estate "during her widowhood." To his son Samuel he gave a "Weavers Loom commonly called Samuels Loom with all ye Tackling belonging to it." This would indicate that both father and son were weavers by trade. Peter Condit married, in 1695, Mary, daughter of John Harrison, a woman of strong character who reared her children most religiously. She was a descendant of Richard Harrison, who came from Cheshire, England, and died at Branford, Connecticut, October 25, 1653. They had six sons: Samuel, Peter, John, Nathaniel, Philip and Isaac; and a daughter, Mary. Three of these sons—John, Nathaniel and Isaac—settled at the foot of the Orange mountains; Samuel, the eldest, settled between the First and Second mountains; Peter and Philip settled in Morristown, New Jersey.

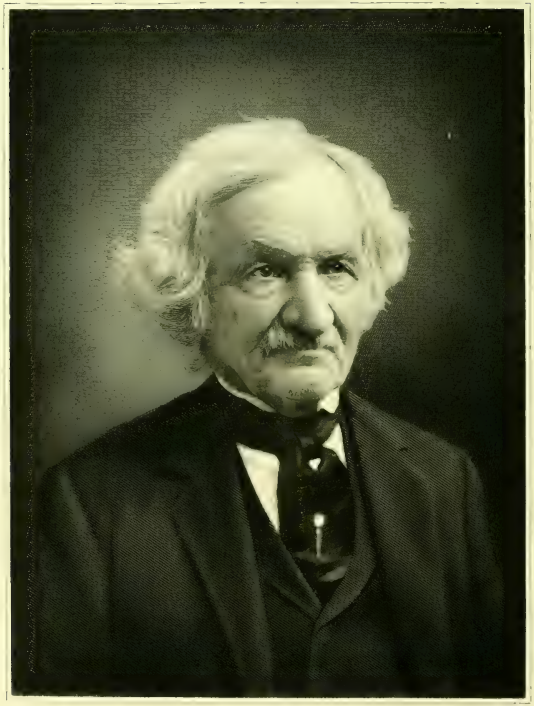
Samuel Condit, son of Peter and Mary

(Harrison) Condit, was born at Newark, New Jersey, December 6, 1696, and died July 18, 1777, his gravestone in the Orange burying ground bearing the name "Samuel Conduit," with the date of his death. In 1720 he bought land between the Orange mountains, presumably from the Indians, as there is no former record of ownership. He gave during his lifetime to each of his five sons, fifty acres of the home farm, and on each lot erected a house, reserving for himself the homestead with about seventy acres. To each of his sons he gave a family Bible, and left them a record of a pious life. He married (first) in 1722, Mary Dodd, born November 8, 1698, died May 25, 1755. He married (second) in 1756, Mary Nutman, widow of Amos Williams, who died February 18, 1777. Both wives are buried near him in Orange burying ground, with many others of the Condit name. By his first marriage, Samuel Condit had issue: Daniel, of further mention; Jotham, Samuel, Martha, David and Jonathan.

Daniel Condit, eldest son of Samuel Condit and his first wife, Mary Dodd, was born December 27, 1723, and died November 14, 1785. He was a farmer, occupying the land given him by his father between the First and Second Orange mountains. He was a soldier of the Revolution, serving as a private in the First Battalion, second establishment of New Jersey militia. Like his forefathers, he was a man of pious life, and a deacon of the Presbyterian church. He married Ruth Williams, born December 29, 1723, died November 23, 1807, daughter of Gershom and Hannah (Lampson) Williams, son of Matthew and grandson of Matthew Williams, a native of Wales, Great Britain, who came to America about 1630 and settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut. Daniel and Ruth Condit had children: Adonijah; Eunice, married Nathaniel Ogden; Martha, married Major Aaron Harrison; Mary, married Philip Condit, of Morristown, New Jersey; Joel, a soldier of the Revolution; Samuel, of further mention; Ira, a minister of the Dutch Reformed church, vice-president and professor of Rutgers College; Jemima, died in infancy.

Samuel Condit, seventh child of Daniel and Ruth (Williams) Condit, was born at the homestead in the Orange Mountains, August 6, 1761, and died April, 1819. After his marriage he removed to the east side of the Orange Mountains, at what was long known as "Tory Corner." He followed farming as an occupation, and was a devout Christian, highly esteemed. He served as private in the Revolutionary army, although little more than a boy in years. He married, in 1785, Hannah Harrison, born 1764, died 1855, daughter of Ichabod and Sarah (Williams) Harrison, granddaughter of Nathaniel Harrison, son of Joseph Harrison, son of Sergeant Richard Harrison, who came to Newark, New Jersey, with the Connecticut colony in 1667 or 1668, son of Richard Harrison, of Branford, Connecticut. Samuel and Hannah Condit had children: Sarah, married Ichabod Losey; Jemima (2nd), married Samuel Morris Dodd; Eunice, married John Munn; Harriet, married (first) Viner Van Zant Jones, (second) Deacon Henry Pierson; Samuel, married Phebe Peck; Mary, married Stephen Dodd; Abby, of further mention; Clara, married Thomas W. Munn; Ira H., married Phebe Mulford; Ichabod, died in infancy.

Abby Condit, eighth child of Samuel and Hannah (Harrison) Condit, was born at the home farm at "Tory Corner," Essex county, New Jersey, March 29, 1804, and died at the Kilburn farm on South Orange avenue, South Orange, New Jersey, April 26, 1880. She married, October 7, 1823, Thomas Daniels Kilburn (see Kilburn). They were the parents of Charles Fleming Kilburn.



E. Babbach Jr

BALBACH, Edward,

Founder of Important Industry.

There are very few names more prominently associated with the industrial development of Newark, New Jersey, than that of Balbach, two generations of which family, father and son, have been responsible for the introduction and growth there of the great business connected with the smelting and refining of precious metals for which that city is famous. The immense mills founded by Edward Balbach, Sr., and brought to their present proportions by both father and son, are one of the two largest in the world, and the methods of carrying on the work, devised and first put into practice there through the genius of the two men, are those now universally employed.

The Balbach arms are: Arms—Parti per fesse or and vert, the upper part charged with three palm branches, placed one above the other, vert. The lower part parti per bend wavy, argent. Crest—A young man issuant, habited parti per fesse or and vert, collared of the last, cap vert, holding in each hand a palm branch vert.

Edward Balbach was born March 19, 1804, in the city of Carlsruhe, Baden, Germany, and passed the years of childhood and early youth in the place of his birth. He was typical of the best class of his race, showing in his own character the strong virtues and abilities that have given his countrymen the place they occupy in the world to-day, the virtues and abilities that, transplanted into this country, have formed one of the most valuable elements in the development of our citizenship. His childhood and youth, too, were typical, and he went through the same hard but wholesome training customary in that day and country. His education was received at the local Volkeschule, and he showed marked intelligence and perseverance as a student, and a special aptness and fondness for the subject of chemistry. His father was quite willing for him to gratify so practical a taste, and every opportunity was given him, lad though he was, to perfect himself in the subject. Of these he availed himself, and as he grew older, so also did his taste grow, so that when he eventually came to an age to chose a career in life, he determined that it should be something of a kind in which he could exercise his knowledge. He finally decided upon the refining of precious metals, an occupation for which he was especially fitted by his studies. The knowledge of chemistry in those days was decidedly rudimentary, of course, compared with that of to-day, and especially was this true in what might be called the department of applied chemistry, the wonderful wave of inventive activity which characterized the nineteenth century having only just begun, so that much of what was known was of a purely theoretic value, and its practical significance as yet unrealized. What practical knowledge existed in his line at the time, Mr. Balbach possessed, however, and also that quality of originality which makes the best use of opportunities at our disposal and devises new ones—the originality, in short, that was responsible for the very wave of invention already remarked.

He began his operations on a small scale in his native city of Carlsruhe, where he gradually worked up a successful trade, remaining there until the year 1848 and he had reached the age of forty-four years. The conditions imposed upon labor of all kinds in his native land, as well as conditions in a more general sense, were not at all satisfactory and had led up to the serious disturbances known as the Revolution of 1848-49. The entire state of affairs was becoming more and

more intolerable to men of stong ambitions, especially if they were also strong republicans in their beliefs and sympathies. Both of these Mr. Balbach was, and he determined to seek some region where he could find a greater opportunity for self-expression, and reap without unwarrantable interruption the fair fruits of his enterprise and labor. It is only natural under the circumstances that his thoughts should have turned to the great republic of the west, as did those of so many of his countrymen at that time. Mr. Balbach was not obliged, however, to hazard all on a stroke of fortune as did so many others, and his natural prudence impelled him to first see for himself what conditions in America were. He believed that, if they should turn out as reported, his training and experience would insure him future success, but he preferred to take nothing for granted, to trust little to the stories told, and to witness with his own eyes the environment which he proposed to make his own before taking an irretrievable step. Accordingly, in 1848, he sailed for the United States and made here an extended visit, going carefully into conditions with a thoroughness typical of his race, and doubly so of himself. Two facts stood out most prominently in his mind after this investigation; he had found many reports untrue or exaggerated, he had found his preconceived picture not wholly accurate, but these two essentials he had seen for himself, and they outweighed all other considerations in his mind. The first was that he would be free of those trammeling regulations that had so cramped his efforts in his native land, and he found that, in spite of the fact that there seemed to be a large and growing demand for such work as he contemplated, he would have little if any competition in that line. In his endeavor to find the best possible location for the plant he intended establishing, he visited most of the large and important cities of the United States, and, in spite of the inducements held out by western points, and their nearness to the great mines of the country, he finally decided on the city of Newark, New Jersey. Where Newark lacked in proximity to the mines, it more than made up by its nearness to the great markets; and then, too, the manufacture of jewelry was carried on there on a large scale which afforded a double advantage, both as purchasers of Mr. Balbach's product and because the dust and sweepings of such places offer a splendid material for the refining process. This material at that time was commonly sent to some European city for refining, and it was obvious to Mr. Balbach that a great saving on all sides could be effected by doing it at home. The business sagacity of Mr. Balbach had been obvious in the investigations carried on by him in this country; what next occurred illustrates a very different side of his character. While he was in the midst of them and when he had about determined to open his business in Newark he received the sad tidings that his brother and the latter's wife had both been seized with a trouble at that time epidemic in Baden and their deaths resulted. This, as he knew well, would leave eight little children orphans and, leaving everything else behind him, he sailed at once for Germany to take charge of the helpless ones. So great was his charity for them that he adopted all eight for his own, and thereafter gave them a father's care and affection.

In 1850 he was able to return once more to Newark, and it was not long before he erected the first of the great series of buildings that have since become so intimately associated with his name. Upon its completion he began operations, the first venture being the refining of the

jewelers' sweeping. So satisfactory was his work that it was not long before his reputation spread far beyond the confines of the city, and he began to receive shipments of the sweepings from far distant points as well as from those near at hand. His business grew with phenomenal rapidity, and his greatest expectations as to his success in the "New World" were far surpassed. He was obliged to add greatly to his equipment of machinery, to erect several new buildings, and increase greatly his force of men. This, however, was but the beginning, and a small beginning to what followed. In 1851 Mr. Balbach extended his operations into new fields and began the smelting of silver bearing lead ores for the extracting from the waste of both these metals. He drew his materials from the mines of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania in the first instance, but soon went farther afield for his main supply. All this, of course, necessitated the further extension of plant and equipment, and this was accomplished accordingly, although increases could hardly keep pace with the growing demands put upon its capacity. By 1861 Mr. Balbach was receiving ores from Mexico, and a business with that distant country was thus begun which exists to this day. The main source of these ores, however, was the great mines of Nevada, from which enormous quantities of gold and silverbearing materials were shipped him, so large, indeed, that it finally became necessary to construct wharves and warehouses to take care of the enormous consignments, to say nothing of the increase in the plant itself. The majority of the great western mining States followed the lead of Nevada, and these ores were sent him from Montana, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Arizona and Lower California. Notwithstanding the huge size of the smelting business thus built up, the original industry was not lost sight of, and the jewelers' sweepings are to this day cared for in the great establishment. One of the very important products of the plant is that form of lead required for the manufacture of white lead, which prior to this time had only been produced in Europe and had to be imported by our manufacturers here.

The year 1864 saw the admission into the concern of Mr. Balbach's son, Edward Balbach, Jr., who had inherited his father's genius for chemistry and business talent. The same year the younger man made himself famous in the industrial world by inventing a simple process for the separation of the precious metals from the lead ore, which before had only been accomplished at great trouble and expense. This notable invention reduced both the time and expense elements enormously and gave a new impulse to the whole industry. An account of it, however, belongs and will be found with the sketch of Edward Balbach, Jr., which follows in this work. There, too, will be found some word of the latest chapter in the development of the great concern, its venture into the copper refining industry, where it has been so successful, and its recent growth since the death of its remarkable founder in 1890, at the venerable age of eighty-six years.

Mr. Balbach was married to Miss Margaretta Raab, of Ettlingen, Baden, where she was born in 1806. To them were born four children, as follows: Amalia, Mathilda, Emilia, Edward.

BALBACH, Edward, Jr.,

Metallurgist, Inventor.

Edward Balbach, late of Newark, New Jersey, died at the Hotel Savoy, New York City, where he had resided for some

time, on December 30, 1910, in the seventy-second year of his age. His death was felt as a loss, not merely by the community of which he was a distinguished member, but by the smelting and refining trades the country over, which his efforts had been instrumental in developing and bringing up to their present state of perfection.

Edward Balbach, Sr., was the pioneer of the smelting business in the United States. Carlsruhe, Baden, Germany, was the city where Mr. Balbach was born June 4, 1839, and where his family had dwelt for many years previously. His father, Edward Balbach, Sr., was a man of very enterprising nature who came to this country during the Revolutionary troubles in 1848 in Germany, bringing with him his son, at that time a lad eight years of age. Mr. Balbach, Sr., was a chemist of large technical learning and considerable practical experience, and had been engaged in the smelting and refining of metals in his native city of Carlsruhe during his young manhood. It was his intention upon coming to the United States to establish himself in the same business, a project which he carried out with great success. The city of Newark, New Jersey, was the scene of his operations, and in the year 1851 he built a plant there (this was the first smelter built in the United States) and began the business which has since, under the able management of himself and son, grown to such enormous proportions. It was at first confined to refining work, such materials as jewelers' sweepings and other waste products forming the basis of the operations, but it was not a great while before other kinds of work were done and smelting became an important element in the business.

During this time the son, the Edward Balbach of this sketch, was growing up to manhood and gaining an excellent education, especially in the subject of chemistry, for which he had an unusual natural talent. His practical knowledge was gained in working in his father's plant, where he came in contact with all the details of the manufacturing process, and was soon an experienced worker in the craft. In the year 1864, when he was twenty-five years of age, Mr. Balbach, who had already given a great deal of theoretical study to the subject, devised a new means of separating the precious metals, silver and gold, from what are known as silver-lead ores, such large quantities of which are found in Nevada. The treatment of these ores up to that time had been an extremely costly one, and not at all adequate in the removal of the metals, so that Mr. Balbach's new process was a great boom to the smelter and refiner, and has practically revolutionized the trade both in the United States and in Europe, where it has universally been adopted. It is thus described in "The Engineering Mining Journal," a scientific journal devoted to mining interests which, although somewhat technical, is not too much so to prevent the average reader from gaining a clear idea of it. Says "The Journal:"

> The practice was to soften the lead first in a reverberatory furnace, followed by a liquating furnace, then desilverized by the addition of zinc in a kettle; separate the gold-silver-zinc-lead alloy by liquation in a special furnace; refine the desilverized lead by heating in a reverberatory furnace, drawing it off into a market kettle and moulding in one hundred pound pigs; distilling the gold-silver-zinc-lead alloy in a tilting retort, invented by A. Faber du Faur, condensing about fifty per cent. of the zinc for further use, and obtaining from the retort a rich gold-silver-lead bullion, which was cupelled. The important modification was the distilling of the zinc crust.

This has become generally known as the Balbach resilvering delivering process

and, as has been said, has modified the trade throughout the world. In the same year, 1864, the elder Mr. Balbach took his son into partnership with him, the firm becoming known from that time forward as Edward Balbach & Son. The great shipments of silver-lead products from Nevada were at that time almost exclusively divided between the Balbach works in Newark and the Selby plant in San Francisco, and for many years these two concerns did practically the whole work of this kind in the country, so that large amounts of the refined metals were imported from Europe. This condition, of course, was favorable to the growth of the domestic business, and under the capable direction of the two Messrs. Balbach, the concern grew rapidly in size until at the present time it employs between seven and eight hundred men in its plants. The main plant at Doremus avenue and Newark Bay, Newark, known as the Newark Bay plant, covers about four acres of ground, and it is here that the great gold and silver refining operations are carried on. The Balbach resilvering process is not by any means the extent of Mr. Balbach's contribution to the art of refining metals. He was the inventor of many devices now generally used in smelting, such as retorting and tilting furnaces, and the employment of water jackets, and many others equally important. In 1881 Mr. Balbach erected the first commercial plant in the United States for the refining of copper by electrolysis, and thus laid the foundation of one of the gigantic industries of the country, one in which it outranks any other in the world. This plant is situated at Passaic and Ferguson streets.

The old home of the Balbach family was at No. 111 Passaic avenue, then a delightful neighborhood, which has, however, been spoiled since that time for residential purposes by the gradual contamination of the Passaic river from the multitude of mills upon its banks, extending all the way from Newark itself up to Paterson, and even beyond. In the year 1884 this old home was the scene of a noteworthy reception given to Grover Cleveland, who had just at that time received the Democratic nomination for President. Mr. Balbach, who was always a strong supporter of Mr. Cleveland, was also his personal friend, and this friendship grew and ripened after this event, and was only brought to an end by Mr. Cleveland's death in 1908. Mr. Balbach, Sr., died in 1889, and sometime afterwards the younger man turned the old home into offices for the company, and purchased a beautiful property near Bernardsville, New Jersey, which has since been developed into a splendid estate. It was here that he lived during the summer months for many years, spending the winters partly in New York City and partly in Florida.

Apropos of Mr. Balbach's relations to the general smelting and refining industries in the United States, the paper already quoted from remarks that: "He may be considered as a born chemist and metallurgist, and was never slow to profit by new inventions, adapting and applying them with success to the needs of the works in connection with the improvements already noted as the results of his own studies and genius. At the same time he always remained the practical smelting man, who had studied and learned the business from the bottom up, with a tireless energy and zeal, setting a constant and good example to the younger generation by presence at his post both early and late."

Mr. Balbach was active in the community outside of his purely private business interests, and always took a keen interest in its public affairs. His political affiliations have already been commented upon,

but there is much more to be said concerning his relations with the Democratic party—that his allegiance was in no other way a prejudiced one, and that he was perfectly capable of exercising an absolutely independent judgment in every question that arose. The truth of this is admirably illustrated by his action in 1896, when the Democratic party was split over the question of free silver. Mr. Balbach refused to support Mr. Bryan, and it is claimed that he voted for McKinley upon that occasion. He afterwards returned to the Democratic ranks, however, when the money issue had been dropped. He rather shrank from public office than courted it, and was only once persuaded to accept any important nomination, and that was in 1894, when George C. Ludlow ran for the Governorship of New Jersey. Mr. Balbach was the candidate for Congressman from his Congressional district, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket in a strongly Republican year. He was appointed to a constitutional commission in New Jersey, and aided in making some much needed changes and reforms in the existing state of the law. He served twice as a Presidential elector. He was a member of the Newark Board of Trade and of the Newark Automobile Club. In his religious belief he was an Episcopalian, and for many years attended Trinity Church in Newark.

The position occupied in the life of Newark by Mr. Balbach is not to be conveyed by a mere categorical description of his achievements. His personality, his charities, his general attitude in life, all contributed to it, and the great number of devoted friends that he possessed bears witness to its character. His philanthropies were large but very quietly carried on, and few indeed were they who knew of them other than the two parties to them—he who gave, and he who received. In no other way was this more creditably known than in his dealings with the great number of employees who worked in his mills, a relation which resulted in a very rare feeling of friendship and confidence between them. He kept a personal supervision over the men, and if one was injured or became ill, he saw that he was well cared for until able to be about once more. On this point the "Journal," which we have already quoted remarks: "What endeared him to his business associates and friends was his kind and cheerful disposition, combined with a straightforward character marked by a modest and unassuming manner, notwithstanding that he possessed force and the faculty to carry through his ideas to a successful end. He recognized in those around him every worthy effort in the direction of self-improvement, and strove to assist every honest endeavor."

Mr. Balbach was united in marriage with Miss Julia Anna Nenninger, of Newark, a daughter of Peter Franz Nenninger, a native of Germany, who came to Newark about 1848. For many years Mrs. Balbach was a conspicuous figure in the Newark social world, and was well known as one of the most charming of hostesses. She was, however, a victim of ill health, and for some time lived in seclusion. It was in some measure due to this fact that the family eventually made their home at Bernardsville, where Mrs. Balbach anticipated living much in the open air. Indeed it was she who laid out and superintended the arrangement of the grounds of the estate, without the assistance of a landscape gardener, with what succes is well known in the community. A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Balbach, who is now the wife of Edward Randolph, of New York, the president and treasurer of the great smelting company. Mrs. Balbach and her daughter both survive Mr. Balbach.

J. M. Sanford

NENNINGER, Peter Franz,

Business Man, Enterprising Citizen.

Inventive genius and great constructive imagination have been freely given to the American people, and have been responsible for the phenomenal progress which has made the United States the leader of the world in the fields of industry. But conspicuously absent in this breathless rush onward is the stability and reliability of the mature civilization of the Old World. It would seem that the power to deliberate has been withheld from the American in payment for his other great gifts, much as one finds a man who is a genius in one line to be a dullard in another. The willingness in America to adopt anything new for the reason that it is new has been a factor of prime importance in the industrial world. But the value of this has been grossly exaggerated; it has also been responsible for much time wasted over things that are useless. The ideal condition will be the outcome of this progressive American spirit tempered by its contact with the conservatism and deliberate thoughtfulness of the Old World peoples. Right within her own borders, and coming to her in constant streams, America has this element. And among the hundreds of different peoples that come to our shore, the Germans will beyond a doubt have the greatest influence toward this end. They have furnished us with a most valuable type of citizenship, loyal, successful, progressive, thoughtful men. An example of this type of citizen, to which America owes much, was the late Peter Franz Nenninger.

The Nenninger arms are: Arms—Per pale argent and or. Dexter side, a lion rampant gules. Sinister side, a demi-vol conjoined to an eagle's claw azure. Crest—A vase argent circled by two barrulets gules, with leaves vert sprouting therefrom.

Peter Franz Nenninger was born at Neckers Ulm, Wuertemberg, Germany, on June 28, 1818, the son of Franz and Maeia (Masthof) Nenninger, prosperous landowners of that place. During the political troubles into which Germany was plunged in the middle of the nineteenth century, he emigrated to America, with his wife and infant son. His wife was Anna Babbette Miltz, daughter of Florent and Anna (Roederer) Miltz, of Strassburg, Elsass. They resided in New York for two years after their arrival there in 1848, and in 1850 removed to Newark, New Jersey. According to the standards of the times they were comparatively wealthy, and Peter F. Nenninger established himself in the oil-cloth business on Market street, on the lower Passaic. This was a new industry in America, oil-cloth and like products having been theretofore imported from Europe. Mr. Nenninger was very successful in this enterprise, and for many years his business had a reputation throughout the country. The business was first established with Peter F. Nenninger and Charles Hoh, his brother-in-law, as partners. This partnership was soon dissolved, however, and Ferdinand Sautermaster became a partner in the firm, and remained such until his death in 1864. After this time Mr. Nenninger managed the business himself. He was extremely successful and became substantially wealthy.

Mr. Nenninger was a Republican, and a great admirer of American institutions and standards. At the time of the Civil War there was in existence a battalion named the Steuben Battalion, of which Mr. Nenninger was a member. At the outbreak of the war, however, he was compelled to send a substitute in his place, on account of the constant demands of his business.

The children of Peter Franz and Anna Babbette (Miltz) Nenninger were: 1. Rob-

ert Franz, married Matilda Dieffenback. 2. Alfred Albert, died in infancy. 3. Julia Anna, married Edward Balbach, Jr. 4. Florentine Eugenia, married Henry M. Dieffenbach, Jr. 5. Oscar Alfred. 6. Gustave Alfred, died in infancy.

Mr. Nenninger was generous to a fault, and open-handed to all who needed assistance. He was intensely fond of fine horses. This love of animals, unfortunately, was his undoing, for, while being run away with by one of his beautiful creatures called "Swanneck," he was thrown from the carriage, sustaining severe injuries about the head, from which he suffered greatly long after the fall. From that time he suffered business reverses, being no longer as keen in judgment as he had been prior to his fall. The splendid business which he had built up gradually dwindled and slipped from him, and he died a complete wreck on January 25, 1872.

A grand, generous character, a loving father, a true friend, a sincere patriot, he is still remembered at this date by those who knew him best. His bravery was at one time shown in a return voyage from Europe. He was crossing the Atlantic on the steamship "Hammonia," with Captain Zucker; the powder magazine of the ship exploded, and he alone had the presence of mind, courage and great physical strength to put out the fire which ensued. A cup and a saucer with the picture of the "Hammonia" painted upon it was presented to him in memory of this incident, and it is still extant in the family and greatly prized. As a sharpshooter he was unexcelled, and had won many trophies.

CHADWICK, Francis,

Man of Enterprise.

Second to none in his public-spirited loyalty to Red Bank, Francis Chadwick, for years one of the leading business men and citizens of that town, deserves particular mention among the founders and builders of that prosperous municipality.

The Chadwicks came to New England in 1630, and it is to the founder of the family there that Governor Winthrop alluded when he wrote of "My friend, John Chadwick, son of him who was Governor of Bermuda, a godly gentleman." By the marriage of Francis Chadwick, of the third American generation, to Huldah Taber, descent is traced from Francis Cooke, of the "Mayflower," and through the marriage of Taber Chadwick, of the fifth American generation, to Deborah Longstreet, descent is traced from the ancient Dutch family of Van Langstraaten (Longstreet), founded by "Dirck Stoffels," the immigrant to America in 1657. Through the marriage of Francis Chadwick, of Red Bank, to Margaret Ann Parker, his children trace to George Parker, who came to New England in 1635. These families—Chadwick, Taber and Parker—were all of distinguished and ancient lineage, all bore arms, and were early in New England, later in Monmouth county, New Jersey, where they have numerous descendants. The Chadwicks fought in the Revolution with the New Jersey troops of the Continental Line, and held rank grading from captain to lieutenant-colonel. Some of them were killed in battle, but all fought valiantly, and, when peace came, aided in establishing the strong civil government that followed independence. The various lines of ancestry of Francis Chadwick will be outlined in this review, with the Parker line of his children.

Chadwick Arms: Gules, charged with a small shield argent, between eight martlets of the same. Crest: A lily, stalked and leaved vert. Motto: *In Candore Decus.*

The name Chadwick points to Saxon origin, and is both ancient and honorable,

Francis Chadwick

numerous in certain parts of England, Rochdale Parish, Lancastershire, the early seat. The most remote ancestor of Francis Chadwick of whom authentic records are found and from whom descent can be traced, is Nicholas de Chadwick, who died in 1445. From him sprang John Chadwick, one time Governor of Bermuda, whose son, John Chadwick, was the founder of the American family.

John Chadwick, born in England, in 1670, came to New England in 1692. He married Joanna Reynolds, of Bermuda, settled in Monmouth county, New Jersey, and there died June 20, 1739. His wife died September 20, 1739, only surviving him three months.

John, son of John and Joanna (Reynolds) Chadwick, was born March 12, 1713, and died April 18, 1785, killed in battle by the enemies of his country. Although an old man, he fought in Captain John Holmes' company, First New Jersey Regiment of the Continental Line, his sons all taking a soldier's part in the struggle for independence. John Chadwick was killed by a band of refugees under the notorious Captain James Moody, whom a company of Americans met at Tinton Falls, and after a brief skirmish retired before the superior numbers of the refugees, leaving some of their number prisoners, including John Chadwick. His captors marched him to Black Point (Sea Bright), but before the band crossed the river the Americans, having been reinforced by ten men, attempted rescue. Moody so disposed his prisoners that the Americans could not fire upon him without killing their brethren, and succeeded in holding them off. Finally John Chadwick and Lieutenant Aukey Hendrickson broke away, succeeding in joining their friends, and charged with them in another attack. But he had hardly fired his first shot when he fell pierced by a bullet, and almost instantly expired. A truce was allowed between the parties, and the American dead were removed from the field. John Chadwick lived on his own land, near Red Bank. Both he and his wife were members of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church at Shrewsbury, and both are buried in the graveyard of that church.

He married Martha Ann Jackson, born December 29, 1713, died October 22, 1799. Children: Elizabeth, born in 1736, died in 1738; William, born in 1738, died in 1815, served throughout the entire period of the Revolution with New Jersey troops; John, born in 1739, died in 1803, also a Revolutionary soldier; Francis, of further mention; Samuel, born in 1743, lost at sea in 1768; Elizabeth, born in 1741, died in 1751; Sarah, born in 1748, died in 1828; Thomas, born in 1750, died in 1781, commissioned captain of Monmouth county militia in 1777, and in 1778 was made a captain of New Jersey State troops; Mary; Jeremiah, born in 1755, first lieutenant of Captain Thomas Chadwick's (his brother) company, was killed in battle in 1779; Elihu, enlisted as a private in the Third Regiment, New Jersey State Troops, served until June 10, 1782, rising for bravery through all ranks to that of lieutenant-colonel. He, his father, and three of his brothers, fought at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, Monmouth and Tinton Falls, the last named fought June 11, 1779, and all survived until the close of the war. The skirmish in which John Chadwick lost his life was fought seven days after the war was over.

Francis, son of John and Martha Ann (Jackson) Chadwick, was born July 18, 1741, died June 13, 1809. He married, November 5, 1764, Huldah Taber, a de-

scendant of Philip and Lydia (Masters) Taber (see Taber line). Francis Chadwick served with his father and brothers in the Revolutionary War, and was one of the prominent men of his day. Among his children was a son, Taber.

Taber Chadwick, son of Francis and Huldah (Taber) Chadwick, was born March 7, 1773, died in Red Bank, October 7, 1843. He was a learned member of the Monmouth county bar, conducted a large practice, and was a devout pious man, a pillar of the Methodist Episcopal church. He maintained offices in Red Bank, and from there conducted his legal business. He was a local preacher, taught in the Sunday school, was a class leader and official member of the Red Bank Methodist Episcopal Church, founded several churches, and was known all over the country as well for his deeply religious life as for his legal attainments.

He married, November 13, 1804, Deborah Longstreet, born July 25, 1787, died September 14, 1833, descendant of one of the early Dutch families of Flatlands, Long Island. Children: Francis, died young; Richard; Jeremiah, died young; Lydia, married William Parker; Francis, of further mention; Sarah Ann, married Henry B. Parker, long time captain of the steamboat "Sea Bird;" Catherine, married William Taylor; Jeremiah; Deborah, married E. Pintard; Lucinda; and Angeline, married Roger Lewis.

The gravestones of Taber and Deborah Chadwick which mark their burial place in Tower Hill Cemetery, Red Bank, are thus inscribed:

In
Memory of
Taber Chadwick
who died Oct. 7
1843
aged 70 years 7
months.

Blessed in the sight of
the Lord is the death of
his Saints.
In
Memory of
Deborah
Second wife of
Taber Chadwick
who died Sept. 14
1833
aged 46 years 1 month
and 20 days
Blessed are the dead
who die in the Lord.

Francis Chadwick, son of Taber and Deborah (Longstreet) Chadwick, was born in Red Bank, March 18, 1813, and there died May 31, 1882. He obtained a good education in the common schools, by self-study and reading, but had no inclination for his father's profession, the law. He followed the river and bay for a short time, becoming captain of a schooner conveying freight of various kinds between Red Bank and New York. After his marriage in 1835 he abandoned the river, and from that date until the destruction of his business property by fire, many years later, he was engaged in mercantile life. He was a member of the firm of Parker & Chadwick, conducting a general store, Mr. Chadwick later conducting extensive coal and lumber operations. He also owned a great deal of vessel property, one of his investments being a line running regularly between Red Bank and New York. He prospered abundantly, his various enterprises all proving profitable and ranking among the most important in Red Bank. Later in life he sold his commercial interests and ended his days retired from business cares. He was one of the most progressive and public-spirited men of his day, and aided in every enterprise that promised to advance the interests of his city. His business ability was acknowledged,

his uprightness in all things known to all, and the value of his citizenship was ever apparent in the respect and honor in which he was held by those among whom his entire life was spent.

He was a Republican in politics, and a strong partisan, aiding to the utmost to advance party interests, but never seeking nor accepting public office for himself. Francis Chadwick and his wife were at first members of the Presbyterian church of Shrewsbury. Later Mr. Chadwick and other members of that church obtained authority to organize the first Presbyterian church in Red Bank, of which he was the leading spirit, both he and his wife being charter members. The little congregation worshipped first in a small hall, but a church edifice was soon begun. As the work progressed and money was needed faster than subscriptions to the building fund were being paid in, Mr. Chadwick advanced the funds to continue the work, never allowing lack of funds to delay the completion of the building, so deep was his interest. As subscriptions were paid, he was reimbursed, but he was a large donor, and to him the founding and upbuilding of the First Presbyterian Church of Red Bank was largely due. He was a member of the board of trustees, and for many years its treasurer, and in addition to his church work was for several years active in the Sunday school.

Francis Chadwick married, September 9, 1835, Margaret Ann, daughter of Captain Joseph Parker, of Red Bank, also a descendant of an old English family settled in New Jersey by George Parker, who came to New England in the ship "Elizabeth and Ann," in 1635, later moving to Rumson, Monmouth county, New Jersey, founding there one of the country's most honored families. Children: Richard L., deceased; Captain Joseph P., died in 1914, for many years captain of the "Sea Bird," so well known on the Shrewsbury and in New York waters; Mary H., married Henry Wood (q. v.); Dr. Francis T., a physician and pharmacist of Red Bank and Asbury Park, New Jersey; Alvin, deceased; Margaret, deceased; S. Matilda, now residing with her widowed sister, Mary H. Chadwick Wood.

WOOD, Henry,

Artistic Silversmith.

Mary H. Chadwick, daughter of Francis and Margaret Ann (Parker) Chadwick and a descendant of Dirck Van Langstraaten (Longstreet), of Holland, John Chadwick, George Parker and Philip Taber, of England, married Henry Wood, whose father was a member of the New York House of Representatives from Rockland county.

At the time of his death in January, 1900, Henry Wood was one of the oldest silversmiths and jewelers in New York City. He learned the silversmith's trade in that city, advanced to junior, then to senior member of the firm with which he learned his trade, and until his death, continued head of Wood & Hughes, manufacturing silversmiths and jewelers, his entire business life having been passed with that firm. He was a man entirely devoted to his business and his family, taking but little part in public affairs. This was true of his entire career, and while no man was better known in the jewelry trade, nor more highly regarded as friend, neighbor or citizen, he was not well known to the general public. He possessed all the private virtues, was honorable to the last degree, generous in his deeds of love, friendship or duty, one of the men who form the real bulwarks of the State, unselfish in their devotion and loyal to every trust.

Henry Wood was born in New City, Rockland county, New York, November 1, 1830, died January 13, 1900. His early life was spent in the country, where he acquired a good education and laid the foundation upon which his later success was built. When quite a young man he went to New York City, entering the employ of the manufacturing jewelry firm of Wood & Hughes as an apprentice. This firm was founded in 1833 by William Gale, Jacob Wood, and John H. Hughes. Jacob Wood and Jasper W. Hughes succeeded to the business in 1845, and at that time the firm began trading as Wood & Hughes, a name it yet retains after a lapse of seventy years. At the time of Henry Wood's entering the employ of the firm, his brother, Charles Wood, was the senior partner. After completing his apprenticeship and becoming thoroughly familiar with the business in factory and in office, Henry Wood was given an interest. This was in 1863, the principal partners then being his brother, Charles Wood, Stephen Fraprie and Charles H. Hughes. Dixon G. Hughes was also given an interest in the business and later he, with Henry Wood, was admitted to full partnership. In 1890 these two men succeeded to full ownership and management, following the death of Charles Wood and Stephen Fraprie's ownership and management continuing until Henry Wood's death in 1900. Mr. Wood at different times during his connection with the business was in charge of the offices, and at others in charge of the factory, but his specialty was the manufacture of silver hollow ware, a line in which he had no superior. He was exceedingly fertile in beautiful appropriate designs, the artistic talent with which he was richly endowed suggesting a variety of treatment which, when wrought out by the skill of silversmith and jeweler, gave to each article a distinction all its own. The leading jewelry firms of New York came to Wood & Hughes for artistic designs and superior workmanship, while all parts of the United States and even Europe drew largely upon their recognized skill and workmanship as silversmiths and jewelers. Mr. Wood had the happy faculty of inspiring his assistants in both factory and office with his own high ideals, and, from an artistic and a financial standpoint, the continued success of Wood & Hughes may be justly attributed to this spirit of coöperation, born of the enthusiasm of Henry Wood.

Mr. Wood married, June 9, 1880, Mary H. Chadwick. Their home was in New York City for nineteen years, but in 1899 they became residents of Red Bank, where Mrs. Wood yet resides near the scenes of her birth and earlier life.

(The Taber Line).

Taber Arms: On a fess vert, three griffins' heads erased or. Crest: A griffin's head erased, proper.

Francis Chadwick, of the third American generation, married Huldah Taber, a descendant of Philip Taber, born in 1605, died in 1672, who came from England to New England at an early date. His first wife was Lydia, daughter of John and Jane Masters. He was of Watertown, Massachusetts, Yarmouth, Portsmouth and Providence, Rhode Island. He was made freeman in Massachusetts, May 14, 1634, and January 4, 1639, a freeman of Portsmouth. He served as deputy in 1639-40, was made freeman of Portsmouth in 1656, and in 1660-61 and 1663 was commissioner. On November 8, 1640, he had his son John baptized in Barnstable, and six years later, in February, 1646, his children, Joseph, Philip

and Thomas, were baptized. In March, 1651, he was in New London, coming there from Martha's Vineyard, where he had been for some years. He owned property, and there are several references to him in the records. By one account he finally settled at Tiverton, where he died. He had children:

John, who died young; Lydia, who was married, April 16, 1664, to Pardon Tillinghast; Joseph; Philip, died in 1693, married and left issue; Thomas, of further mention; John, died June 9, 1747, married and left issue; Peter, died in 1736, married and left issue; James, died October 7, 1690, married and left a son, Robert.

Thomas Taber, son of Philip Taber, the emigrant, and Lydia Masters, his wife, was born in 1646, died November 11, 1730, a resident of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, where the Tabers were one of the prominent families.

In 1673 Thomas Taber served the town as surveyor of highways; 1675 as fence viewer; 1679 as town clerk and constable; 1685, 1692, 1694, 1696, 1699, 1700, 1701 and 1702 as selectman. In 1686 he was rate maker; in 1689 was captain of the train band; and in 1693 was deputy to the General Court. His will, March 30, 1733, appointed his four sons—Joseph, John, Jacob and Philip—as executors, and devised to his widow Mary half the homestead, with all houses, orchards and so forth, as long as she remained his widow, and to her all his personal estate.

He married (first) Esther Cooke, died in 1671, daughter of Rev. John and Sarah (Warren) Cooke. Rev. John Cooke was the last male survivor of the "Mayflower" passengers.

He married (second) Mary Thomson, who died May 3, 1734, daughter of Captain John Thomson, born in 1616, and Mary Cooke, his wife. Mary Cooke, born in 1624, was a daughter of Francis Cooke, of the "Mayflower," and his wife, Hester Mahieu. Children of Thomas Taber and his first wife, Esther Cooke: Thomas and Esther. Children of his second wife, Mary Thomson: Lydia, born August 8, 1673; Sarah, born in January, 1674; Mary, born March 18, 1677; Joseph, born March 7, 1679, married Elizabeth Spooner; John, born February 22, 1681, married Phoebe Spooner, sister of Elizabeth; Jacob, born July 26, 1683; Jonathan, born September 22, 1685; Bethiah, born September 3, 1687; Philip, born February 7, 1689; Abigail, born May 2, 1693.

Philip (2) Taber, son of Thomas Taber and Mary Thomson, his wife, was born February 7, 1689. He married Susannah, daughter of Leonard Tucker, and had issue.

It is not susceptible of proof who is the head of the generation following Philip (2), but the probabilities are that it was Zephaniah. The will of Philip Taber does not clear the problem at all. That Huldah was a granddaughter of Philip is clearly proved, but through which son no public record shows.

Huldah Taber, granddaughter of Philip and Susannah (Tucker) Taber, married Francis Chadwick, of Red Bank, of previous mention (see Chadwick).

(The Longstreet Line).

Deborah Longstreet, wife of Taber Chadwick, mother of Francis Chadwick and grandmother of Mary H. Chadwick (Mrs. Henry Wood), was a descendant of Stoffel (Theophilus) Langstraat, of Flatlands, Long Island, 1657. From early records and writings it is found that the name, originally Van Langstraaten, a place name, became Langstreet and Longstreet. "The names of Dutch arrivals here have undergone change, and that of Van Langstraaten is now Longstreet." "The Lang-

street or Longstreet family was of early Dutch extraction." From other records of recognized value the following extracts are taken:

The following took oath of allegiance to the British Crown in 1687 with the date of arrival in this country of the foreign born: Dirck Stofflese, 1657, Stoffle Dirckse (Langstraet) ——— and others.

The following appear in the census of 1698: "Derrick Langstraet, 5 whites in family. Adrian Langstraet, 1 white in family. Derrick Langstraet married 24 yrs has 16 children all sound and well. Stoffel Langstreet of Monmouth Co., N. J., b. 1713, d. 1784 mar 16 Dec 1743 Abigail Woolley. Their grandson James was the father of General James Longstreet, the famous general of the Confederate Army."

From the "American Weekly Mercury," February 14-21, 1726-27, the following note is gleaned:

From Shrewsbury in New Jersey on Saturday the last day of Dec. 1726, Theophilus Longstreet of Shrewsbury in the County of Monmouth aged near sixty years, he met with some swans flying over a meadow, who shot down six of them at one shot, such a shot was never known among us.

The line in detail begins with Theophilus or Stoffel Van Langstraaten, of Holland.

His son, Dirck Stoffelse, born in Holland, immigrated to America in 1657. He married (first) Catharine Van Liewen. He married (second) prior to February 13, 1690, Johanna Havens, widow of Johannis Holsaert. Derrick, or Dirck Stoffelse Langstraet, was a member of the Flatlands Dutch church in 1677; took the oath of allegiance there in 1687; an assessment roll of Flatlands, 1693, and the census of 1698 contain his name. An ante-nuptial agreement with his second wife, on Gravesend records of February 13, 1690, makes reference to his son, Stoffel Dircksen, which reference furnishes positive proof that that son was a child of the first wife. At an early period (as per Rev. G. C. Schrenck) he bought land at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, which he devised to his son Richard. Issue: Stoffel Dircksen, of further mention, born about 1665; Classje Dircksen, born about 1672, married Abraham Lott, of Jamaica; Adnau, baptized September 16, 1677; Richard, of Shrewsbury, born about 1680; Johannis; and Samuel, married Barbara Antonides. He signed his name "Dirck Stoffels."

Stoffel Dircksen, son of Dirck Stoffelse Langstraet and his first wife, Catharine Van Liewen, was of Flatlands, Long Island, and Monmouth county, New Jersey. He was a deacon of the Flatlands church, moved to the "Neversinks" in Monmouth county, New Jersey, in 1698, and in that county his descendants abound.

He married Mayke Laaneu, daughter of Gysbrecht Thysz Laaneu Van Pelt, of New Utrecht. In his will, dated December 1, 1739, proved March 1, 1741, he calls himself Theophilus, although he signed his name "Stoffel Langstratt."

The will of Mayke, his wife, is dated April 8, 1752, and was proved March 13, 1753. These wills mention children: Jonica, Catharine, Mary Sarah, Maria Ann, and Gisbert. Their issue was: Dirck, baptized April 25, 1696, in Brooklyn; Jonica or Jane; Catharine, married Jan Sutphen, of New Jersey; Mary or Maria, baptized May 6, 1702, married (first) William Hendricksen, of New Jersey, (second) Dirck Sutphen Schrenck, died in 1758; Stoffel, baptized December 25, 1713, married, in 1743, Abigail Woolley and resided at Upper Freehold; Aurze, baptized in 1710, married Lydia Hall in Middlesex county, New Jersey; Moica,

baptized March 6, 1716, married (supposed) Johannes Lerk; Anna, born about 1718; and Gisbert.

Dirck, son of Stoffel Langstratt and his wife, Mayke, was baptized in Brooklyn, New York, April 25, 1696. He is found on the records as Dirck and Derrick, but signs his will Richard Longstreet. He lived at Manasquan, but in his will dated May 27, 1761, calls himself "of the town of Shrewsbury, county of Monmouth, State of New Jersey." He mentions in his will "wife Allice." to whom he leaves "the plantation my father bought of John West." Also mentions son Samuel, living on Shark River, sons Avrey and Richard, daughters Catharine, Moica, Mary and Anne, granddaughters Catharine and Allice, daughters of his eldest son, Stoffel (deceased).

Richard, son of Dirck (Richard) Longstreet and "Allice," his wife, made his will, and in it calls himself "of Howell, county of Monmouth, State of New Jersey."

He names in the will his sons, William, Richard, Samuel, John, son of David (deceased), daughters Elizabeth and Alice, the children of his daughter, Mary Morton (deceased), the children of David, and Richard's daughter, Deborah, by his first wife, Lydia Morton. He further states that he had already given Richard a farm of one hundred and fifty acres "which he may dispose of as he pleases," but the property he devises to him is to go to his said daughter, Deborah. He enumerates the boundaries of the various pieces of land he disposes of to his children by will, and mentions Rankin's line and Goodman's as being at the south and east, Painter's road, the head of the bay, Allen's tavern, the Quaker meeting house, Clayton's tavern, Square bridge, Zebulon Clayton's, and various meadows and woodlands. He makes his "son Richard" and his "friend Taber Chadwick" executors, and signed his name Richard Longstreet. Witnesses, Thomas Clayton, Thomas I. (or J.) Hankinson, and Joel Willton. The will is in the handwriting of Taber Chadwick and bears the date of 1827, as does a codicil.

Richard, of the sixth generation, son of Richard Longstreet, "of Howell," was born February 18, 1767, died April 1, 1858. He is the Richard Longstreet who was "married 24 yrs and had 16 children all sound and well" by his first wife, Lydia Morton, who was born July 1, 1766, died January 4, 1810. Their gravestones are the only ones now standing (1914) in the old Longstreet burying ground at Brielle, New Jersey. The inscription on his gravestone reads:

Richard Longstreet
died
Apr. 1 1858
aged 91 years
1 month & 11 days.
"Aged sire thy work is finished'
"Here on earth thy toils are o'er"
"Brighter happier scenes surround thee'
"Where thou'lt dwell forevermore".

Children: Prudence, born in 1786; Deborah, born July 2, 1787; Aaron, born in 1788; Hannah, born in 1790; Mahalah, born in 1791; Elizabeth, born in 1793; ———, born in 1794; William Morton, born in 1795; Mary, born in 1796; Lydia, born in 1797; Catharine, born in 1799; Abigail, twin of Catharine; Anna, born in 1802; Richard, born in 1803; John M., born in 1804; James M., born in 1808. Beside his stone in the graveyard at Brielle stands that of his wife Lydia, and mother of the above children. It bears this inscription:

In Memory of
Lydia
Wife of
Richard Longstreet
who departed this life
January 1st A. D. 1810

aged
43 years
and 6 months.

Broken in half, with a sapling growing between the two parts lies the gravestone of his second wife:

Zilpah
wife of
Richard Longstreet
who died
Dec. 31 1803.

By this second wife Richard Longstreet had issue: Zilpah, born in 1813; Inabe, 1814; Esther, 1820; David, 1822; Prudence, 1824; Mahlon, 1825; Thomas, 1826.

Deborah Longstreet, of the seventh generation, daughter of Richard Longstreet by his first wife, Lydia Morton, was born July 25, 1787 (according to the Bible of Taber Chadwick, July 25), died September 14, 1833. She married (his second wife) November 13, 1804, Taber Chadwick, of previous mention, a descendant of John Chadwick, who died in New Jersey, June 20, 1739. Issue of Taber and Deborah (Longstreet) Chadwick: Francis, born in 1805, died young; Richard, born in 1807, died young; Jeremiah, born in 1808, died young; Lydia, born in 1810; Catherine, born in 1812, died young; Francis, born March 18, 1813 (q. v.),; Richard L., born in 1816; Sarah Ann, born in 1818; Catherine, born in 1819; Jeremiah, born in 1822; Deborah, born in 1824; Lucinda, born in 1826; Angeline, born in 1829. Both Taber Chadwick and Deborah, his wife, are buried in the old Chadwick plot in East Red Bank, "Tower Hill."

Francis, of previous mention, son of Taber and Deborah (Longstreet) Chadwick, married September 9, 1835, Margaret Ann, daughter of Captain Joseph Parker, of Red Bank (see Parker line). She was born February 12, 1818, died January 22, 1904. Both Francis and Margaret A. Chadwick are buried in Fairview Cemetery, near Red Bank, in Middletown township.

(The Parker Line).

Parker Arms: Gules, a chevron argent, charged with three fleurs-de-lis gules, between three keys argent. Crest: An elephant's head couped argent, collared gules, charged with three fleurs-de-lis or. Motto: *Secundis dubiisque rectus.*

Margaret Ann Parker, wife of Francis Chadwick and mother of Mary H. (Chadwick) Wood, was a lineal descendant of George Parker, of England, son of George and Mary Parker, and a descendant of noted forbears, including Matthew, an Archbishop of Canterbury. George Parker came to New England in the spring of 1635 on the ship "Elizabeth and Ann," Robert Cooper, master. He brought a certificate from the minister and justices of the peace of "Conformitee to ye orders and discipline of ye church of England," asserting "and ye he is no subsidy man." He was at the time of his coming aged twenty years, and was a skilled worker in wood.

Soon after his coming to New England he married, and with his wife Frances, settled at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1638. In 1638 he was admitted an "inhabitant," and March 16, 1641, was made a "freeman." In 1641 he was sergeant of the court, an office he held until his death in October, 1656, the first general officer of the colony to die in office.

His widow, Frances, married (second) Nicholas Brown, of Portsmouth, the same Nicholas who later donated the ground at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, upon which Christ Episcopal Church was built. The children of George and Frances Parker were: Joseph, John, Miribah, and Peter.

Joseph, eldest son of George and Frances Parker, was born not later than 1636, and was taken to Rhode Island with his parents.

M. A. Chadwick

He was made a freeman of Portsmouth in 1668, but in 1669 was in Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he exchanged lands in Portsmouth for land in Monmouth county, New Jersey, then settled in Shrewsbury township, where he became a very large landowner, his holdings, reaching from river to river, including the site of the present village of Little Silver. It is said that this name comes from the fact that in its original transfer from the Indians they received therefor "little silver." Joseph Parker's first house was near the bridge crossing Parker's creek. He was made a justice of the peace in 1675, and in 1676 was appointed a justice of the court, holding until 1682, and was also a member of the Assembly. In 1682 he was appointed a commissioner to lay out roads and to levy taxes.

He died at Shrewsbury, August 18, 1684, aged about forty-eight years, leaving most of his property to his son, Joseph. He married Margaret Slocum, and had sons, Joseph, Nathaniel and Peter.

Peter, youngest son of Joseph and Margaret (Slocum) Parker, was born in 1681, died June 27, 1708. He was a landowner at Long Branch and Rumson Neck, and for many years a constable of Shrewsbury, his home town being near Parkerville.

He married Elizabeth C. ———, and had issue: Silas, Hannah, Josiah, John, Peter, Margaret and Elizabeth.

Josiah, son of Peter and Elizabeth C. Parker, was born in Shrewsbury township, married, and there lived and died.

William, son of Josiah Parker, was known as "Boatman Billy," to distinguish him from a relative, "Rich Billy" Parker. He married Anna Brookman, daughter of Henry and Lydia (Bills) Brookman. Lydia Bills was a daughter of William and Mary (Borden) Bills, a granddaughter of Thomas Bills, who was a son of William and a grandson of Robert Bills. Mary (Borden) Bills was a daughter of Francis and Mary (Lippincott) Borden, and a granddaughter of Francis and Jane (Villars) Borden. William and Ann Parker had issue: Josiah Hyde, Michael, William, and Joseph ("Captain").

Captain Joseph Parker, son of "Boatman" William Parker and Anna Brookman, his wife, was born in 1784, died in 1858, a lifelong resident of Red Bank and vicinity.

He married Hannah Casler, born September 15, 1794, died in 1876, daughter of John P. Casler, born October 8, 1774, died March 2, 1862, and his wife, Margaret Clayton, born October 31, 1774, died July 1, 1824. She was a granddaughter of John and Margaret Casler, of French-Huguenot ancestry. Children of Captain Joseph Parker: John, died young; "Captain" Henry Brookman; Margaret Ann; William Bills; Ashur; Mary; Joseph; Jacob; and Robert, who married Julia Hance.

Margaret Ann, daughter of Captain Joseph and Hannah (Casler) Parker, was born in 1818, died in 1904. She was a woman of fine quality, noted for her proficiency in fine needle work and embroidery and for her many womanly virtues. A specimen of her skill with the embroidery needle when a child of eleven years is preserved in the home of her daughter, Mary H. (Chadwick) Wood, and is a wonderful piece of picture embroidery. She married, in 1835, Francis Chadwick, of Red Bank (see Chadwick sketch).

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Editor's Note—On following pages appear a number of important historical narratives from the pen of the Rev. Joseph F. Folsom, secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, litterateur and antiquarian, and an author of ability. For many years he has contributed to the press valuable papers bearing upon early New Jersey history.

BRAY, Daniel,

Patriot of the Revolution.

Many patriots who in the long struggle did less for their country's freedom than Daniel Bray are to-day more honored and sung, although he, through many perils, gathered by night the fleet of boats by which Washington crossed the icy Delaware. Even had the battle of Trenton proved a disaster for the Americans, instead of the glorious victory it actually became, the dangerous descent of the swiftly flowing river, from the mouth of the Lehigh to Malta Island, a journey of fifty miles through long wintry nights, accomplished by Captain Bray and his compatriots, should at least give his name a place beside those of Paul Revere, Sergeant Jasper and Molly Pitcher.

It has remained for history to set in proper light his service, and history has given him but a paragraph. If this brief sketch shall do no more than lead to an examination of the facts and traditions concerning this New Jersey Revolutionary soldier, it will have accomplished its immediate purpose. Afterward a just verdict will follow.

Meanwhile, in the old-fashioned but well-cared-for cemetery at Rosemont are resting the remains of General Bray, marked by a well-preserved marble headstone, bearing only this too modest inscription, "Sacred to the memory of Daniel Bray, born October the 12th, A. D. 1751, and departed this life December the 5th, A. D. 1819, in the 69th year of his age." No military title is prefixed to the name of one who was a captain in the Revolution and a general of State militia afterward. No appropriate inscription to the memory of a patriot who performed heroic deeds in one war, and in the second war with Great Britain in 1812 stood in readiness with trained men to go when called.

Next to him lies his wife, who died in 1840. The headstones are such as well-to-do people of the early part of the nineteenth century had placed above their graves, and were it not for the prominent part this soldier played in his country's history, no just complaint could be made about his last resting-place, but in view of what he did, it would seem that his services should be better memorialized.

Before presenting some facts regarding his life, let us first see what has already been written about Daniel Bray. In the late Dr. George S. Mott's "First Century of Hunterdon County" the following passage is found:

> General Stirling was stationed with his troops opposite Lambertville, at Beaumonts, about three miles below New Hope. Redoubts were cast up, one on the top of the hill back of the schoolhouse at New Hope. General Washington rode up to inspect these, probably returning the same day. He ordered a stockade intrenchment to be made, and batteries to be posted. As it was important that he should have command of all the boats on the river, General Green was charged with the duty. He ordered General Ewing to send sixteen Durham boats and four flats down to McKonkeys' (Washington's crossing). These Durham boats were large and flat, pointed at each end, being used for conveying iron from Durham to Philadelphia. General Maxwell was directed to collect the boats high up the river, as there was danger of the enemy seizing them, and to place them under strong guard. This service was assigned to Captain Daniel Bray, afterward General Bray, of the New Jersey Militia, Captain Jacob Gearheart and Captain Thomas Jones, who collected all the boats on the upper waters of the Delaware and Lehigh, and brought them down to Coryell's ferry. The boats were hid behind Malta Island, just below what is known as "The Mills" on the Pennsylvania side. The island was densely wooded, so that the boats could not be seen by a reconnoitering party of the enemy, as it looked down the New Jersey heights. These boats were thus secured for the famous crossing of Christmas night.
>
> Captain Bray was a native of Kingwood, and was familiar with every boat and crossing along the river. Captain Gearheart was from Flemington. To procure these boats, to conceal their

plans from the Tories who were lurking about, and who would betray them at the first opportunity, to cut out these flat boats in the darkness of those cold winter nights, to float them down amid the rocks and through the rapids, to keep them from being crushed or swamped, was a task most difficult and hazardous. But it was successfully accomplished. Cornwallis was informed of this enterprise, and sent a detachment to seize these boats, but they could not find them, or were afraid to venture across the river in the face of those frowning batteries.

Dr. Mott also supplies a footnote for his assertion that the boats for the famous crossing were thus secured, which refers to "Dr. Studdiford's Manuscripts," and "History of Berks County," by W. W. Davis.

General W. S. Stryker, in his "Battles of Trenton and Princeton," has this to say regarding the collecting of boats:

The Durham boat was the ordinary means of transporting merchandise on the Delaware river, and of even sending iron ore from Oxford Furnace, in old Sussex county, New Jersey, to the market at Philadelphia during the forty years before and after the beginning of this century. A number of these boats had been carefully collected by men employed by Colonel Humpton, of the Pennsylvania Continental Line. For the last ten days Captain Jacob Gearheart, Captain Daniel Bray and Captain Thomas Jones, all officers of the Second Regiment, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, militia, had been busily employed in gathering all the boats of every kind on the upper waters of the Delaware and Lehigh rivers, and hiding them, with those previously collected, behind the thick woods of Malta Island, close to the west bank, and at the mouth of Knowles creek, where they were entirely hidden from the Jersey shore. These boats had been kept under careful guard and were now brought down some two miles to McKonkey's ferry, the selected place for the crossing.

This author appends a footnote, which reads as follows: "An affidavit of John Clifford on file in the War Department, Washington, D. C., states that he assisted Captain Bray in gathering twenty-five boats, and that the party met at Baptistown, Hunterdon County, N. J., about three miles from the Delaware River, to make their plans for that object."

Snell's "History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties" also refers to Captain Bray's services in this enterprise, and quotes Dr. Mott's language.

These passages embrace about all that history has said about this patriot, but enough has been presented to prove that he was the leading spirit in the special work of securing the boats, though others accompanied him, and bore the same rank.

Tradition has considerable to say about that memorable trip up-country, detailing many incidents which can never be either proved or gainsaid, but the plain facts of the case are forever established by the affidavit of John Clifford, made in 1838, for the benefit of Mary Bray, who was at that time petitioning for a pension on the basis of her deceased husband's Revolutionary services. It is as follows:

John Clifford, born January 10, 1749 (old style), states, November, 1838, that during the war he was a lieutenant of militia, and lived in the same neighborhood with Daniel Bray. The first tour of duty they performed together was when three companies were sent from Baptistown, in Hunterdon county, to Easton, Pennsylvania, to collect all boats and water craft along the Delaware from Easton to Sherrods ferry, near Frenchtown, in order to facilitate the passage of the American army across the Delaware. The witness also said he and Bray performed another tour of duty together, meeting on the occasion at Ringoes. Lieutenant Clifford, in the company of Captain Gearheart and Daniel Bray, in command of a company then going to Elizabethtown, were completing their service. He also saw Bray in command of a company on his way to Monmouth.

Before relating the tradition of the expedition for the boats, as handed down among General Bray's descendants, a brief biography of his life would be timely.

Daniel Bray, according to the record in his family Bible, was born October 12,

1751, married, May 14, 1772, and died December 5, 1819. His family was of Scotch origin. His father was James Bray, who lived near Baptisttown, and who in a will recorded at Trenton in 1758, mentions a son Daniel (a minor) to whom he bequeathed land. His grandfather was Rev. John Bray, who is mentioned as serving on a jury in Middletown, Monmouth county, in the year 1684. This clergyman and his wife, Susanna, conveyed land to the Baptists at Holmdel, where a church was built, and where he preached in 1711.

James Bray aided in establishing an "Old School Baptist Church" at Baptisttown, and there in all probability young Daniel Bray attended as a boy, as he afterward did as a man. It is said that he spent several years on the river as a "waterman," handling boats. This experience was valuable to him in after life. He was popular and energetic and early known as a leader in the cause of freedom. He married, on May 14, 1772, Mary Wolverton, daughter of Dennis Wolverton, whose house still stands, far down the lane back of the Kingwood Methodist Church. They drove to Ringoes for the ceremony. The bride was twenty-two years of age, having been born November 2, 1750, and the groom twenty-one. Soon after the wedding they settled on a tract of timber land west of the King's Highway, in Kingwood, where they both lived till death.

The children of this union were: Elizabeth, born January 24, 1775, married Edward Rittenhouse, December 18, 1791; Delilah, born February 1, 1777, married Jonathan Rittenhouse, July 10, 1796; John, born May 25, 1779, died January 29, 1818; Jonathan, born June 25, 1781, married Elizabeth Kuhl, February 14, 1805; Hannah, born April 28, 1783, married Jonathan Blackwell, October 25, 1801; James, born August 2, 1785, died March 16, 1786; Susannah, born December 6, 1786, married Israel Batemen, May 20, 1820; Andrew, born December 12, 1789, married Sarah, daughter of Elisha Rittenhouse (date unknown); Sydney, born December 15, 1791, died June 2, 1803; Wilson, born December 21, 1793, married Mary West, daughter of Thomas, December 4, 1816; Daniel, born July 20, 1795, married Elizabeth Kirk, of Philadelphia, February 1, 1827; Garner, born December 15, 1797, died January 15, 1798; and Mary, born October 10, 1801, died April 25, 1812.

Their first home was built of logs, and from his log house as lieutenant and captain the young husband went forth on his monthly tours in the cause of freedom, being sometimes under the command of superior officers of the Second Regiment of Hunterdon County, and at others under the command of officers of the Continental regulars. In the petition for a pension before mentioned his widow stated that, with it, she was filing three commissions granted to her husband during the war, one as second lieutenant, another as first lieutenant, and a third as captain, the last signed by Governor William Livingston. She said that "he served all his regular monthly tours, from the commencement of the war to its termination, hired no substitute, nor missed a tour when his turn came." She stated that through age and infirmities she was unable to specify the particular services, but she thought that he was in a tour at Princeton in the beginning of winter, just before the birth of her child, which was in February, 1777, and that he was about three months at the camp at Paramus, without returning home, and as captain during the time.

As the daughter of Dennis Wolverton, of Kingwood, she was married, May 14,

1772, to Daniel Bray, by Rev. Mr. Fraser, of the Church of England, who at that time resided in Ringoes, township of Amwell, Hunterdon county.

These tours were apparently the regularly recurring expeditions of the New Jersey militia, to reconnoitre, to attack outlying posts of the enemy, to join in battle with the Continentals, or to do special military work as occasions demanded. It appears that various officers and companies took turns in going out, and in the interims of their service, they attended to their farms or other vocations. Perhaps the cause was never in as much peril as it appeared to be at dark periods, for behind the visible regular army were always the reserves of State militia, ready at critical junctures to fill up the gaps, while meanwhile sustaining at home the resources of the country.

When Daniel Bray left home for his monthly tours, his slave, Joseph, attended to the farm and stock, and protected the family. Joseph and his wife, Phillis, lived to a great age. In a corner of the old "Rittenhouse" Cemetery, now Rosemont, is a stone inscribed, "in memory of Joseph, a faithful colored servant of Daniel Bray, Sr." It is said that General Bray never allowed the colored people in his service to be called slaves—they were always servants. He gave them an opportunity for religious and educational improvement. He built this particular couple a cabin a hundred yards south of his own house, and it was still standing up to recent times, though now a pear tree and a well are all that remain to indicate the spot.

The ire of the general was once aroused by a rough practical joke played on the old negro, long after the war. Some dull wags wrote a cruel message on his wall with phosphorus, telling him he would be lost, and the shock laid him down in bed.

There are sworn affidavits on file at Washington showing that Captain Bray was in service at Paramus, Passaic, Woodbridge, Passaic Falls, Springfield, Monmouth (where he fought in the battle), Byers Mill (where he helped capture about ninety wagons with plunder), Elizabethtown Point (as lieutenant, before the Declaration was signed), New Brunswick, Quibbletown and Germantown. Two of the affidavits refer to his being a captain in the battle of Monmouth. It is evident that he was very active as a soldier, and frequently away from home.

After the war he settled down to hard work, clearing and improving his large farm. Old people have related to a grandson of the general's, who is still living, how passing by the farm they used to see the stalwart veteran in the fields, and hear from him always a cheery greeting. He built the house which still stands at Kingwood about the year 1800, and also the substantial stone barn, which is as solid as a fort. The old blacksmith shop where he had his horses shod still remains, though long since abandoned. At Prallsville, a well preserved old stone store, where he obtained his supplies, is still standing.

General Bray was of striking appearance, and dignified in his bearing, so much so that when he with his wife, before the marriage of his son, Wilson Bray, came down the lane dressed in blue coat and trousers and buff vest, his prospective daughter-in-law, Mary West, from an upper window, according to her own confession, fell to trembling, and became very nervous.

Mrs. Susan Sargent, a granddaughter, once thus described his appearance as being "A very large man, not very tall, but powerfully built, with a rather prominent nose and generous ears." She remembered seeing him "only in his military suit, with his epaulets and brass but-

tons on his coat, kneebuckles, with sash and sword at his side, and with his high-topped boots and spurs, and his large military coat thrown back over his shoulder, with his cocked hat set on his beautiful white hair, he was a magnificent looking man." He wore a seal on his watch fob.

The epaulets here spoken of were for years owned by Miss Elizabeth K. Bray, a granddaughter, together with his captain's epaulets, his flint and his Masonic emblems. He was an officer of Unity Lodge in 1788, and the first lodge of Hunterdon county is said to have met in his house.

No painting of General Bray has yet been brought to light, though there is one of his wife in the possession of a descendant.

An eye witness related to Stacy B. Bray this incident in his grandfather's life. When the militia was training at Ringoes, about 1812, with special zeal in view of the war, then threatening with Great Britain, General Bray, as commander, was driving about on his fine military horse directing operations. He noticed that Captain John Lambert was about to touch off the cannon, and said: "Don't shoot yet, my horse is a little treacherous." He then spurred his steed, but almost immediately the salute was fired, and with a rear the startled animal threw the rider past his head, to which, fortunately, the general clung, and landed on his feet in front. He drew his sword and said, with great heat: "What do you mean by disobeying orders in that way?" But Captain Lambert dryly replied: "If we are going to have war, your horse had better get used to the smell of gun-powder."

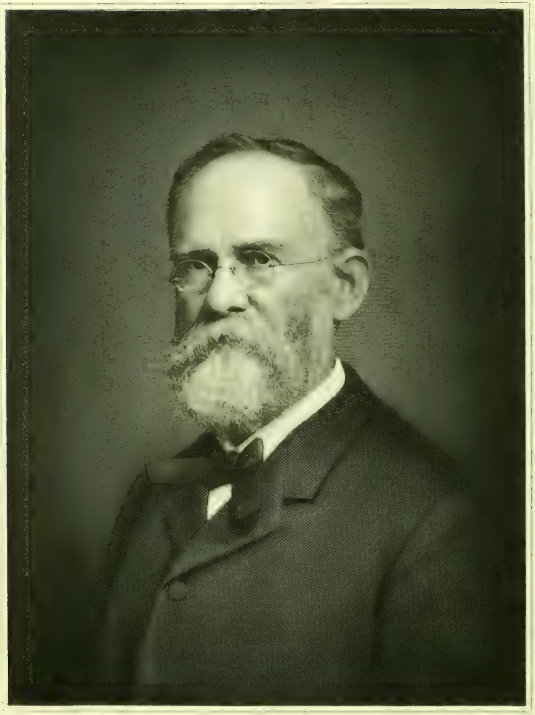
The tradition, or, better, the traditional details, of the gathering of the boats were related by the late Stacy B. Bray, never before having appeared in print to his knowledge. The story, according to the narrator, has been related before many a fireplace in the old days, and among the families of the Murfits, the Boyds, the Merricks, the Parrys, the Hoaglands, the Brays and others on both sides of the river. "Tradition," says Mr. Bray in this connection, "may or may not be true. When, however, tradition, is based on historical data and sworn testimony, it is accepted." The story in brief is as follows:

After a council of war held in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, which is identified with the one held at the Merrick House, west of New Hope, about December 20, a trooper was sent across the ferry operated by Abram and John Coryell, located where Lambertville is now situated, with a letter to Daniel Bray, Kingwood. It had been finally decided to make an attack on Trenton, and when one of the council had expressed a doubt as to the probability of securing enough boats Washington had said: "Leave that to me."

Then he said he knew a young fellow up in Kingwood named Daniel Bray, one of his trusted officers, who had never failed in any duty given him to do, and that he lived near the river and knew every ford and ferryboat from Coryells to Easton. He would bring all the craft needed in good time.

It must be remembered that the boats used in the crossing from Trenton to Pennsylvania on December 8 were all down stream below Trenton Falls and were to be used for simultaneous crossings at Bordentown and Trenton, while Washington would cross at McKonkey's ferry, eight miles above Trenton. It would have been impossible to get the boats up stream under the circumstances, hence others must be brought down from above.

The trooper proceeded six miles north from Coryells to Kingwood, where at midnight he aroused Captain Bray, who, after ordering his horse saddled, returned with the orderly to Coryell's ferry, where, it is alleged, Washington met him. It is said that John Coryell ferried Washington over, and that he introduced his brother Abram to the general at the "Ferry Hotel," and that Washington was provided with an upper room, where he gave the young captain his instructions with regard to the boats. He told him to secure every boat on the Delaware from the



L. V. F. Randolph

Lehigh river down, and expressed his confidence in him. Bray said he would try, and then started off in the night to find his helpers. He first rode to the home of Captain David Jones, four miles inland, and from there to Flemington, where he roused up Captain Gearheart.

They were informed of the project and requested to pick out men for it. They met at Ringoes, and then finally at Baptisttown. They went northward in three section of companies, breaking up into small groups as though on a hunting expedition, carrying flint-locks, dressed in linsey suits, and wearing rabbit and 'coon skin caps. They kept inland, not approaching the river till near the Lehigh. From thence downward they cut out by night the boats of every ferry, the Durham boats, and all other craft suitable for transporting the army.

It was a perilous undertaking, as every one who has come down the Delaware rifts at night knows. Rocks and shoals must be avoided, the treacherous rapids must be descended carefully, with the river running from six to eight miles an hour. When there is added the cold wintry night, with exposure to biting winds, on a dark and icy river, the danger is intensified. But it was successfully accomplished.

According to the affidavit, Captain Bray's company brought twenty-five boats. These were hidden behind Malta Island (once near the present Lambertville, but since washed away by the river), which with its dense timber shielded them from observation. When they were wanted that Christmas eve they were floated down eight miles (not two, as General Stryker says,) to McKonkey's, where they did memorable and effective service in transporting to victory the troops of Washington.

The boats played a very prominent part in the attack on Trenton. For all time Washington crossing the Delaware will be one of the most dramatic incidents of the great struggle. Art has fixed it upon canvas, history has dwelt upon it. But few eyes beheld that little band of men risking life and health through the long nights, bringing the boats to Washington.

The office of the Adjutant-General of New Jersey contains the following record of Daniel Bray, who has been celebrated in song and story for securing the boats on the Delaware river in 1776 for the use of Washington:

Daniel Bray was commissioned second lieutenant, Company of Foot, Second Regiment, Hunterdon county, New Jersey Militia, Colonel Joseph Beavers, August 31, 1775; lieutenant, Captain Gearheart's company, Second Regiment, Hunterdon County, New Jersey Militia, Colonel Joseph Beavers; first lieutenant, Captain Growendyke's company (Second Company, Kingwood) of Foot, Second Regiment, Hunterdon county, New Jersey Militia, Colonel Joseph Beavers, June 30, 1776.

In command of his company detailed to collect boats and other river craft on upper Delaware river, for General George Washington's army on their retreat through New Jersey from New York, fall of 1776. He was at battles of Millstone, New Jersey, February, 1777; Germantown, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1777, and Monmouth, New Jersey, June 28, 1778; captain of Fourth Regiment, Hunterdon county, New Jersey Militia, Colonel John Taylor, October, 1778; captain Second Regiment, Hunterdon County (New Jersey) Militia, Colonel Joseph Beavers, June 30, 1779; captain Sixth Company (Kingwood), Second Regiment, Hunterdon County (New Jersey) Militia, April 12, 1780; captain company of New Jersey State Troops; served to the close of the Revolution.

In 1903 Joseph F. Folsom wrote "The Ballad of Daniel Bray," which has been frequently reprinted. It may be seen in "Patriotic Poems of New Jersey," compiled by W. C. Armstrong, and in "Historic Trenton" by Louise Hewitt.

J. F. F.

RANDOLPH, Lewis V. F.,

Man of Broad Activities.

Lewis V. F. Randolph, accountant, director, treasurer and president of railways, banker, manager of estates, mayor, exchange president, traveler, poet, ranchman, horticulturist, publisher and lecturer, has had a widely varied and unique career.

He was born May 16, 1838, at Somerville, New Jersey. His parents were Enoch Manning Fitz Randolph and Mary A. Van Syckle. The families of Fitz Ran-

dolph and Van Syckle have had their homes in New Jersey for nearly two hundred and fifty years, participating in Colonial and Revolutionary struggles. The former family is a very ancient one, and is traced through more than thirty consecutive generations for a thousand years, from Rolf, the Scandinavian warrior, who married Gisela, the daughter of the King of France. It was Massachusetts Pilgrim stock early in the seventeenth century, and has made Central New Jersey its headquarters for about a quarter of a millennium.

Lewis V. F. Randolph came to Plainfield at the age of six, with his parents, and has been a resident of Plainfield during the greater part of his life. Learning to read at the age of four, he continued of studious habit ever afterward. His education was chiefly at Mauriac Academy in Plainfield. At the age of thirteen he was well prepared to enter college, was a well-grounded grammarian, a good scholar in French and had acquired somewhat of Spanish. In Latin he had read Cæsar, Virgil and Horace. In Greek he had studied grammar and composition and had read Zenophon. In ancient and modern history he stood well, and had excelled in geography, arithmetic, algebra, geometry and physics—or, as it was then called, natural philosophy. He knew by heart many of the world's more famous poems and orations, and took a leading part in public exhibitions of school elocution.

His father died, after a brief illness, at the age of forty-one, when Lewis was but ten. The father was a poet and teacher, and also a manufacturer. He inherited his name from his mother's father, Enoch Manning, a Revolutionary soldier, and brother of the first president of Rhode Island College, afterwards Brown University. Enoch's father's father, Captain Joseph Fitz Randolph, was also a Revolutionary hero. Enoch lived a devoted Christian life, but he left little to his family except his good name. His fortune had been swept away in the tariff troubles of about 1840.

Lewis went from the academy to earn a living for his mother and sisters. He was the oldest child and the only son. In his earliest days he was in frail and delicate health. He had no difficulty in his youth, or afterwards, in finding work. During a life of about four score of years, every position he has occupied has come to him without his going after it. Each position he has filled with entire efficiency and success. For three years he was a mercantile clerk. Though as yet a mere boy, he both studied and taught at odd times. He taught a grammar class for some years in the evening—all the pupils being mechanics and clerks older than himself. He helped to organize a literary society whose continued usefulness extended over a period of eighteen years. Before he was sixteen he taught a Bible class in a Sunday school, and continued in charge of it for nineteen years, retiring only when changing his place of residence—the class having then a membership of sixty. He had joined the Baptist church before leaving the Mauriac Academy. In his youth he was active in literary matters. He wrote much for newspapers and magazines, and published a cantata which was acceptably performed. He moved with his mother and sisters from Plainfield to Newark meanwhile, and remained there until after marriage.

From mercantile service he went to bank service. In 1854 he took a place in the American Exchange Bank in New York, finding the increased compensation a welcome means of family comfort. Each year found him advancing in responsibility and income. Early in 1863, with his mother's blessing, he enlisted as a

RESIDENCY OF L. V. F. RANDOLPH, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

private soldier in the Union army. It was at the darkest hour of the country's peril, when the Confederate army was invading Pennsylvania, and a little while before the battle of Gettysburg. He was twice promoted, and, after the emergency campaign of 1863, he was honorably mustered out as a sergeant, being at the time ill of a tedious fever contracted at the end of his government service. In later life he was commander of a Grand Army post.

The year 1864 saw him improved in health and back in the employment of the American Exchange Bank, and passing from it, with the cordial recommendation of the president, to the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. He had become an expert accountant, and as such he took up a difficult problem for the railroad. Having solved it, he was invited to take a responsible place in the money department of the company in Chicago. It was a period when a great volume of State bank currency was in circulation, and Mr. Randolph was an expert in currency and counterfeits. On returning to the East for a brief vacation, he was unexpectedly impressed into the service of the New York office of his company, in connection with another emergency, and was made private secretary to the president, then W. H. Osborn. Later his responsibilities were increased and he was appointed assistant treasurer. The treasurer was in failing health, and Mr. Randolph discharged the duties of the treasurership for many years. In 1875 he was elected treasurer by the board. He was the youngest treasurer the company ever had. In the meantime he had been elected to the directorship, in 1873, and for a long period he took an active part in directing the policy of the railroad. Those were the conservative and prosperous years of the Illinois Central railroad, when the concern earned from eight to ten per cent. for its shareholders, charged construction expenses to operation, and paid off indebtedness. They were years of onerous duty and responsibility for Mr. Randolph, who held the sole signing power on bank drafts, and who had the personal care of several millions of dollars of other property. To the service of the Illinois Central railroad he gave twenty-one years of his life; that is, from 1864 to 1885.

Whilst devoted to these fiduciary duties Mr. Randolph was also active and useful as a citizen. He was induced to take the nomination for the mayoralty of Plainfield, where he had again come to reside, and was in 1880 elected to that office. His expert accounting again came into use in unravelling unsatisfactory accounts of officials; and by untiring energy he achieved beneficial reforms and municipal progress in various directions. About this time he was urged to accept a Congressional nomination, but refused. Despite his refusal he received many votes at the Congressional convention. He was too independent for politics, and he was otherwise too much occupied. He, however, served for a period as chairman of the Union County Republican Committee.

He had little recreation in these busy years, though at long intervals he sought the refreshment of the Adirondack woods, or crossed the continent on a mingled mission of business and recuperation. Early in 1885 his overtaxed physical constitution broke down. He was six feet tall, and, at that time, only weighed one hundred and thirty-seven pounds, and was threatened with chronic pulmonary weakness. He resigned his duties in the Illinois Central Railroad Company, except as to certain trusteeships. These he has continued to hold. He went to the Rocky mountains for a period of entire rest, and also visited Texas and New Mexico. He became interested in ranching and purchased land and cattle in the West. His ranching operations after-

wards developed into a practical ownership by him of about four thousand grade Hereford and short-horned cattle in New Mexico. In the meantime, by an open-air life, his health improved, and he regained more than twenty pounds in weight.

In the autumn of 1886 he was invited by the executors of Hon. Samuel J. Tilden's will to become their secretary and to assist in the management of the estate, which was then in litigation. It was a very large estate, with many diverse interests, and his time was fully occupied in its affairs for several years. Here again his familiarity with the science of accounting, as well as his wide knowledge of investments and business affairs, became conspicuously useful. He was appointed secretary of the Tilden Trust, the New York Library Corporation provided for in Mr. Tilden's will. The estate was managed with economy and entire success throughout the litigation, and the distribution, according to law, of most of the assets was made in 1892. Under the will, about a million dollars remained in special trusts, and the residue of other money devoted to particular purposes remained also in the care of the executors and trustees. Accountings were in the meanwhile given with entire satisfaction of the court and of the heirs. Whilst these trusts were still in course of administration, in 1903, one of the trustees, Hon. Andrew H. Green, was suddenly taken away, and Mr. Randolph was appointed to the vacancy as executor and trustee. Closely associated with Mr. Randolph in the care of the Tilden estate for many years was Hon. John Bigelow, statesman and scholar, and between them came to exist enduring confidence and friendship, which continued until Mr. Bigelow's death in 1911. Mr. Randolph was a pallbearer at Mr. Bigelow's funeral.

Meantime, following the settlement of the Tilden litigation, Mr. Randolph was elected president of the Atlantic Trust Company. This banking institution had important clients and depositors, but had suffered losses under a previous administration. Mr. Randolph obtained additional capital, reformed methods and built up business; in fact, under his administration, it became a strong and prosperous concern, whose stock was sought for by prudent investors at the price of three hundred per cent. and upwards. In this service he spent some eight or nine years —the best and most efficient years of his life—and at the end of this period, in 1902, he joined in a merger of his banking institution with the Metropolitan Trust Company, whose leading stockholders had bought largely of the shares of the concern he had managed. When he retired from this trust, it was a matter of private and public comment that, in the course of about half a century of successful work, with widely varied fiduciary relations, in which he had handled hundreds of millions of dollars of other people's money, not a dollar had been lost or misappropriated.

But he was not yet to be suffered to retire to private life. He visited the West Indies in 1903, and on his return he received an urgent and unanimous invitation to take the presidency of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange of New York. He accepted it and again showed his capacity for administration in the reforms he instituted and in the progress he initiated. He was twice reëlected to the presidency without opposition, and was urged to continue in this position; but in 1906 he acted on a resolution long cherished, the suitable opportunity for which had now finally been reached, and he definitely retired from active business. At least he withdrew as much as possible and in a way enabling him to carry out plans for extensive travel.

The above is the barest outline of sixty-

eight years of Mr. Randolph's life, from 1838 to 1906, but it had many episodes. He helped to organize the New York Zoological Society and was its first treasurer, continuing in that capacity for about six years. He organized the Atlantic Safe Deposit Company and was its first president, managing its affairs successfully up to the time when it began to declare dividends. He took the presidency of the Kanona & Prattsburg railroad, which had never paid any return on its securities, and it soon became a paying concern. He lifted the Carolina & Cumberland Gap railway (as reorganized) out of bankruptcy; and as president of it sold it as a going concern in course of paying its bonded interest. For a while he managed successfully as president a line of steamboats operating about New York harbor and the Hudson river. For some years he was half-owner and publisher of a newspaper at Plainfield.

Some particularly hard problems, resulting from maladministration or other misfortune, came to him for solution, and he solved them to the satisfaction of the parties interested. One of these concerned a congeries of coal-mining properties in Illinois and Iowa, whose bonds were in default and the validity of whose mortgages was in question. He established the liens of the mortgages in court, foreclosed them, bought in the several properties on behalf of the bondholders at the foreclosure sales, sold some of them, and organized a new company to manage the others; paid dividends on the company's shares out of earnings, conducted a successful litigation against the former management, and liquidated, with abundant satisfaction to the parties concerned, the entire original investment. As receiver of the New York Iron Mine, he wound up its affairs and apportioned the cash resulting therefrom. He managed for some years an iron mine in Dutchess county, New York, paid off its indebtedness and paid its first dividend; and, when a good pile of ore was on the dump and a comfortable cash balance was in bank, he negotiated a sale of the property at a good price. He took in hand several series of western mortgage bonds and liquidated them to the advantage of investors.

Mr. Randolph took an active part in the management of other considerable estates beside the Tilden estate. He was for many years a trustee of the Jonathan Sturges estate, and, for about a dozen of years, he and Alexander Gilbert, president of the Market & Fulton Bank, were co-executors and trustees under the will of their friend, William R. Clarkson, liquidating and investing the property and paying the income chiefly to the wife and sister of Mr. Clarkson. In 1910, on the death of the last income-beneficiary, the conveyance of the property was completed to the Jennie Clarkson Home for Children, agreeably to Mr. Clarkson's will; and this institution now cares for about fifty children with what was substantially Mr. Clarkson's fortune of about $400,000. In its board Mr. Randolph has continued to serve as trustee.

Upon his several retirements, or completions of duties, from time to time, suitable resolutions of recognition and praise of his achievements were adopted by boards of directors and trustees with whom he had served. This was notably the case with the Illinois Central Railroad Company, the Atlantic Trust Company, the New York Zoological Society, the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange of New York, the Illinois & Iowa Fuel Company, and the Jennie Clarkson Home for Children. Perhaps the mementoes most prized by him have been the testimonials of young men asso-

ciated with him or working under his direction. For example, in 1864, on his retirement from the bank, his companions, to the number of fifty, gave him a dinner, and a complete set of Irving's life and works—twenty-six volumes; and in 1902 the clerks of the Atlantic Trust Company, in parting with their president, presented him with an elegant copy of Shakespeare, in twelve volumes, suitably and affectionately inscribed.

Before the year 1906 Mr. Randolph had in the course of business or recreation traveled somewhat in foreign countries with his family; but in that year, accompanied by his wife, he began a series of foreign tours which covered many hundreds of thousands of miles and which continued well into his old age. They made, in four months of 1906, the tour of Great Britain and Ireland. In the following year, with his youngest daughter, he made a longer journey, visiting Italy, France, Austria, Germany, Holland, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey and Greece. His wife and one daughter accompanied him the next year to North Africa and again to Italy and France. In years since then, he has twice visited South America, the West Indies, Hawaii and Mexico, and has spent much time in Portugal and Spain. In 1914 he visited India, incidentally revisiting Egypt, Palestine, Greece and other countries.

He studied as he travelled. He saw much and read much. On board ship he was known as "the man with a book." Each time on his return from a voyage he delivered lectures (in the West and South, as well as at home) on his observations abroad. On the voyages themselves, also, he was frequently invited to give lectures on his travels for the benefit and pleasure of his fellow-voyagers. He has seen much abroad and is familiar with conditions and scenery in every State and territory of his native country. Some of the themes of his lectures have been: "Indian Architecture and Religion," "Egypt," "Joppa, Jerusalem and Jericho;" "Ancient Carthage and Modern Tunis;" "Athens and the Eleusinian Mysteries;" "The Making of Italy;" "Brazil;" "Argentina and Chili;" "The British West Indies," and "The Panama Canal."

Mr. Randolph gathered works of art and curios from all parts of the world in the course of travel, and with these his home in Plainfield has been interestingly furnished. It has been a happy home. For more than half of his long life he has been domiciled in one house at the corner of Front street and Farragut road. To this home property he has by purchase added many adjoining tracts and has improved and adorned them.

In 1867 he had the good fortune to marry Emily Caroline Price, daughter of Matthias and Emily Catherine Price, of Newark, New Jersey. Their united life has been an unbroken harmony for half a century. Their five daughters have grown to womanhood under loving parental care. They have all had abundant opportunities for study and for foreign travel and residence, and have excelled in musical and other accomplishments. The first, third, fourth and fifth have married happily, and are now Mrs. Lee Ashley Grace, of New York City; Mrs. Charles Daniel Parfitt, of Ontario, Canada; Mrs. Robert Spurr Weston, of Brookline, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Harry Keith White, of Plainfield, New Jersey. The second daughter, Marion, a Wellesley graduate, has been the invaluable secretary and housekeeper at home. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph now have eleven grandchildren, and the Thanksgiving home-comings and other anniversary occasions are numerously and joyously attended.

Mr. Randolph's literary and religious

interests and activities have continued from youth to old age. In 1900 he published a volume of poems, entitled "Survivals," which received from the press much praise and no adverse criticism. Equally successful was his book entitled "Fitz Randolph Traditions," which was published in 1907, and which has been in such demand as to exhaust a large edition. He has continued in membership of the First Baptist Church of Plainfield (of which his father's mother, Mary Manning Fitz Randolph was, in the year 1818, a constituent member), and has long been the president of its board of trustees.

As mayor of Plainfield, he appointed the first board of trustees of the Plainfield Public Library. He has been a member of this board for many years, and also its vice-president, and has had much to do with the library's enlargement and prosperity. He was one of the organizers and original trustees of the Muhlenburg Hospital, and has ever kept his heart and purse open to good causes.

Whilst in the official service of the Illinois Central railroad, Mr. Randolph studied law assiduously. He never applied for admission to the bar, but made his studies practical, especially in the preparation of documents and briefs. In these studies and exercises he continued from time to time through much of his business life. For one brief, which he prepared on a somewhat novel (and ultimately successful) theory, in an important case (Peoria & Oquawka railroad case), and for attendance and effort at the hearing thereof, the Illinois Central board, as a party in interest, voted him a special compensation of $2,500. Another important and also successful brief was in connection with the railroad company's alleged obligation to pay a certain tax on income, as claimed by the government (the claim, in Mr. Randolph's opinion, being offset by the fact that a part of the income was derived from sales of lands); and still another important document was the foreclosure bill which he prepared as to the old mortgages on the railroad lines south of Cairo, and which the bondholders' counsel, Judge W. S. Campbell, filed without emendation, and upon which was afterwards obtained a decree of foreclosure.

At the period of his ranchman experience, about 1886, a certain villainous combination in the southwest obtained from him an advance payment in money on cattle purchased and then attempted to cheat him, but failed. He arrested the ringleader, attacked the coalition, and, mainly acting as his own lawyer, forced them to disgorge. In the course of this experience, he came to own some thousands of acres of Texas farm lands, most of which he afterwards sold. Meantime, he carried forward his ranch enterprise vigorously and successfully, engaging in some interesting and profitable experiments in irrigation engineering, and, in the course of time, arrived at satisfactory results.

At his home in Plainfield he has built up a notable park or garden, with hundreds of varieties of rare and beautiful growths, domestic and foreign. It is thought by many to be the most interesting garden in the State of New Jersey. His wife and daughters have shared his enthusiasm for this enterprise, and many visitors have participated in the enjoyment of the garden and in admiration for it.

In the course of his wide experience, Mr. Randolph has come to know many distinguished persons of his own country and of other countries and has numbered among his friends not a few of those whom the world has counted worthy.

In 1915 Mr. Randolph delivered courses

of lectures on India and on Italy before Carson-Newman College of Tennessee, which were much appreciated, and the college conferred upon him the degree of Litterarum Doctor.

Mr. Randolph has been generally too busy in conscientiously caring for other people's affairs to grow rich himself. He scorned opportunities for making money, availed of by others, such as were afforded by his official and private knowledge of railway and other corporation matters. He religiously kept free of debt and gradually laid up out of his earnings a competence which in his old age he has enjoyed with his family.

Emily Caroline Price, wife of Lewis V. F. Randolph, was born in Newark, on the corner of Broad and Walnut streets, in the house that is now Grace Church rectory. She is the daughter of Matthias Price and his wife, Emily Catherine Judd. Her parents were married July 3, 1838, and had the unusually long married life of sixty-three years and six months, being seldom separated in all that time. The sixtieth anniversary of their wedding was celebrated by friends and neighbors of "auld lang syne," under the trees at the Randolph home.

The father of Mrs. Randolph, Matthias Price, was born at Waverly, New Jersey, on March 12, 1814, on a farm that had been in possession of his ancestors from 1664, when it was purchased from the Indians at the time that Elizabeth was founded. The first ancestor of Matthias Price that came to New Jersey was Benjamin Price, who was one of the eighty associates who settled Elizabeth in 1664. He is thought to have come from England in 1638. His name, Ben Price, appears as a witness to the deed bestowing Gardiner's Island on Lion Gardiner, and it is believed that he came to America with Lion Gardiner. After living for years in East Hampton, Long Island, where he acquired property and built a house, Ben Price removed, as one of the eighty associates, to New Jersey, and was one of the founders of Elizabeth. His oldest son—he had three sons and two daughters—was Ben Price, Jr., and he was old enough to be an associate with his father, and one of the eighty in 1664. There is still a landmark of a part of the Price property in Elizabeth, at the corner of Elizabeth avenue and Florida street, consisting of a large cut stone, marked on top "1694," and on one side "B. P.," and on another "R. T." It has been guarded by an iron railing, put there by the Sons of the Revolution, and a sign placed near, reading: "This stone marks the intersection of the Carteret land owned by Richard Townley, the land of Benjamin Price, and the King's Highway, now Elizabeth avenue—probably the oldest road in New Jersey, opened by the Dutch before the settlement of Elizabethtown; the post and stage route to Philadelphia."—Elizabethtown Chapter, No. 1, Sons of the American Revolution, 1908.

Benjamin Price, Sr., was born in 1621, and died in 1712, having shown in his long life of ninety-one years, marked strength and vigor, both physical and mental. He was respected and honored by his associates and was often chosen by them to represent them where judgment and skill were needed.

One of the sons of Benjamin Price, Jr., was Joseph, who married Elizabeth Miller, about 1738.

One of their sons was Daniel Price (1st), who married Phebe Whitehead, in 1766. This Daniel was choir leader in the old First Church at Elizabethtown. All the Prices were musical and possessed of fine voices, the heritage of their Welsh ancestry, for the name Price is a corruption of ap-Rhys, a very ancient Welsh name.

Daniel (1st) Price was a volunteer who

Emily C. Randolph

aided in capturing the British transport "Blue Mountain Valley," loaded with arms and provisions for the British army, and mounting twelve carriage guns. This ship was captured without loss of a man on the American side, but after the endurance of great hardship, for the weather was severe, it being late in January, or early in February, 1776. Daniel died in less than a year afterward in consequence.

Daniel Price (2nd), son of Daniel (1st), was born March 5, 1767, died April 7, 1824, at Waverly. He was married, in 1790, to Phebe Thompson, born August 9, 1772, died March 1, 1857. One of the sons of Daniel (2nd) (Daniel had eight sons and one daughter) was Matthias, youngest of all the nine children, and father of Mrs. Randolph.

Mrs. Randolph's mother, Emily Catherine Judd, was born February 20, 1817, and died September 30, 1908. Her parents were George Baldwin Judd, born 1796, at Farmington, Connecticut, and died June 1, 1872, in Minnesota. He married Abigail Soverel, May, 1816. Miss Soverel was born September 1, 1796, in Orange, died November 5, 1880.

The father of George Baldwin Judd was Elizur Judd, of Farmington, a Revolutionary soldier, born January 10, 1767, died in 1845, in Illinois. He married Temperance Scott. Elizur Judd was son of Heman Judd, born in Farmington, Connecticut, April 27, 1744, died 1787. He married Anna Goodrich, daughter of Zebulon Goodrich, of Wethersfield, in 1764. The father of Heman Judd was Matthew Judd, of Farmington, born August 31, 1706, died 1755, married, June 28, 1733, Abigail Phelps, who died about 1754. The father of Matthew was Daniel Judd, born 1675, married, December 4, 1705, Mercy Mitchell, of Woodbury, died April 29, 1748. He was one of the most wealthy men of those days. His brother's daughter was the mother of Samuel Hopkins, D. D., "the Hopkinsian."

Daniel's father was William Judd, born 1635, married, March 30, 1658, to Mary Steele, of Farmington, died 1690, at Farmington, a very rich man. He was usually called Sergeant William Judd. His wife Mary was daughter of John Steele. William was the eldest of six sons and three daughters. The father of this family was Thomas Judd, who came from England in 1633 and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was married about 1632. He moved to Hartford in 1636 and to Farmington in 1644. He was a substantial citizen and many times—at least sixteen times—a deputy to the General Court. His wife died in 1678, and the next year he married Clemence Mason and removed to Northampton, the home of Miss Mason, where he died on November 12, 1688. His name is on the Hartford monument, being one of the original settlers of Hartford, and also of Farmington.

Mrs. Randolph is of the pioneer stock of America. Her paternal ancestry have been in New Jersey more than two hundred and fifty years, and the Soverels, the family of the grandmother who married into the Judd family, came to New Jersey from England in 1739, thus having been Jerseyites for one hundred and seventy-seven years. This first Soverel in New Jersey was named Abram and he was born July 15, 1716. He settled in Orange and married Jane Williams, December 10, 1741, and died in Pennsylvania (where he was called by business engagements) in 1745.

Thus by birth and breeding Mrs. Randolph is truly a daughter of New Jersey, and though she has traveled in many foreign lands, her thoughts and her love have ever turned fondly to her home in New Jersey.

THOMAS, Gabriel,

Early Annalist.

In 1698 there was published at London a book, entitled "An Historical and Genealogical Account of Pensilvania and of West New Jersey." The author was Gabriel Thomas, a member of the Society of Friends, who had recently returned from Philadelphia. Thomas's object was to create through his book a widespread interest in the country along the Delaware river, and to induce people to go there and settle. The good man painted a veritable paradise. He wrote, as he says, "in meer Pity and pure Compassion to the Numbers of Poor Labouring Men, Women and Children in England, half-starv'd, visible in their meager looks, that are continually wandering up and down looking for Employment."

Thomas, born in March, 1661, at Pontemoil, Wales, was one of the first shipload of immigrants to reach Pennsylvania after that colony had received its name. The ship was the "John and Sarah" of London, and her captain was Henry Smith. The vessel arrived at Philadelphia, December 14, 1681. Thomas states that he then saw the cellar for Penn's house being dug.

When Thomas returned to England to publish his book, he was aged thirty-six. During the sixteen years that had elapsed since he saw Penn's cellar digging, Pennsylvania must have grown marvelously. Thomas in his book says that there were above two thousand brick houses in Philadelphia alone, and the particulars he gives of orchards, gardens and mill sites in the country on both sides of the Delaware furnish apparent proof of wonderful development for so brief a period.

Thomas fell out with Penn because the great proprietor failed to reward him for writing his glowing book, with the office of collector of quit-rents for New Castle county, Pennsylvania. By 1706 Thomas was back in America, settling on a farm at Prime Hook Neck, in the present State of Delaware. He died in December, 1714. Original copies of the "Account" are valued at a high figure. The most recent reprint is that of the Scribners in "Narratives of Early Pennsylvania, West Jersey and Delaware," published in 1912, and edited by Albert Cook Myers. J. F. F.

KENNEDY, Archibald,

Revolutionary Soldier.

Archibald Kennedy, who after the death of Peter Schuyler, his father-in-law, became possessed of Petersborough, on the Passaic, opposite Newark, had a New York house at 1 Broadway. Just before the Revolutionary War he apparently left his town house to remain in New Jersey. Petersborough became known as Kennedy's Farms. Kennedy was suspected of being in sympathy with the British and was, in 1778, ordered to remove to Sussex county. Later he was permitted to return to his estate. He had been a captain in the royal navy, but in 1765 was relieved of his command for refusing to take stamped paper on his frigate.

His New York home is said to have been "one of the finest houses in the city, being a spacious two-story-and-attic building, with the entrance in the middle and two windows on each side of it, the frontage on Broadway being fifty-six feet." This mansion escaped the fire of 1776. It was occupied during the war by Mrs. Long, who kept a boarding house. After the Revolution, Isaac Sears, a merchant, popularly known as "King" Sears, occupied the house. About 1789 the mansion was rented for a time to Don Diego de Gardoqui, the Spanish representative

in the United States. In 1790 it became a fashionable boarding school for young women, the school being conducted by Mrs. Graham. Later it became the residence of Nathaniel Prime, and still later was converted into the Washington Hotel. It finally was demolished and the present Washington building was erected on the site.

Regarding the home of Colonel Peter Schuyler, Petersborough, across the Passaic from New York, the book, "Land Titles in Hudson County," by the late Charles H. Winfield, gives this important information:

A part of the Sandford tract, which I take to be the farm and meadow named in Sarah Sandford's will, was purchased by Colonel Peter Schuyler, and thenceforth called Petersborough. By his will, dated March 21, 1761, proved May 28, 1762, Schuyler gave it to his only child, Catherine, wife of Archibald Kennedy, Earl of Cassells.

Kennedy and wife conveyed to James Duane June 13, 1765, the farm on New Barbadoes Neck (Petersborough), also two tracts near Secaucus, between the line of the Bergen lots and Pinhorne's creek and Cromkill, also Colonel Schuyler's interest in the commons (?) in trust for themselves. Duane reconveyed to them and to the survivor, June 15, 1765. The earl outlived his wife, and by will dated January 19, 1794, left his property in America to his sons, John and Robert.

I do not know how the interest of John passed to Robert, but in 1803 he sold the tract, where East Newark now is, to William Halsey. It was then a part of what was known as "Kennedy's Farm." In 1804 the name was changed to Lodi. Halsey laid out a part of his purchase into ninety building lots, of at least one acre each.

The site of Petersborough, the home of Colonel Peter Schuyler, was doubtless about opposite a point between Gouverneur street and Fourth avenue. It was very near, if not actually on the spot, where the Kearny Thread Mills stand. There is in the "New Jersey Archives" an advertisement of a plot for sale, copied from the "New York Mercury" of May 1, 1769, that would seem to locate quite accurately the site of Colonel Peter's place. The plot of land advertised is said to be "lying on the banks of the Passaick about one mile from the church at Newark," and that it "commands a most extensive view of the river, and overlooks Captain Kennedy's farm, garden and deer park at Petersborough, to which it is opposite."

That Captain Archibald Kennedy's farm once belonged to Peter Schuyler is obvious, when it is remembered that Kennedy married Schuyler's only daughter, and through her acquired Petersborough. Oddly enough, the same issue of "The Mercury" contains the announcement of the marriage of Kennedy to Nancy Watts, his second wife. Through the Watts family the Kearnys became possessed of this estate, and General Philip Kearny in time came to occupy the land of Colonel Peter Schuyler. Kearny Castle still stands, but Petersborough is gone forever. The ground on which at present stands the Kearny castle in Kearny was a part of the Petersborough land.

It is all plain enough when the records are examined. Schuyler's daughter Catherine married Archibald Kennedy, and the place became known as Kennedy's Farms. After her death, Kennedy married Miss Nancy Watts, of New York. The estate passed to the families of Watts and Kearny, and was last occupied by J. Watts Kearny, son of General Philip Kearny.

During the Revolutionary War, Captain Kennedy, who was on half-pay in the British army, was placed by the Americans on parole. Attorney-General (afterward Governor) William Patterson seems to have been suspicious of the captain. He wrote October 18, 1777, to Governor William Livingston a letter in which he said: "The well-affected in

Newark are very uneasy about a certain Captain Kennedy who was laid under parole by the late convention. The uneasiness increases owing to the enemy's having a few days ago driven seventy or eighty head of fat cattle from his farm."

The site of Peter Schuyler's house, Petersborough, has been wrongly located by many writers, and sometimes confused with that of Colonel John Schuyler, lying opposite the mouth of Second River. The house of John is still standing, a handsome colonial mansion, but that of Peter has long since disappeared.

The "New York Mercury" of December 6, 1762, contained this advertisement: "To be sold at public vendue, on Monday the 13th inst, A lot of land, in Newark, lately belonging to James Still, lying for 8 acres, be the same more or less, whereon is a stone dwelling-house, situate very pleasantly on Passaick River, nearly opposite the dwelling-house of the late Col. Peter Schuyler, deceased, which is commodious either for a private gentleman, for a merchant, or for ship-building."

Schuyler died March 7, 1762.

J. F. F.

STEWART, Charles,

Revolutionary Colonel.

Colonel Charles Stewart was born at Gortlea, County Donegal, Ireland. His grandfather, Charles Stewart, was a Scotchman and an officer in the army of William of Orange. The grandson came to America in 1750 and settled in Hunterdon county. He married a daughter of Judge Samuel Johnson. During and after the Revolution he resided at Union Farm, subsequently called Landsdown, near Flemington. At Stewart's home in Landsdown during 1796 died his friend, General William Maxwell, while on a visit there. Stewart died June 24, 1800, and is buried at Bethlehem, Hunterdon county. A tablet to his memory there bears an epitaph by his friend, Chief Justice Smith.

Stewart, who had been a member of the First Provincial Congress of New Jersey, was colonel of New Jersey's first regiment of minute-men. In 1776 he became a member of Washington's staff as quartermaster, or commissary-general, and held that office until the close of the war. He was a member of Congress in 1784-1785. It is said that Colonel Stewart was a spare man of medium height. His blue eyes were sharp, but they could be kindly. His firmness is remembered. His portrait by Peale is preserved by his descendants.

Union Farm was located a few miles from what to-day is High Bridge. The name seems to have arisen from the fact that in 1742 William Allen and Joseph Turner, forming a union in a business enterprise, had bought the land for the purpose of establishing a great iron works. In 1771 the first partition was made of the ten thousand acres they had jointly owned. William Allen died in 1780, and his widow leased Union farm to Colonel Charles Stewart, who remained there some fifteen years.

Tradition persistently has claimed that during the Revolution a detachment of the American army lay encamped at Two Bridges, now Fairfield, but until recently there has been an absence of documentary evidence for the story. A recently discovered letter written at Two Bridges by Colonel Charles Stewart, quartermaster-general of the American army, confirms the tradition. This letter has been acquired by the New Jersey Historical Society.

The camp was located on the extreme southeastern point of Morris county, which wedges itself between the Passaic

and the Pompton rivers. The tourist at this place may pass from Essex to Morris county by a bridge over the Passaic, and then pass at once to Passaic county by the bridge that spans the Pompton. Here meet two rivers and three counties. On the point in Morris county stands the stately Post mansion, erected during the last decade of the eighteenth century by Thomas Dey, a son of Theunis Dey, who owned the house in Lower Preakness occupied by Washington as his headquarters. Some Post married a Dey, and thenceforth the Posts occupied the mansion at Two Bridges. Cornelius Post, who died at the age of eighty-five years, September 30, 1905, used to relate many traditions about the American troops encamped at the point. He used to show where the camp was located near the fish-slank west of the house, and point out the spot where stood Derrick Dey's tavern in which Washington, Lafayette and other officers were at times entertained.

The recently discovered document is a letter written by Colonel Stewart to Deputy Quartermaster Moore Furman, of Trenton. It is dated Two Bridges, October 13, 1780. The army was encamped along the north side of the Passaic from Two Bridges to Totowa. Washington was at Lower Preakness. Later, November 27, the army moved to Morristown for winter quarters. The letter throws light upon camp life and incidentally comments upon the baseness of Arnold, recently turned traitor. Thus it begins:

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 6th Instant came to hand last night, it had been carried as far as Robinson's house, Gen'l Arnold's former quarters near West Point, this brings that son of iniquity again in our way, indeed he is in the thoughts of everybody belonging to the army. No doubt before this his address has come to your hands, 'tis said to be a performance of William Smith's and from the religious strokes in it perhaps it is. Andre's fate was supported by him with every mark of firmness & personal resolution. It is a pity he went that way, but he assured General Clinton had it in his power to save him by giving up Arnold, but he would not take the hint and concluded we dare not execute Andre. He mistook.

Flour has come on pretty briskly for a few days and we have now at least a week's supply on hand. My letters from Philadl. inform that much is expected before winter and I hope it will be got along to camp. Harassed and distressed as Jersey has really been beyond the sufferings of any other State, yet I expect if the food was collected and over on the East side of Delaware it would be forwarded somehow to the Army.

Stewart's letter goes on with comments on camp affairs. "It gives me pleasure," he says, "that you continue your friendly advice and aid to Colonel Neilson. Timothy find it not a little troublesome to keep things agoing in Camp, perhaps he reforms too fast, some say he does. The army are already soured, old Dr. Craig says 'it won't do for them folks to squeeze too hard, it wont do.' I think the Doctor generally hitts the mark pretty right. We hear Gen'l Gates is recalled G. Green will go in his place. He will find it troublesome work but will make it do

"I mean Morris Town as a post of as much consequence for the winter as the situation of our army will admit, and I hope winter quarters will permit a large Magazine to be collected. I agree with you that it is hard to ask the Southern Waggons to come here and will do everything in my power to prevent it, as soon as the roads get broke, and our supplys at Camp are so regular as to admit of any being dropt at Morris Town.

"As I always had satisfaction in doing business with you and never was disappointed in your exertions for our support, it cannot but give me pleasure to hear from you as often as you can drop me a line, and you may be assured in my troubling you with a note frequently. I am, with great regard, your obed' servant,

CHARLES STEWART.

Some of the allusions in Stewart's letter to men and events will be clearer after a word or two of explanation. The American army broke camp at Tappan on October 7, 1780, and moved "to the country in the neighborhood of Passaic Falls." The forage about Tappan had been exhausted and the new site was expected to yield a sufficient supply. The army encamped along the Passaic Valley from Two Bridges to Totowa, now Paterson.

Washington made his headquarters at the Theunis Dey mansion, still standing in Lower Preakness. Some of the officers were quartered at Derrick Dey's tavern in Morris county, at Two Bridges, and nearby was the camp of the soldiers. Colonel Stewart appears to have made his headquarters at this place.

Colonel or "Doctor" Craig went to Morristown and chose the site for the winter camp, to which from the Passaic on November 27, the army moved. The Southern wagons bearing supplies found it a long journey to Two Bridges, and Stewart, as will be seen from his letter, hoped to arrange things so the wagon loads might be left at Morristown, which place was on the road the wagons took from the Delaware to the Passaic.

Moore Furman, the deputy quartermaster-general, whom Stewart so cordially commends for his services to the republic, was a well-known resident of Trenton. His epitaph may be read under the porch of the Old First Presbyterian Church of Trenton. A book containing letters written by him during the Revolution was published in 1912 by the Colonial Dames. A sketch of his life appears in volume i, on page 306, of this Cyclopedia. He died March 16, 1808.

J. F. F.

DECKER, Caton L.,

Public-Spirited Citizen.

The death of Caton L. Decker, which occurred at his late home at 117 William street, East Orange, New Jersey, April 7, 1913, deprived that city of one of its leading business men, who was a merchant and banker for many years, a man of excellent characteristics and manly qualities which endeared him to a wide circle of friends who estimated him at his true worth.

The name of Johannis Decker is mentioned among those who settled in the town of Montgomery, Orange county, New York, between the years 1678 and 1778, and it is practically authenticated that he was either a son or grandson of Abraham Decker, the American progenitor, who came from Holland and settled in Copake, New York, about 1757. Jacob Decker, grandfather of the late Caton L. Decker, was a native of Orange county, New York, from whence he removed to Chemung county, same State, where he married Eunice Kelsey, according to tradition the first white child born in the town of Ashland, Chemung county, New York, born March 16, 1789, daughter of Abner Kelsey. Among their eight children, six sons and two daughters, was Harrison Decker, father of the late Caton L. Decker, born at Wellsburg, New York, May 5, 1820, died October 10, 1874. He was a well-known operator in the oil fields of Pennsylvania for many years, and a leading man in his community. He married Harriet Tubbs, daughter of Charles Tubbs, who was a lineal descendant of William Tubbs, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, who was made a freeman of Plymouth Colony in 1637, and in June of the same year was one of those who volunteered for service in the expedition against the hostile Pequot Indians who were then

L. L. Ducker.

committing serious depredations and otherwise proving a menace to the colonists. Mrs. Decker died in 1878. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Decker, as follows: Charles M., born in 1850, a leading merchant in East Orange; Caton L., of whom further; Frank T., born in 1857; Annie, born in 1860; Guy, born in 1862; J. Frost, born in 1868.

Caton L. Decker was born at Wellsburg, Chemung county, New York, December 16, 1854. He attended the schools of his native town, and being an attentive student acquired an excellent education. At an early age he began to earn his own livelihood, being employed in various occupations. Later, in young manhood, in partnership with his brother, Charles M. Decker, he engaged in the grocery business in New York City, and shortly afterward they purchased a grocery business in East Orange, formerly owned by Benjamin F. Cairnes, and under the style of Charles M. Decker & Brother conducted an extensive and profitable business. Both brothers were men of experience and integrity, and these characteristics, combined with great sagacity and rare judgment, were active factors in the success which crowned their well-directed efforts. In due course of time the business became the largest of its kind in the entire State, they conducting branch stores in various towns, including all the Oranges, Montclair, Bloomfield and Morristown, and enjoying the patronage of the wealthiest and most select residents of that section of New Jersey. Caton L. Decker devoted the greater part of his time to the purchasing of the stock, making a careful study of the numerous articles handled in a first-class grocery establishment, and the success attained was ample proof that his judgment could be relied upon. All of their stores occupied good locations, being in the center of the business area, and their window display attracted immediate attention.

Caton L. Decker was also interested in other enterprises which had for their object the upbuilding of the Oranges. He was one of the founders of the People's National Bank of East Orange, and served as a director from its organization until his death. He took an active interest in the public institutions, schools and libraries, and contributed generously to the support of the North Orange Baptist Church, and of which his wife has been a member since the age of fourteen years. She has been active in the Sunday school and the various societies of the church, serving in the capacity of secretary of the Woman's Benevolent Society for twenty-five years, composed of the women, and her mother and grandmother were constituents of the church. Mrs. Decker has also been an active factor in the charitable societies of her community.

Mr. Decker was of a kind and genial disposition, had a wide circle of close personal friends and his counsel and advice were often sought. He derived his greatest enjoyment in his home, surrounded by his family to whom he was devotedly attached.

Mr. Decker married, in 1875, upon attaining his majority, S. Alice Hoyt, born in Orange, New Jersey, daughter of George and Sarah Elizabeth (Taylor) Hoyt, a great-granddaughter of Daniel Hoyt, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and a descendant of old New England stock in many lines. Children: 1. Edmund Lockwood, married Margaret Gould; children: Jennette, Edmund, Margaret, Gould Caton. 2. Harriet, died at the age of three weeks. 3. Florence M., wife of Robert Albert Palmer, of New York City; children: Robert Caton and Jean. 4. Harold Caton. 5. Ernest Guy, died at the age of nineteen years. 6. Alice Mable. 7. Blanche. 8. Reginald Harrison, married Aubrey Von Hoffe. 9. Dorothy. 10. Nelson.

CHETWOOD, Dr. George R.,

Physician, Honored Citizen.

There is no profession or line of business that calls for greater self-sacrifice than the profession of medicine, and the successful physician is he who through love of his fellow-men gives his time and attention to the relief of human suffering. The late Dr. George R. Chetwood, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, was one of the ablest representatives of his noble calling, although he had retired from it for some time prior to his death. His descent is from one of the old families of the State, and his grandfather, Judge John Chetwood, was a justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

Dr. John Chetwood, son of Judge John Chetwood, was a well known physician in Elizabeth, and died in 1837 of the cholera.

Dr. George R. Chetwood, son of Dr. John Chetwood, was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, in May, 1802, and died there. After a suitable preparatory education, he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Philadelphia, and was graduated from this institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For a considerable period of time he was an instructor in the institution from which he had been graduated, then took up the practice of his profession in Elizabeth. Subsequently he removed to New York City, practiced there ten years, then returned to Elizabeth. His practice was a large and lucrative one, and after his retirement from it he spent much time in travel. He visited Europe a number of times, and also traveled considerably in this country, during all these journeys writing very interestingly of his impressions by the way. For many years he served as a director of the First National Bank of Elizabeth, with which institution various other members of his family had been connected, one of his brothers being at one time president. He was an ardent supporter of the Republican party, active in political affairs and served as State Senator.

Dr. Chetwood married (first) Anna, a daughter of General Dayton, of Elizabeth, but had no children by this marriage. He married (second) in 1878, Blanche Grapain De Sansteree, born in Paris, France, a daughter of Charles Grapain De Sansteree, and a relative of Maria Theresa, and who assisted Napoleon with a loan of fifteen million dollars in order that he might carry on his campaign. Children: George L., a resident of Newark; Blanche Emilie Marie, deceased.

HEDDEN, Clarence M.,

Manufacturer, Enterprising Citizen.

The history of the great business undertakings of modern times is still to be written, for as yet it is an unopened book. When the romance enveloping commercial enterprise shall be told in language intelligible to the people, then shall it be known that many a Waterloo has been fought, lost and won, within the four walls of an office, just over the wire, with no other means than the scratch of a pen, a mere word, but backed by a will, a brain. With modern methods, discoveries and inventions, business has place only for those who combine the capacities of both the general and the diplomat, and these qualities were united in full measure in the person of the late Clarence Myers Hedden, of Newark, New Jersey. In his business undertakings, Mr. Hedden displayed those qualities which had made of his ancestors the devoted patriots who added prestige to the ancient name of the family, to which it is necessary to give brief mention.

Clarence M. Hedden

The name of Hedden, Hodden and Hoddon is of ancient origin, and has many corruptions, such as Headen, Hedde, Hedin, Headden and Heady. It is a distinctly English name, although it is also met with in Scotland, Ireland and Wales. The armorial bearings betray the fact that members of the family were participants in the Crusades. Coat-of-arms—Quarterly first and fourth argent, a saltire engraved sable. Second, argent a saltire engraved between four roses gules. Third, or, a bend chequy argent and sable. In the center over the quarterings is a crescent argent. Crest—An eagle erased or. Motto —*Suffer.*

Jared, or Gerard, Hadden, was born about 1608, and was the first of this family to come to America. He probably came in the fleet with Winthrop, as he is among the first hundred men admitted from the Boston church prior to the arrival of other freemen in May, 1634. In 1632 he settled at Cambridge, where he was made a freeman. He was a tailor and planter; was a proprietor of Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1640, receiving land in the first division, and was of those who removed to the west side of the Powow four years later. He was a commoner, and taxed in 1650; was one of the first settlers in Amesbury, 1654-55, where he received land, 1654-64; received a seat in the meeting house, 1667, but was a member of the Salisbury church, 1677-87. He received "children's land" in Amesbury for his daughter in 1659, and a "township" for one daughter in 1660. In 1680 he was a selectman. His death occurred at Amesbury in 1689; his will, dated January 20, 1686-87, was proved March 20, 1689-90, and mentions his daughters, Mary and Sarah, and their children, and Elizabeth Huntington and Ensign John Weed, of Amesbury. He married Margaret ———, who died March 20, 1672-73, and probably had other children in addition to those mentioned above.

Edward Hedden, in all probability the son of Jared or Gerard and Margaret Hadden, was born in 1666, and, like many of the New England settlers, migrated to Connecticut, and finally settled in New Jersey. With his wife he settled at "The Mountain," now in the vicinity of South Orange, and there received grants, as their sons all owned tracts there. He married Jane Jones, a Welsh girl, born in 1668, who was a member of the First Church, Presbyterian, at Newark, prior to the formation of the "Mountain Society," and she was interred in the burial ground of the church on Broad street, February 23, 1773, being the oldest person who had ever died in Newark up to that time. Children: John, Joseph, Eleazer, Oliver, Diana and Rebecca.

Joseph, son of Edward and Jane (Jones) Hedden, was born at Newark, New Jersey, in 1702, and died in that part now known as Orange, November 3, 1798. He settled at "The Mountain," now South Orange, and there he and his brother John owned much land. In various deeds he is styled yeoman. He is buried beside his wife Rebecca in the old First Presbyterian burying ground at Orange, both having been members in full communion of the "Mountain Society" prior to 1756. The "Centinal of Freedom," of Newark, had this to say of him in November, 1798: "This venerable citizen has from his youth sustained the character of an honest and upright man and was much lamented by those who were acquainted with him. He had thirteen children, one hundred and seventy-six grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren. It is a no less curious than amusing fact that this 'father of a host' immediately upon arising every morning, and before dressing, took a generous draught of pure Jersey distilled

liquor. He died at the age of ninety-six years, and was wont to speak with pride of the fact that he had eight sons who served their country during the Revolution." He married (first) Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Dod, granddaughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Riggs) Dod, and great-granddaughter of Stephen Dod, of Guilford, Connecticut. He married (second) Rebecca, daughter of Matthew and Ruth (Wheeler) Williams, of Orange. Children: Ebenezer, David, Elijah, Job, Simon, Martha, Phebe, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Joseph, Jonathan, Sarah and Joanna.

Jonathan, son of Joseph and Rebecca Hedden, was born in that part of Newark now known as South Orange, New Jersey, in 1733, and died in East Orange, December 25, 1795. He was a tailor all his life, and also cultivated the large farm which, in the course of time, he had acquired by purchase. He was one of the incorporators of the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark (Brick Church of Orange), was one of the seven trustees, and was duly qualified before Judge Peck at the parsonage house, September 22, 1776, each taking the oath of allegiance to his country. Jonathan Hedden was elected president of this board of trustees in the fall of 1776, and filled this office many years. He married Phebe, a daughter of Joseph and Phebe (Freeman) Canfield. Children: Caleb, Daniel, Abial, Jotham, Mary, Rebecca and Deborah.

Jotham, son of Jonathan and Phebe (Canfield) Hedden, was born in what is now East Orange, about 1769, and died October 12, 1803. He was a farmer, and also a shoemaker. He served his town as constable, and was a prominent member of the First Church. He married, 1795, Mary Jones, born at Orange, June 4, 1774, died October 28, 1827, a daughter of Cornelius and Joanna (Harrison) Jones. Children: Israel, Nancy and Albert.

Israel, son of Jotham and Mary (Jones) Hedden, was born on the Hedden homestead in East Orange, New Jersey, May 1, 1796, and died at Orange, October 10, 1825. He learned the trade of hat making with his uncle, Cyrus Jones, and established himself in business as a hatter in Orange. He died at the early age of twenty-nine years from consumption due to exposure while serving in the War of 1812. His residence in Orange was for a time in the old First Presbyterian parsonage, next to the present Young Men's Christian Association building. Later he erected a homestead opposite the present Park Hotel. He married, March 17, 1821, Maria Stiles, born October 27, 1798, died October 8, 1830. Children: Mary Josephine, Charles Israel, and Maria Augusta, the last mentioned a posthumous child.

Charles Israel Hedden, son of Israel and Maria (Stiles) Hedden, was born at Orange, New Jersey, October 1, 1823, and died at Newark, New Jersey, January 7, 1893. He was but two years of age at the time of the death of his father, and was then taken by his uncle, Job Williams, of Orange, who raised him. His limited educational advantages were acquired in the district school, and even as a young lad he worked out. While living for a time with his maternal grandfather, his leg was so badly broken by a falling tree that he was lame throughout his life. As an apprentice to his uncle, Job Williams, with whom he remained until he had attained his majority, he learned the trade of hat making. then worked as a journeyman for various manufacturers, among them Marshall Smith, with whom he made his home.

He established himself independently in the manufacture of hats in 1856, and was a pioneer in this industry in many respects. He was the first in Orange to introduce a steam boiler and a set of pouncing machines in the factory. He

was also one of the first men to take the refuse hat roundings and have them repicked into hat fur stock, and from that time to the present every part of waste hat stock has been utilized. He organized the firm of John H. Myers & Company, which continued in business until its dissolution in 1868. Mr. Hedden purchased fifteen hundred acres of land in Warren county, North Carolina, and cultivated this successfully as a tobacco and grain plantation until he returned to Newark in 1872. For a time he again lived in that city, then went to Texas with his eldest son, with the intention of starting a sheep ranch there. His stay there was a short one, and after his return to the north he was engaged for a time in the provision business at Washington Market, New York City. Abandoning this line of business, he again turned his attention to the manufacture of hats, and formed the firm of W. B. Huey & Company, of Newark, the other members of the firm being Wilbur B. Huey and Clarence Myers Hedden. When this firm was dissolved the new one was formed, known as C. M. Hedden & Company, and this continued its work on the same premises as the old company until December, 1883, when a larger and more commodious factory was erected on Thirteenth avenue, of which they took possession, in April, 1884. It was the largest and leading hat factory of its day, employing more than two hundred persons, and manufacturing one hundred and fifty dozens of hats daily. Their trade extended all over the United States, to various parts of South America, and numerous islands in foreign parts. He retained his membership in the old First Presbyterian Church at Orange, although he was a constant attendant of the Wickliff Presbyterian Church at Newark. In earlier years he was a Whig, but affiliated with the Republican party upon its formation. He was a strong supporter of the Abolition party, and actively assisted the "underground railway." One of his closest personal friends was Horace Greeley, and he held "The Tribune" in high esteem.

Mr. Hedden married (first) June 9, 1852, Matilda Ward Myers, born June 11, 1827, died June 17, 1870, a daughter of Zebulon and Eliza (Lindsley) Myers, granddaughter of Judge John and Phebe (Baldwin) Lindsley, and related to the Days, Condits, Wards, and other first settler families. He married (second) August 11, 1881, Rhoda Eliza Marsh, daughter of Justus Morris and Susanna King (Wright) Marsh, natives of Rahway and Northfield, New Jersey, respectively. Children, all by the first marriage: Richard Stiles, Lelia Matilda, Clarence Myers, Israel Charles, Alice Eliza, Jesse Williams, Edith May.

Clarence Myers Hedden, son of Charles Israel and Matilda Ward (Myers) Hedden, was born at Orange, New Jersey, June 25, 1856, and died May 11, 1904. He attended private schools at Orange until he was fourteen years of age, when, as the Civil War had entailed financial disaster upon his father, his education was brought to an abrupt conclusion. The family lived for a time on a plantation in North Carolina, and in 1872, two years after the death of the mother, returned to the north, where young Hedden attended school for a short time at Haydenville, Massachusetts. He was soon obliged to abandon this, however, and turn his attention to self-support. Ambitious, energetic and persevering, he had no difficulty in obtaining employment, and by dint of strict economy accumulated a fortune of some hundreds of dollars which he put to use to the best advantage. He had attained the age of twenty-five years when he became asso-

ciated with his father in the manufacture of hats, and when the firm was incorporated in 1899 he became the president of this corporation, his wife the vice-president, and William H. Fitz the secretary and treasurer. He was a man of many-sided ability, however, and this industry, large and important as it was, was not sufficient for his untiring energy and executive ability, and for a number of years he was also actively engaged in carrying on an extensive real estate business. For a period of twenty-eight years he was an active member of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, and a member of the board of trustees during sixteen years of this time. Following is a partial copy of a set of resolutions authorized by the board of trustees at the time of his death:

Resolved, By the death of Brother Clarence M. Hedden the board of trustees of the Sixth Presbyterian Church have lost a faithful and efficient member who served the church for a period of sixteen years, and whose business judgment and sagacity have always been of incalculable benefit to us in conducting the affairs of our work. While our church has lost a member who for twenty-eight years has ever rallied to its every call, liberally giving of his strength and substance that our Master's work might be supported and His kingdom advanced.

Mr. Hedden was a member of Newark Lodge, No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the West End Club, in which he was a member of the board of governors for a number of years.

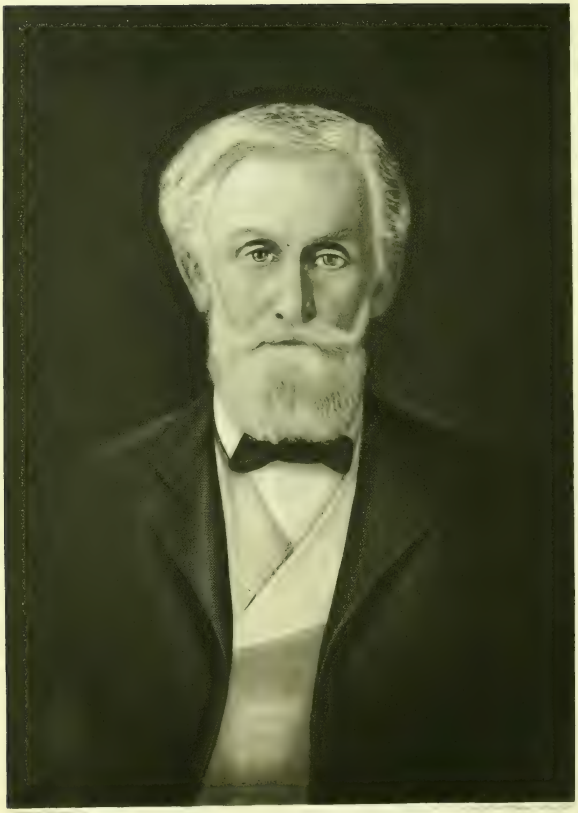
Mr. Hedden married, at Haydenville, Massachusetts, Nellie Frances Hamilton, born November 2, 1857, daughter of John Royal and Sarah Clarissa (Mather) Hamilton, the former a carpenter and builder, and a descendant of an old pioneer family of Vermont. Children: Frances Matilda, born September 2, 1880; Lulu Josephine, born October 12, 1882; Clarence Hamilton, born July 1, 1885; Nellie Estelle, born December 14, 1887; Charles Leslie, born January 1, 1890; Ernest Myers, born September 28, 1892; Albert Henry, born June 23, 1895; Walter Page, born June 25, 1898; Dorothy, born December 28, 1902.

Mr. Hedden was one of the most efficient business men of his day, and in public life his merits were no less. His quickness of perception and earnestness in every cause which he espoused, made him an invaluable ally and a most formidable opponent. As an organizer and worker, he was invaluable, his sagacity was unusual and his energy untiring. Whatever he had to do, he did with all his might, and it was always well done. With pleasing manners and a strange power of personal magnetism, it is not to be wondered at that he compelled success. Toward those in his employ he was not alone employer, but a kind, fatherly friend, so that they knew to whom to go in time of trouble, and were always certain to find the needed assistance. He was charitable to a degree, but his bounty was bestowed in so unostentatious a manner, that it was only in rare cases that others in addition to the recipient knew anything about it.

FORT, George F.,

Governor of New Jersey.

George Franklin Fort was born in Pemberton in May, 1809. He graduated M. D., University of Pennsylvania, in 1830. He was a member of the New Jersey Assembly, of the State Constitutional Convention of 1844, and later a State Senator. He was Governor, 1851-54, and subsequently judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals. He received the degree of M. A. from the College of New Jersey, in 1847. He died in New Egypt, New Jersey, April 22, 1872.



Erastus G. Putnam

Putnam

PUTNAM, Erastus G.,

Man of Lofty Character.

To the long and honorable record of an ancestry traced in England to the year 1199, Erastus G. Putnam added the record of a long life, spent largely in the service of his fellow men, a life filled with kindly deeds and charitable acts. From 1872 until his death, October 1, 1915, he was a resident of the city of Elizabeth, New Jersey. From 1877 he was largely engaged in public service, the schools of the city and the public health departments receiving at his hands especially valuable labor, much of it performed without compensation, surely as a duty and a labor of love. When he did receive compensation, it was returned, in charitable acts to those he met in distress, more than twice over. While he was stern in the discharge of his duties as health officer, he was deeply respected and admired by all with whom he came in contact, and was very popular.

Mr. Putnam traced his English ancestry to Simon de Puttenham, A. D. 1199. The family bore arms:

Arms—Sable, in pale, a stork argent, between sixteen crosses fitchee of the same.

Crest—On a wreath, a wolf's head, couped gules.

The American ancestor was Captain John Putnam, of Aston Abbotts, England, and Salem Village, Massachusetts, one of the brave spirits who aided materially in founding the colony which has become a proud Commonwealth. The English and American families through twenty-five generations is thus traced:*

The line of descent is as follows: (I) Simon de Puttenham (1199); (II) Ralph de Puttenham, of Puttenham (1217); (III) Richard de Puttenham (1273); (IV) John de Puttenham, of Puttenham (1291); (V) Thomas Puttenham (temp. Edward I.); (VI) Roger Puttenham, High Sheriff for Herts (1322); (VIII) Sir Roger Puttenham (about 1320-1380).

(IX) William Puttenham, about 1360-1420, of Puttenham and Pennsylvania; married Margaret, the third daughter of John de Warbleton, of Warbleton, Sussex, and Sherfield on London, Southampton, by Katherine, daughter of Sir John de Foxle, Bramshell and Apuldrefield, and had:

(X) Henry Puttenham, 1403-1473, of Puttenham, Pennsylvania, Sherfield, Warbleton, etc; married Elizabeth, widow of Geoffrey Goodluck, and had:

(XI) William Puttenham, 1430-1492, of the Manor of Puttenham, Pennsylvania, Long Marston, Sherfield, Warbleton, Tannerigge and Williegh; married Anne, daughter of John Hampden, the most ancient of English families, claiming descent from Baldwin de Hampden, who was of note before the Norman invasion; (John, the father of Anne Puttenham, was Knight of the Shire for Bucks in 1420 and 1430, of Beds, in 1450, in which year he died. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Whalesborough, Knight of Whalesborough, County Cornwall. From John descended John Hampden, the Patriot, noted for his resistance to the collection of ship-money, whose mother was Elizabeth Cromwell, aunt to Oliver Cromwell,) and had:

(XII) Nicholas Puttenham or Puttnam, third son, born about 1460, lived at Putnam Place in Pennsylvania, and had:

(XIII) Henry Putnam, younger son, was living in 1526; he had:

(XIV) Richard Putnam or Puttynham, 1500-1556, of Eddlesborough and Woughton, married Joan, and had:

*This, and the various ancestral narratives which follow, relating to the Putnam-Woodward families, are from the papers of Mrs. Mary N. (Erastus G.) Putnam. The personal narratives relating to Mr. and Mrs. Putnam are by a staff writer.

(XV) John Putnam, of Rowsham, Slapton and Wingrave, was buried 27 January, 1568; his eldest son was:

(XVI) Nicholas Putnam, of Wingrave and Stukeley, 1540-1598, married at Wingrave, 30 January, 1577, Margaret, daughter of John and Elizabeth Goodspeed. She was baptized at Wingrave, 16 August, 1556, and had:

(XVII) John Putnam, of Aston Abbotts, County Bucks, England, was baptized 17 January, 1579. He married Priscilla Gould, probably early in 1612. With their four children they came to New England and settled in Salem Village, now Danvers, Massachusetts. He died suddenly on 30 December, 1662. Their third son was:

(XVIII) Captain John Putnam, baptized at Aston Abbotts, England, died at Salem Village, 7 April, 1710, "buried by ye soldiers." He was made freeman in 1635. In 1672 he is styled corporal; on the 7 October, 1678, he was commissioned lieutenant of the troops of horse at the village; after 1687 he is styled "Captain." He served in the Narragansett fight, and retained his military manners throughout his life. He was deputy to the General Court in 1679-80-86-91-92. He married, at Salem, 7 March, 1652, Rebecca Prince, stepdaughter of John Gedney, and had:

(XIX) Eleazer Putnam, born in Salem Village, 1665; died there, 25 January, 1732-33. In 1690, had been one of Captain William Raymond's company enlisted for the Canada Expedition. In 1700 he was chosen tythingman for the village, and again in 1705. He was constable during the year 1708, and surveyor of highways on Topsfield road in 1711. He married (second) 14 November, 1711, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Benjamin and Apphia (Hale) Rolfe, of Newbury, born there, 15 December, 1679, died 2 January, 1752, and had:

(XX) Captain Henry Putnam, born in Salem Village, 14 August, 1712; killed at Lexington, 19 April, 1775. He was an officer in the French War, and did good service for his country in the subjection of Canada to the English during our Colonial War. He was a man of experience in military matters, and had earned the commission of lieutenant, which he held during the Louisburg expedition. Although exempt from military duty, he accompanied the troops, with his five sons, to Lexington, and fell in action. He married Hannah, and had:

(XXI) Eleazer Putnam, born in Danvers, 5 June, 1738, died probably in 1805; administration on his estate granted 14 March, 1806. He was in Captain Isaac Hull's company, and received credit for five days' service on the Lexington Alarm. He married Mary Crosby, of Billerica, published in Charlestown, 20 March, 1761; and had:

(XXII) Doctor Elijah Putnam, born in Medford, Massachusetts, November 17, 1770, died in Madison, New York, January, 1851. He moved from West Cambridge, Massachusetts, to Petersborough, New York, in 1801, thence to Madison, March, 1802, where he located and practiced medicine for forty years. He was an organizer of the Madison County Medical Society, July 29, 1806; was an excellent physician, a worthy, respected man, and a Christian gentleman. He married Phoebe, daughter of Captain Abner Wood, born in Madison, died about 1854, and had:

(XXIII) Hamilton Putnam, born in Madison, New York, 5 September, 1807, died at Cortland, New York, 15 December, 1892, where he resided more than fifty years. He was justice of the peace and supervisor of the county many years; a director of the National Bank of Cortland; and a member of the Presbyterian church. He married, 20 April, 1831, Jean-

RESIDENCE OF MRS ERASTUS G. PUTNAM

RECEPTION HALL

IN RESIDENCE OF MRS ERASTUS G PUTNAM

ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY

DRAWING ROOM

IN RESIDENCE OF MRS ERASTUS G PUTNAM

ELIZABETH NEW JERSEY

DINING ROOM

IN RESIDENCE OF MRS. ERASTUS G. PUTNAM

ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY

nette Cleaveland, born January 26, 1812, died 31 July, 1884, daughter of General Erastus Cleaveland, and had:

(XXIV) Erastus Gaylord Putnam, second son of Hamilton and Jeannette (Cleaveland) Putnam, born December 23, 1833, in Harford, New York, died in Elizabeth, New Jersey, October 1, 1915. He was educated at Cortland Academy, Cortland, New York, and after completing his studies taught school until completing his years of minority. At the age of twenty-one he left home and went as far west as Cleveland, Ohio, where he entered his uncle Erastus Gaylord's wholesale drug house, studying medicine five years under an English chemist.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he was physically unfit for army service, but under appointment of Governor Tod served on the Sanitary Commission, where his medical knowledge was of substantial value. He was offered appointment as assistant surgeon, but his health forbade acceptance. In 1868 Mr. Putnam, having returned to New York, was offered and accepted the position of business manager of Cornell University, residing during his term of office (from 1868 to 1871) at Ithaca, the seat of the university.

In 1872 he became a resident of Elizabeth, New Jersey, that city being his home for forty-three years, until death. He bought the Library Hall drug store on Broad street, now the site of Proctor's Broad Street Theatre, and there conducted a very prosperous business. He continued in the drug business until November, 1887, then sold out to William J. Whelan. For ten years, from 1877 to 1887, he served on the city board of education, was president of the board, and most earnest in his efforts to furnish the youth of Elizabeth with the best educational advantages. One result of his efforts was the establishing of the high school, that grade of school having been established largely as a result of his efforts. After ten years' service he declined renomination.

After surrendering the cares of business, and at the earnest solicitation of many physicians of the city, Mr. Putnam consented to act as health officer, serving from May, 1888, until he resigned in 1898, being succeeded by Louis J. Richards. As health officer he had to combat a severe epidemic of smallpox, and during that period his execution, ability, firmness and devotion was of inestimable value. So his life was passed, "spending and being spent." His life was essentially one of usefulness to his fellow men, and his monument is in the hearts of those who during his long lifetime worked by his side, knew his devotion and self-sacrificing spirit, and in the hearts of those who benefited thereby. He sought not worldly honor, but only asked to be of service. His ancestry opened to him the door of every patriotic order, but he availed himself of but one, the Sons of the American Revolution, joining as a charter member, Elizabeth Chapter, No. 1, on April 3, 1891.

He married, at "Keewaydin," Orange county, New York, January 30, 1867, Mary Nicoll Woodward, born October 1, 1834, in Ithaca, New York, daughter of William A. and Frances M. (Evertson) Woodward. Mrs. Putnam is a descendant of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the patroon of the Hudson River Valley, and of Matthias Nicolls, secretary of the Province of New York from 1664 to 1680, and other eminent families, her genealogy being fully traced on the following pages. She is a member of the societies basing their membership on colonial residence and warlike deeds, and of many women's organizations, active in good works, a lady of culture, grace and charm, most highly esteemed.

Four children were born to Erastus G. and Mary N. (Woodward) Putnam, all of whom died young: 1. Mary Evertson, born December 27, 1867, died August 25, 1868. 2-3. Rosalie Gaylord and Harry Barrow (twins), born April 7, 1872, died two days later. 4. William Hamilton, born November 4, 1875, died three days later.

Mrs. Putnam continues her residence in Elizabeth, her home on South Broad street.

(The Cleaveland Family).

Arms—Per chevron, sable and ermine, a chevron engrailed counterchanged.

Crest—A demi-old man proper, habited proper, having on his head a cap gules, turned up, with a hair front, holding in his dexter hand a spear, headed argent, on top of which is fixed a line proper, passing behind him and coiled up in sinister hand.

Motto—*Pro Deo et Patria.*

The Cleaveland family traces its descent from Thorkill, a Saxon, who about the time of the Norman Conquest assumed the name of De Cliveland, maintaining a country seat in the County of York, England. From him descended Moses Cleaveland, also known as Moyses Cleveland, the ancestor of Jeannette Cleaveland, mother of Erastus Gaylord Putnam. From Moses Cleaveland descended Grover Cleveland, twice President of the United States, and other men eminent in public life, four of the name having been Governors: Grover Cleveland, Governor of New York; Chauncey Fitch Cleveland, Governor of Connecticut; Jesse F. Cleveland, Governor of North Carolina; Alvin P. Cleveland, Governor of Indiana.

(I) Moses Cleaveland, a descendant of Thorkill De Cliveland, of York, England, and the ancestor of the American family, was born at Ipswich, Suffolk county, England, about 1624, died at Woburn, Massachusetts, January 9, 1701. He landed at Boston or Plymouth in 1635, and spent his life in Woburn and vicinity. He married, in Woburn, September 26, 1648, Ann Winn, born in Wales about 1646, died May, 1682, daughter of Edward and Joanna Winn. They had twelve children, including:

(II) Aaron Cleaveland, born in Woburn, Massachusetts, January 10, 1654, died there, December 14, 1716. He served in King Philip's War, as did his brothers, Moses and Samuel; was made a freeman in 1680; became a man of distinction, prominent in public affairs, and gave his children the best educational advantages of that day. He married, in Woburn, September 26, 1675, Dorcas Wilson, born January 29, 1657, died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 29, 1714, daughter of John and Hannah (James) Wilson. They had issue, including:

(III) Captain Aaron Cleaveland, born July 9, 1680, in Woburn, Massachusetts, died in that part of Cambridge called Mystic (now Medford), Massachusetts, or at Norwich, Connecticut, about December 1, 1755. He was a large landowner in Charlestown lived there from 1710 to 1713, and again in 1738, prior to his removal to East Haddam, Connecticut. He was admitted to the church at Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 7, 1711, by profession and baptism, later was a member of the church at Medford, Massachusetts, and on August 10, 1755, joined the church at East Haddam. He was a constable in Medford from March 1, 1707, to 1708, was also a contractor and builder, rating high in business ability. He served as cornet, lieutenant and captain of militia, and physically was of great stature and strength. On the records he is styled captain, and on the East Haddam tax list is named as Aaron Cleaveland, gentleman, his tax rating being given as £3,000, which classes him as one of the very wealthy men of the town.

Cleveland

Mary Nicoll Putnam

Captain Aaron Cleaveland married, in Woburn, Massachusetts, January 1, 1701, Abigail Waters, born November 29, 1683, in Woburn, died (probably in Norwich, Connecticut), January 6, 1761, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Hudson) Waters. Among their eight children was a son:

(IV) Moses Cleaveland, baptized July 19, 1719, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, died prior to 1761. He married at Wethersfield, Connecticut, Mary Clarke, born there, June 9, 1724, died at Hopewell, Ontario county, New York, after 1824, aged over one hundred years, daughter of Thomas and Dorothy (Hurlburt) Clarke. She married a second husband, a Mr. Bliss. General Erastus Cleaveland was wont to boast of coming from a long lived race, saying his grandmother Bliss "could dance a hornpipe at age ninety-five," and furthermore could "touch every note." They had issue, including a son:

(V) Moses Cleaveland, born May 23, 1745, at Wethersfield or Norwich, Connecticut, died at Morrisville, Madison county, New York, 1817. He lived at Norwich and New London, Connecticut, prior to moving to Morrisville, New York. He held a lieutenant's commission in a company of cavalry, was stationed at Roxbury, Massachusetts, during the siege of Boston, and was one of General Washington's trusted and hard worked scouts. He married at Norwich, Connecticut, February 20, 1766, Phoebe Fargo, born February 14, 1747, in Norwich, daughter of Aaron and Sarah Fargo. They had issue, including:

(VI) General Erastus Cleaveland, born June 20, 1771, in Norwich, Connecticut, died in Madison, New York, January 27, 1857, aged eighty-five years. He settled in Madison in 1793, was elected to the New York Legislature in 1806 and in 1808; commissioned major in 1807, and was colonel in command of the regiment at Sacketts Harbor, New York, War of 1812; commissioned lieutenant-colonel in 1812, colonel in 1814, and later was brigadier-general of militia. He was successful in his business pursuits of the grist mill he built in 1795, the first in Madison. Later he built two mills elsewhere, started a distillery and a brewery, a carding machine and a satinet cloth factory, also dealt heavily in cattle for the New York and Philadelphia markets. He was remarkable for energy, business ability, skill and perseverance. He married, in Southwick, Hampden county, Massachusetts, January 8, 1795, Rebecca Berry, of the town adjoining Norwich, Connecticut. Her brother, Samuel Berry, bought the land on which Madison Village, New York, is located from Seth Gibson, who at a cost of twenty-five dollars obtained possession of the land. They had:

(VII) Jeannette Cleaveland, born January 26, 1817, at Madison, died July 31, 1884, at Middleboro, Massachusetts, on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Grant. She married at Madison, April 20, 1831, Hamilton Putnam, born in Madison, September 5, 1807, died at Cortland, New York, December 15, 1892 (see Putnam XXIII). They had:

(VIII) Erastus Gaylord Putnam (see Putnam XXIV).

MARY NICOLL WOODWARD PUTNAM.

Were personal comfort and ease the object of her life, Mrs. Putnam might well retire from the many charities, philanthropies and societies with which she is connected, and with the means at her command gratify every selfish impulse. But she realizes her responsibilities to the full, and since the death of her husband has devoted her life to good works, not with a perfunctory interest, but with all the enthusiasm of her strong, ardent nature. Of distinguished English, Dutch and American ancestry, she inherits the

admirable traits of character which distinguished her forbears, and in her is perpetuated in gentle womanly form and grace their virtues. Years have brought out in strong relief the best traits of human character, and, as constant chiseling brings out the perfect statue, so the chastening influences of years and sorrow have revealed her as the woman of broadest, deepest sympathy, whose ear is quick to hear the cry of the needy, and whose hand is ever ready to extend succor. While her private benefactions are many, she also works through the societies that best represent her own practical views of usefulness in charity, philanthropy and patriotism. Her deepest interest and the causes in which her personal efforts are directed, are church charities, missions, preservation of historical landmarks, the abolition of child labor, public playgrounds, and woman suffrage.

Mary Nicoll Woodward was born October 1, 1834, at Ithaca, New York, daughter of William Amos and Frances Mary (Evertson) Woodward. She was educated at St. Ann's Hall, New York City, by the Rev. I. F. Schroeder, D. D., and was married at "Keewaydin," Orange county, New York, January 30, 1867, to Erastus Gaylord Putnam. She has continued her residence at Elizabeth, New Jersey, since becoming a widow, her home the abode of hospitality and all the refinement of life.

She is a member of the Recreation Association of America; Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society; the Charity Organization Society; the Visiting Nurses Association; the Ladies' Aid Society of the General Hospital and Dispensary of Elizabeth; the Protestant Episcopal Church; the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she founded the Boudinot Chapter, was regent ten years, was successively State vice-regent, State regent, vice-president-general, and at the present time is honorary vice-president-general; Society of Colonial Dames; Order of the Crown; Huguenot Society of America; Daughters of Holland Dames; Society of Americans of Armorial Ancestry; Society of New England Women; life member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and the Monday Club of Elizabeth.

Mrs. Putnam traces to Johannes Beeckman, 1660; to Right Honorable Oloff Stevense Van Cortlandt, 1566; to Captain Henry Holland, 1661; to Jean Boudinot, 1669; to Jan Hendrickse Van Baal, 1636; to Admiral Johan Evertsen, 1600; to Wilhelmus Teller, 1620; Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, 1595.

(The Line of Royal Descent).

(I) Alfred the Great, King of England, 871-901; had by his wife, Lady Elswitha, daughter of Ethelran the Great, Earl of Mercia:

(II) Edward the Elder, King of England, 901-925, who had by his third wife, Queen Egdiva, daughter of the Saxon Earl Sigelline:

(III) Edmund I, King of England, 940-946, who married Elgiva, granddaughter of Alfred the Great, and had:

(IV) Edgar the Peaceful, King of England, 958-975, who married Elfrida, daughter of Ordgar, Earl of Devon, and had:

(V) Ethelred the Unready, King of England, 979-1016, who had by his wife Elgiva, daughter of Earl Thorad:

(VI) Edmund Ironsides, King of England, 1016, who had by his wife, Lady Algitha of Denmark:

(VII) Prince Edward the Exile of England, who married Lady Agatha of Germany, and had:

(VIII) Princess Margaret of England, who married Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland, and had:

(IX) Princess Matilda of Scotland, who

Woodhull

married Henry I, King of England, 1100-1135, and had:

(X) Empress Maud, widow of Henry V, Emperor of Germany, married, 1127, Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, and had:

(XI) Henry II, King of England, 1154-1189, married Princess Eleanor, Countess of Poitou and Duchess of Aquitane, daughter and heir of William, Duke of Guienne and Earl of Poitou, and had:

(XII) John, King of England, 1199-1216, who had by his second wife, Lady Isabel De Taillefer, daughter of Aymer, Count D'Angouleme:

(XIII) Henry III, King of England, 1216-1272, had by his wife, Lady Eleanor, daughter of Raymond De Berenger, Count of Provence:

(XIV) Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Leicester, Lancaster and Chester, Lord High Steward, who had by his second wife, Lady Blanche, granddaughter of Louis VIII, King of France:

(XV) Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster and Leicester, who married Lady Maud, daughter of Patrick De Chaworth, 1253-1282, and had:

(XVI) Lady Eleanor Plantagenet, who married (second), as his second wife, Sir Richard Fitz-Alan, K. G, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and had:

(XVII) Lady Alice Fitz-Alan, who married Sir Thomas De Holland, K. G., second Earl of Kent, marshal of England, and had:

(XVIII) Lady Eleanor De Holland, who married (his first wife) Thomas De Montacute, last Earl of Salisbury, and had:

(XIX) Lady Alice De Montacute, who married Sir Richard de Neville, K. G., created Earl of Salisbury, May 4, 1442; lord great chamberlain of England, who was beheaded for siding with the Yorkists in 1461, and whose head was fixed upon a gate of the city of York, and had:

(XX) Lady Alice de Neville (sister of Richard Neville, K. G., Earl of Salisbury and Warwick, the renowned "King maker"), who married Henry, fifth Baron Fitzhugh of Ravensworth, steward of the honor of Richard and Lancaster, died 1472 and had:

(XXI) Lady Elizabeth Fitzhugh, who married Sir William Parr, K. G., constable of England, and had:

(XXII) William, Lord Parr of Horton, Northampton, died in 1546, who was uncle of Katherine Parr, last wife of Henry VIII. of England. He was chamberlain to her Majesty and was advanced to the peerage, December 23, 1543. He married Lady Mary, daughter of Sir William Salisbury, and had:

(XXIII) Lady Elizabeth Parr (she who is also called Alice), who married (his second wife) Sir Nicholas Woodhull, Lord of Woodhull, county of Bedford, died 1532, (see the Northamptonshire Visitations, 1564 and 1618; the Yorkshire Visitations, 1584, and Dugdale Baronage).

Woodhull Arms — Or, three crescents gules. Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, two wings addorsed gules.

(XXIV) Fulke Woodhull of Thenford Manor, Northamptonshire, second son and heir, and eldest son by Sir Nicholas Woodhull's second wife; married Alice, daughter of William Coles or Colles of Lye or Leigh, county of Worcester, and had:

(XXV) Lawrence Woodhull, younger son (brother of Nicholas, eldest son and heir apparent in 1618, who had five sons then living, his apparent heir being son Gyles, born 1582, see Miscellanae Genealogy et Heraldica IV, 417), father of:

(XXVI) Mary Woodhull, who married (his second wife) William Nicolls, of Islippe, Northamptonshire, and had:

(XXVII) John Nicolls, who married

Joane, daughter and heir of George Grafton, and had:

(XXVIII) Reverend Matthius Nicolls (Church of England), who married, in 1630, Martha Oakes, of Leicestershire, and had:

(XXIX) Captain Matthias Nicolls, born at Islippe, Northamptonshire, 1621, a graduate of Cambridge University, and a lawyer of the Inner Temple. He was appointed secretary of the commission "to visit the colonies and plantations known as New England," and commissioned captain of the military force by the Duke of York, before leaving England, 1664, to take Nieuw Amsterdam from the Dutch, calling it New York; was secretary of the province of New York, 1664-1687; member of the King's Council, 1667-1680; speaker of the Provincial Assembly, 1683-84; judge of the Court of Admiralty, 1686; mayor of New York, 1672, died December 22, 1687, and was buried at Cow Neck, Long Island. He married Abigail Johns, who administered on his estate July 22, 1693. The Nicolls arms are:

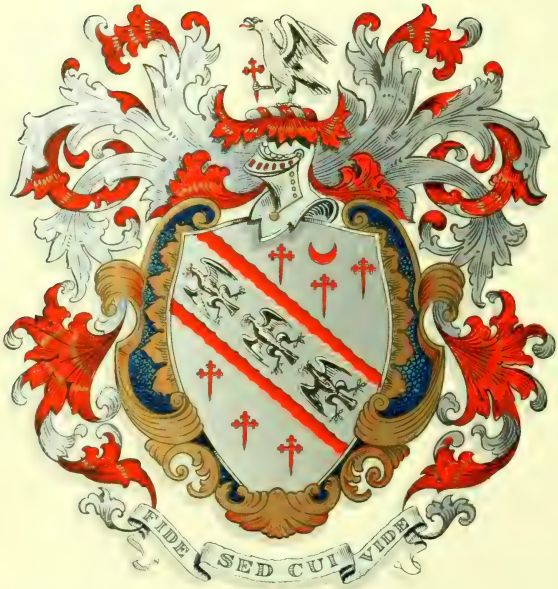
Arms—Argent, between two bendlets engrailed gules, three eaglets displayed with wings inverted sable. In chief, three crosses crosslet fitchee, with a crescent for a difference. In base, three crosses crosslet fitchee, all of the second.

Crest—An eagle rising sable, wings addorsed and inverted, holding in its dexter claw a cross crosslet fitchee gules.

Motto—*Fide sed cui vide.*

(XXX) Hon. William Nicoll, the eminent lawyer, commonly called "the Patentee," born 1657, at Islippe, Northamptonshire, England, son of Captain Matthias Nicolls. He was educated for the bar. He came with his father to America in 1664, and became a lawyer of great prominence in New York. Early in November, 1695, he was appointed an agent of the Province of New Jersey to go before the King in Council to settle the title of lands received from the Indians and by grant from Governor Nicolls of New York, which was done to the satisfaction of the settlers. From this he was admitted an associate of Elizabethtown, with a third lot right (Hetfield's History, page 242). He was a member of the Governor's Council, New York, 1691-98; Attorney-General of the Province, 1687; member of the Provincial Assembly from 1701 to 1723. He purchased from Winnequaheagh, Sachem of Connectquut, a tract of land on Long Island, embracing originally one hundred square miles, but, in consequence of sales made, the quantity later owned by the family did not exceed forty thousand acres, including the Nicoll Manor at Islip, Long Island. He also owned one-half of Shelter Island. He was a vestryman of Trinity Church, New York, 1698-1702, and died at Nicoll Manor, in May, 1723. He married, in 1693, Anne (Anneken), daughter of Jeremias Van Rensselaer, and widow of her cousin, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer of Watervliet, New York, patroon of the lordship and manor of Rensselaerwyck (called "the Great Patroon") and had:

(XXXI) Benjamin Nicoll, Esquire, born at Islip, Long Island, 1694, who inherited from his father the Islip Estate, known as Nicoll Manor, and devoted himself to its management until his death in 1724. He married, in 1714, his first cousin, Charity, daughter of Colonel Richard Floyd, 1665-1728, of Suffolk county, New York, who married Margaret Nicoll, daughter of Hon. Matthias Nicoll. Charity (Floyd) Nicoll married (second) September 26, 1725, Rev. Samuel Johnson, first president of King's (afterwards Columbia) College, and their son, Dr. William Samuel Johnson, was the first president of Columbia College. Benjamin and Charity Nicoll had: William Nicoll, heir of Islip;



NICOLL

Van Weely

Van Rensselaer

NIMAND ZONDER
Van Rensselaer

Benjamin Nicoll, Jr., of whom further; and Gloriana Margaretta, married George Maverick.

(XXXII) Benjamin Nicoll, Jr., second son of Benjamin and Charity Nicoll, born March 17, 1718, at Islip, Long Island, graduated from Yale College in 1734.

He was a lawyer, and successively incorporator, trustee and governor at King's College, New York, a founder and trustee of the Society Library, New York, 1754, and a vestryman of Trinity Church, New York, 1751-60. He died April 15, 1760. It was said of him that "never in the memory of man at New York was anyone so lamented. His death was the severest misfortune which had befallen the College. It filled its friends with consternation, for none was more able, wise and zealous than he." He married Mary Magdalen, daughter of Hon. Edward Holland, mayor of the City of New York (see Holland and Van Rensselaer) and had:

(XXXIII) Dr. Samuel Nicoll, born August 19, 1754, died February 2, 1796. He was a graduate of the University of Edinburg, Scotland, 1776, pursued and completed medical studies in Paris, France; was received at the Court of Louis XVI., returned to New York, and from 1792 until 1796 was professor of chemistry at Columbia College. He married (first) June 1, 1782, Anne, his second cousin, daughter of Captain Winter Fargie, of the British army, and his wife, Eve Holland, daughter of Henry Holland, 1704-1782, and had: Benjamin Charles, died young; Frances Mary, mentioned below; Eliza Ann, married Henry Oothout, of Schenectady, New York; William Henry, unmarried, surgeon in the United States army, died 1830, buried at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

(XXXIV) Frances Mary Nicoll, born December 17, 1785, at Stratford, Connecticut. She married, April 13, 1809, (his second wife) George Bloom Evertson, 1773-1829, of Poughkeepsie, New York, and had:

(XXXV) Frances Mary Evertson, who married William Amos Woodward, 1801-1883, born in New London, Connecticut, and had:

(XXXVI) Mary Nicoll Woodward, who was married by the Rev. Caleb S. Henry, January 30, 1867, to Erastus Gaylord Putnam (q. v.).

(Descent from Killiaen Van Rensselaer).

Arms—Gules, a cross moline, or.
Crest—A high basket, from which issue flames, all proper.
Motto—*Nimand zonder.*

(I) Heer Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, 1580-1646, first Patroon of the Manor of Rensselaersijck, 1630, son of Hendrik (and his wife, Maria Pasraet), son of Kiliaen Janszoon (and his wife, Nelle van Wenckom), son of Jan Hendrickszoon (and his wife, Derykebia Van Luxoel), son of Hendrick Wolters, 1450 (and his wife, Swene Van Indijck); married (first) Hillegonde van Bijlaer, by whom he had Jehan, who married Elizabeth van Twiller, who had Kiliaen, the "Great Patroon." He married (second) Anna, daughter of Jan van Weely, administrator of the county of Van Buren under the Prince of Orange. The Van Weely arms:

Arms—Quarterly 1 and 4 gules, a lion rampant or; 2, Argent, three roses gules; 3, Argent three acorns vert, slipped of their leaves, the stems on top.
Crest—A lion issuant or.

Heer Kiliaen Van Rensselaer had by his wife, Anna van Weely:

(II) Colonel Jeremias Van Rensselaer, 1629-1674, the third Patroon, member of the Colonial Assembly, and speaker in 1664. He married, July 12, 1662, Maria,

daughter of Colonel Oloff Stevense Van Cortlandt, 1600-1684 (Jeremias Van Rensselaer's letters, 1657-1659, are published in the van Rensselaer Bowier MSS. at Albany, New York, 1908), and had:

(III) Anne (Annetje) Van Rensselaer, sister of Kiliaen, the fourth Patroon, and first Lord of the Manor of Rensselaerswyck, married her cousin, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the "Great Patroon," who died February 22, 1687, without issue. She married (second) the eminent lawyer, William Nicoll, 1657-1723, patentee of Islip, Long Island (see Royal descent of Mrs. Putnam, XXX), and had:

(IV) Benjamin Nicoll, 1694-1724, married his cousin, Charity Floyd, daughter of Colonel Richard Floyd, and had:

(V) Benjamin Nicoll, Jr., 1718-1760, married Magdalen Mary Holland, daughter of Hon. Edward Holland, mayor of New York (see Holland and Boudinot), and had:

(VI) Dr. Samuel Nicoll, 1754-1796.

(VII) Frances Mary Nicoll, married Judge George Bloom Evertson.

(VIII) Frances Mary Evertson, married William Amos Woodward.

(IX) Mary Nicoll Woodward, married Erastus Gaylord Putnam.

(Van Cortlandt Ancestry).

Arms—Argent, the four wings of a windmill conjoined in saltire, sable, voided gules, between five estoiles in cross of the last.

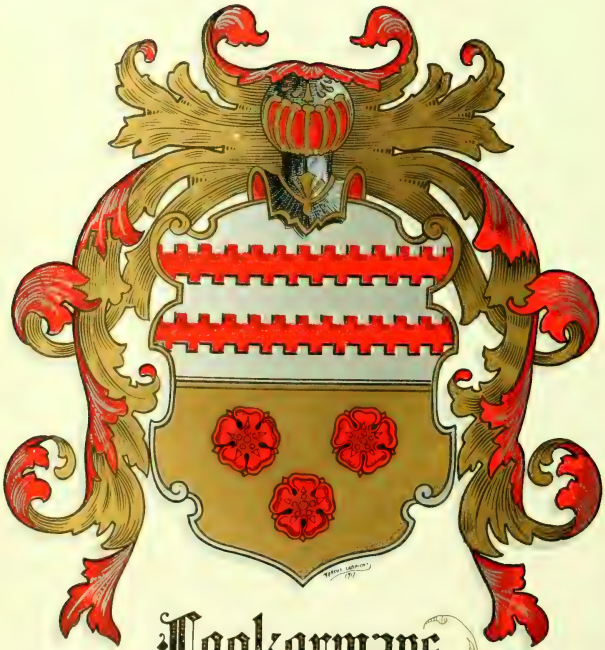
Crest—A star gules between two wings displayed, the dexter argent, the sinister sable.

Motto—*Virtus sibi munus.*

(I) The Right Honorable Steven Van Cortlandt (born in 1576) was immediately descended from one of the most noble families in Holland, his ancestors having emigrated thither when deprived of the sovereignty of Courland. The ancient Duchy of Courland formerly constituted a portion of Livonia, but was conquered by the Teutonic Knights in 1561. It subsequently became a fief of Poland. After the fall of that power it remained for a short time independent under its own dukes, but in 1795 it was united to Russia. In the early part of the seventeenth century the Dukes of Courland engaged in the military service of the United Netherlands. The Dukes of Courland appear to have been represented in 1610 by the Right Honorable Steven Van Cortlandt in South Holland (Burke's Peerage). By his wife Catherine he had:

(II) The Right Honorable Oloff Stevenson Van Cortlandt, born 1600, died 1683. Like his illustrious ancestors, he chose the military profession. As early as 1629 he was attached to the military service of the Dutch West India Company and in 1637 came to this country. He became one of the prominent citizens of New Amsterdam and acquired a large property, including a plot on the west side of Broadway, New York City, two hundred and thirty-eight feet front extending into the North river, and adjacent to the present Cortlandt street. Of him the historian of the New Netherlands says: "He had the character of being a worthy citizen and a man most liberal in his charities." Among the marriage notices published in the City of New York of those who occupied a prominent position in the history of those times, is the following: "February 26, 1642, Oloff Stevenson Van Cortlandt, of Wyck te Deurstude, in Holland, to Anneken Lookermans." The bride was sister of Govert Lookermans, one of the leading merchants and magistrates of that city. Colonel Van Cortlandt was a member of the Governor's Council of "The Eight Men" in 1645, and of "The Nine Men" in 1649-1652, of which he was president in 1650. In 1659 he was colonel of the burgher corps; alderman of the City of New York, 1666, 1667, 1671;

VIRTUS SIBI MUNUS
Van Cortlandt



Tookermans

FLOYD

orphan master, 1657 to 1662, and the last burgomaster of New Amsterdam before the English conquest, 1655-1666 (New York Civil List, 1869, pp. 5, 6, 7). He was a prosperous merchant and one of the wealthiest men in New Amsterdam.

The Lookermans arms:

Arms—Per fess, argent and or, in chief two bars embattled, counterbattled gules; in base, three roses of the last.

Oloff Stevenson Van Cortlandt had by his wife, Anneken Lookermans:

(III) Maria Van Cortlandt, born July 30, 1645, died January 29, 1689. She married, July 12, 1662, Jeremias Van Rensselaer (see Van Rensselaer II), and had:

(IV) Anne Van Rensselaer, married William Nicoll, and had:

(V) Benjamin Nicoll, married Charity Floyd, and had:

(VI) Benjamin (2) Nicoll, married Magdalen Mary Holland, and had:

(VII) Dr. Samuel Nicoll, married Anne Fargie, and had:

(VIII) Frances Mary Nicoll married George Bloom Evertson, and had:

(IX) Frances Mary Evertson, married William Amos Woodward, and had:

(X) Mary Nicoll Woodward, married Erastus Gaylord Putnam.

(Floyd Ancestry).

Arms—Argent, a cross sable.
Crest—A griffin segreant azure, holding in dexter claw a garland of laurel leaves, vert.

(I) Colonel Richard Floyd, the common ancestor of the Floyds of Long Island, was a native of Wales, coming to America about the middle of the seventeenth century, locating at Setauket in 1656. Nothing further is known of his wife other than her name was Susanna, and that she died in January, 1706, aged eighty years. Richard Floyd acquired a considerable estate, partly by purchase and partly by the division of lands among the first settlers, he being one of the fifty-five original proprietors of Brookhaven. He is believed to have died about 1700, his lands in part yet being owned by descendants of the sixth generation. He had a son:

(II) Colonel Richard Floyd, born May 12, 1665, died in Connecticut, February 28, 1728. He inherited most of his father's estate, and was for many years a judge of Suffolk county, New York, and a colonel of militia. He was a man of high intelligence and sterling character, influential and highly respected. He married, September 10, 1686, Margaret Nicoll, daughter of Colonel Matthias Nicolls (see line of Royal Descent XXIX), and sister of William Nicoll, patentee of the Islip estate. Margaret Nicoll was born May 30, 1662, died February 1, 1718. They had seven children: 1. Susanna, born May 25, 1688. 2. Margaret, May 25, 1688. 3. Charity, mentioned below. 4. Eunice. 5. Ruth. 6. Richard, born December 29, 1703, died April 1, 1771, inherited the paternal estate, was a highly useful, intelligent man, and, like his father, a judge and a colonel. He married Elizabeth Hutchinson, born March 28, 1709, died April 16, 1778, daughter of Benjamin Hutchinson. They had: Richard, Elizabeth, John, Margaret, Benjamin, Gilbert, William, Samuel, Mary and Anne. 7. Nicoll, born August 27, 1705, died 1752, father of General William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

(III) Charity Floyd, born April 6, 1692, died June 1, 1758. She married (first) in 1714, Benjamin Nicoll. Children: William Nicoll, who inherited the manor at Islip, Long Island; Benjamin Nicoll (see Royal Descent XXXII); Glorianna Margaretta Nicoll, married George Maverick. She was buried with her mother, under

the chancel of Old Trinity Church, New York. Their tombstone is now at the right of the vestibule in the pavement. Samuel Nicoll's vault is near the Lawrence monument.

(IV) Benjamin Nicoll, Jr., married Magdalen Mary Holland, and had:

(V) Dr. Samuel Nicoll, married Anne Fargie, and had:

(VI) Frances Mary Nicoll, married George B. Evertson, and had:

(VII) Frances Mary Evertson, married William Amos Woodward, and had:

(VIII) Mary Nicoll Woodward, married Erastus Gaylord Putnam.

(Holland Ancestry).

Arms—Argent, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis, gules.

Crest—A lion rampant, or.

Motto—*Libertas et natale solum.*

(I) Captain Henry Holland, "born August 28, 1661, at Ormkirk in Lancashire, in Old England, died in Albany, New York, May 6, 1736, and was buried under the north side of the communion table in St. Peter's Church, in the city of Albany, on Saturday, 8th of May, 1736, at a half an hour after four o'clock in the afternoon" (Ed. Holland's Bible). He was lieutenant in 1699 of an independent company of Fusileers stationed at Albany, in the province of New York, captain 1704; commander of garrison at Albany, 1723-1732; high sheriff, 1706-1710, and from 1720-1722 commissioner of Indian affairs (Calendar of Historical Manuscripts in the office of Secretary of State, Albany, E. B. O. Callahan, part II, pp. 268, 294, 300, 480, 805; New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, vol. ix, No. 3, July, 1878, p. 129; New York Civil List, 1869, pp. 41, 57). In 1732 he became incapacitated "by the Province of Almighty God."

He married Jennie (Jane) Sehly, born at Brandon, in the county of Cork, in Ireland, August 5, 1676, died in New York City, September 12, 1756, and interred in Edward Holland's vault in Trinity Churchyard, New York, and had issue: Mary, baptized 9 February, 1701; Edward, mentioned below; Henry, mentioned below; Sehley (Zelia), baptized 5 January, 1707, married Peter Livingston (records of Albany Dutch Church).

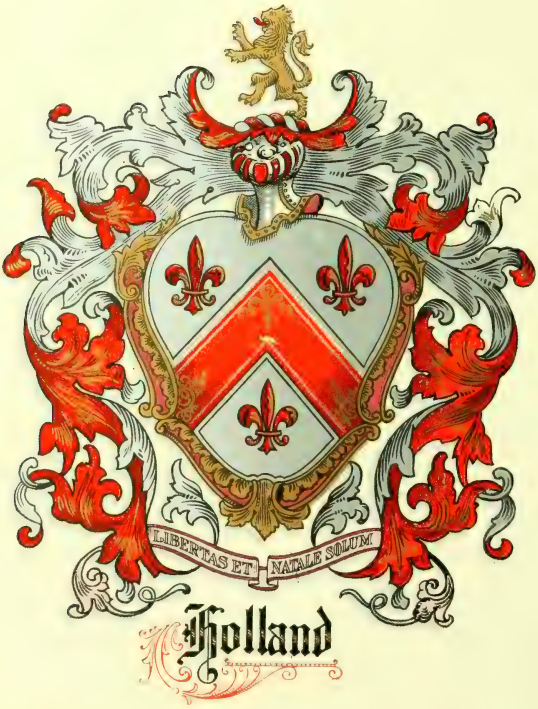
The Sehly arms:

Arms—Gules, a chevron between three owls argent, beaked and legged or.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant ermine, ducally crowned or, holding a cross crosslet fitchee gold.

(II) Edward Holland, born in Albany, New York, baptized in the old Dutch Church, 6 September, 1702. His sponsors were "My Lord Cornbury" (His Excellency, Edward Hyde, Lord Viscount Cornbury, was Governor of New York, and afterwards succeeded his father as Earl of Clarendon), and "Maria Van Rensselaer." He was mayor of Albany, 1733-41; commissioner of Indian affairs, 1734-42; mayor of New York, 1747-57; member of Colonial Council, 1748-56; master, Court of Chancery, 1748-50; vestryman of Trinity Church, New York, 1745-57. In August, 1746, when Philip Van Cortlandt, one of the council, died, Governor Clinton appointed "Edward Holland, Esq., a gentleman of fortune and character," as he states, to succeed him. In 1747 he owned the brigantines "William," Captain John River, and "The Two Friends," Captain Thomas Seymour, which he petitioned might be used as flags of truce to carry French prisoners to Cape Francois.

He was married (first) June 24, 1726, by Mr. Molinaer, minister of the French church, to Madeleine Mary, daughter of Thomas Bayeux and Madeleine Boudinot. Children: 1. Magdalen Mary, mentioned


LIBERTAS ET NATALE SOLUM
Holland

SEHLY

below. 2. Jane, born September 21, 1729; marriage license, 31 January, 1757, with Lambert Moore, Esq., Deputy Secretary of New York; Comptroller of Customs, and clerk of Trinity Church. She died Sunday, 14 June, 1767, aged thirty-seven, and was interred the next evening in the family vault at Trinity. (Issue not mentioned). 3. Ann, baptized 15 October, 1732, died young. 4. Elizabeth, born April 17, 1731; married Joseph Hopkins; no children; she died at Coeymans, New York, in 1815. Edward Holland married (second) December 10, 1739, by the Rev. Mr. Charlton, Frances, the youngest child of Hon. William Nicoll and Anne Van Rensselaer. Obituary: "She was a composition of merit and good sense." One child: Henry Holland, born 15 December, 1742, died 7 October, 1774, unmarried. Edward Holland died in the city of New York, on Wednesday, November 10, 1756, and was interred the next day in his vault in Trinity Church. His will was signed two days before his decease. Brother Henry Holland, Esq., of New York, and brother-in-law, Benjamin Nicoll, as executors. Proved 12 February, 1759 (Lib. XXI, 209). His daughter,

(III) Magdalen Mary Holland. Family Bible of Edward Holland: "June 18, 1727. This morning, being Saturday, about 4 o'clock, my wife was brought to bed of a daughter, who was baptized the same day by Mr. Peters van Driezen, and had for her godfather, Captain Henry Holland, and for her godmother, Magdalen Bayeux; was named Mary Magdalen." She married Benjamin Nicoll, (no date), and had:

(IV) Dr. Samuel Nicoll, who married his second cousin, Anne Fargie, and had:

(V) Frances Mary Nicoll, who married George B. Evertson, and had:

(VI) Frances Mary Evertson, who married William Amos Woodward, and had:

(VII) Mary Nicoll Woodward, who married Erastus Gaylord Putnam.

(II) Henry Holland, second son of Captain Henry Holland, was born in Albany, New York, baptized 1 March, 1704, will proved 22 May, 1782 (register's office, New York). His sponsors were "Captain Matthews, Captain Shenks and Madam Winks." He was alderman, 1727; sheriff of Albany, 1739-1746; removed to New York; member of Provincial Assembly from Richmond county, 1761-1769; incorporator of the Society Library of New York, November 25, 1772; in 1765 one of the managers on part of the province of New York, in the controversy concerning the partition line between that province and New Jersey. In 1770 he was a master in chancery for appraising and settling real estate, by order of the court. He was interested in 1756 in the privateer brigantine "Hawk," thirty-four guns, Captain John Alexander, and the ship "Blakeney," fifty-four guns, Captain John White.

He married, 14 December, 1728, Alida, baptized 29 November, 1702; sponsors Johannes Vanhaegel and Debora Hansse, died 13 September, 1748, daughter of Johannes Martense Beeckman, buried September 30, 1732, patentee of the Kayerderosseras patent, Saratoga county, New York, November 2, 1708, and his wife, Eve Vinhaegen, married, October 26, 1692, buried August 28, 1746, son of Marten and Susannah Beeckman (O'Callaghan's Manuscripts, Part II, pp. 659-65-756, 173, 83, 94, 805. pp. 33, 47, 57; The Charter and By-Laws, New York Society Library, 1773, p. 2), and had:

(III) Eve Holland, born in Albany, New York, baptized 27 June, 1736; marriage license 24 May, 1757, with Winter Fargie, captain in the British army (New York Marriage Licenses previous to 1784), and had three daughters: Anne,

who married Dr. Samuel Nicoll, June 1, 1782; Elizabeth, born November 12, 1766, died 1792, buried in Trinity Churchyard, in Henry Holland's vault, married, March 4, 1784, Dr. John Onderdonk, died June 11, 1786; Alida, who married, as his second wife, Cornelius Roosevelt, and had Eliza Roosevelt, who married Walter Evertson, and had Maria Elizabeth Evertson, who married Dr. John Brigham. Captain Fargie on one of his visits to England bought three emerald rings set with diamonds for his three daughters. Mrs. Onderdonk left hers to her sister, Mrs. Roosevelt; one was lost and the other was stolen. Mrs. Nicoll's ring is now in possession of her great-granddaughter, Mrs. Putnam.

The Fargie arms:

Arms—Azure, a chevron surmounted by a crescent between two mullets argent. In base a beech tree or, debruising the chevron.
Crest—A mullet or.
Motto—*Vis et amor.* (Strength and Love.)

(IV) Anne Fargie, married, June 1, 1782, Dr. Samuel Nicoll, and had:

(V) Frances Mary Nicoll, who married George B. Evertson, and had:

(VI) Frances Mary Evertson, who married William Amos Woodward, and had:

(VII) Mary Nicoll Woodward, who married Erastus Gaylord Putnam.

(Boudinot Ancestry).

Arms—Azure, a chevron between two mullets in chief and a heart or, flames proper issuing therefrom, in point.
Crest—A laurel wreath with berries, all proper.
Motto—*Solideo gloria et honor.*

The old Protestant registers of baptisms, marriages and interments at Marans are preserved in the archives of the Consistory of La Rochelle, France.

(I) Jean Boudinot married Marie Suire; his name appears in registry October 17, 1669; an entry September 15, 1680, speaks of him and wife as deceased. Their children were: Jean, married Marie Brechet; Pierre, married Jeanne Guis; Elie, married Jeanne Baraud; Judith, married Pierre Vigoureux; Esther; Marie. To the name of each brother and of the brother-in-law Vigoureux, Le Sieur, is prefixed.

(II) Le Sieur Elie Boudinot, son of Jean and Marie (Suire) Boudinot, came from Aunis, a suburb of the seaport of La Rochelle, which had been the stronghold of the Huguenot faith and fighting for nearly seventy years, and which, though dismantled and spoiled of its ancient honors, was still the home of many of their wealthiest and most influential families. Le Sieur Helie Boudinot (as he is called in these records) was a merchant of ample means and eminent standing, an elder of the Huguenot church. His name occurs more than once in the records of judicial prosecutions against him for adhering to his faith. He married Jeanne Baraud, by whom he had five children, four of whom, with their mother, died in France. Immediately upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Boudinot, with his son, Elie, Jr., escaped to England, where, on the 20 of March, 1686, he obtained letters of denization from King James II. Elie Boudinot made but a brief stay in London, but long enough to marry there, November 2, 1686, Susanne Papin, widow of Benjamin d'Harriette, who, with her son, Benjamin d'Harriette, had fled from France. She was such an ardent Protestant that to escape she had to be rolled down to the ship in a barrel. There were four children by this marriage: John, Benjamin, Madeleine, and Susanne. Early in the year 1687 Elias Boudinot, with his family, was residing in New York, where

Fargie

Boudinot

PAPIN

Bayeux

EVERTSEN

SUSANNA ROETERS
WIFE OF
JUDGE NICHOLAS EVERTSON

he united with Mr. Pretre in organizing the Huguenot church, of which he became the first elder. The old church stood on the ground now covered by the Produce Exchange Building. The new French church "du Saint Esprit," the fifth in descent from the Huguenot church, has a commemorative tablet to Elie Boudinot, His daughter Madeleine married Thomas Bayeux.

The Papin arms:

Arms—Gules, five fusils or, posed bendwise.

(III) Madeleine Boudinot, married Thomas Bayeux, and had:

(IV) Madeleine Mary Bayeux, who married Hon. Edward Holland, and had:

(V) Magdalen Mary Holland, who married Benjamin Nicoll, and had:

(VI) Dr. Samuel Nicoll, who married Anne Fargie, and had:

(VII) Frances Mary Nicoll, who married George B. Evertson, and had:

(VIII) Frances Mary Evertson, who married William Amos Woodward, and had:

(IX) Mary Nicoll Woodward, who married Erastus Gaylord Putnam.

(Bayeux Ancestry).

Arms—Per bend azure and or, in base an oak tree proper, on a mount vert.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant or.

Thomas Bayeux, a Huguenot refugee, merchant, was made freeman of the City of New York, May 10, 1705; married by license, dated July 14, 1703, Madeleine Boudinot, daughter of Elie Boudinot and Susanne Papin (Mad. d'Harriette; see Boudinot Line). They had eight children baptized in the French church, born between 1708 and 1725. Thomas Bayeux died 1742, leaving his house in King street, New York, and all his "real and personal estate in the Kingdom of France" to his only son, Thomas, who married Mary Lispenard. His daughter Marie married the Rev. Richard Charlton, and Anne married John Groesbeck.

Madeleine Mary Bayeux, eldest daughter of Thomas, married, June 24, 1726, Hon. Edward Holland. She was born in New York, July 21, 1706, died in Albany, New York, March 24, 1737, and was buried in the English Church on Saturday the 26th, and had:

Magdalen Mary Holland, married Benjamin Nicoll, Jr., and had:

Dr. Samuel Nicoll, married Anne Fargie, and had:

Frances Mary Nicoll, married George B. Evertson, and had:

Frances Mary Evertson, married William Amos Woodward, and had:

Mary Nicoll Woodward, married Erastus Gaylord Putnam.

(Evertson Ancestry).

Arms—Argent, on two bars wavy vert, three single masted boats, two in chief and one in fesse, all proper.

Crest—Full rigged ship with sails furled, all proper, two mastheads or.

Supporters—Two wyverns erect vert, garnished or and langued gules.

(I) Evert Hendricssen, Stamvader, der Evertson Scheepsbevelhebber (ship captain), gestorben (died) 1601; getroud (married) first, Lentje Leynse, and had:

(II) Johan Evertson, de Kapitein, died in battle at sea, 1617; married Maayken Jana, who died in 1647, and had:

(III) Johan Evertson, Knight of the Order of St. Michael, Lieutenant-Admiral Van Zeeland, born 1600, died August 5, 1666; slain in a sea fight against the English; married, 1622, Maayken Cornelissen Gorcoms, daughter of Cornelius Jansen Gorcoms, sea captain. (His younger brother, Cornelius Evertson de Cude, was slain in the same battle). He had two

sons: Cornelius Evertson de Jongste, lieutenant-admiral Van Zeeland in 1684, and Gelyn Evertson, lieutenant-admiral in 1707. Admiral Johan Evertson had a son, Cornelis de Jonge, who was Vice-Admiral Van Zeeland in 1666, making the traditionary five admirals in the family, also had:

(IV) Evert Evertson, born 1630, lived in Weesp, Holland, a residential suburb of Amsterdam. He went to the West Indies probably in the expedition of his cousin, Cornelis Evertson de Jongste, in 1672. He left property in the Island of Tobago, inherited by his great-grandson, Jacob. He had:

(V) Nicholas Evertson, born December 27, 1659, at two o'clock in the morning, in Weesp, Holland. His will was proved October 24, 1723. He married, December 25, 1679, Marie van Huyge, born 1664. Their daughter, Willemyntje, was born 1686, at Monichendam, Holland. He later came to this country, and was captain of New York troops in an expedition against a French privateer in 1704. He married (second) June 9, 1698, Margaret Van Baal, daughter of Jan Hendrickse Van Baal, and had:

(VI) Nicholas Evertson, born May 24, 1699, in New York City, baptized in the Dutch Church, New York, died at South Amboy, New Jersey, March 17, 1783. He acquired a fine property, consisting of valuable clay banks on Raritan Bay, where he is buried. He was judge of Common Pleas, and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Middlesex county, New Jersey, 1746, and justice of the peace of Monmouth county, New Jersey, 1747. He married Susanna, daughter of Jacob Roeters.

The Roeters arms:

Arms—Per pale. Dexter side, azure, three codfish argent decollated, and each surmounted with a crown or, one in chief and two in base. Sinister side, per fess, in chief argent a lion rampant gules, in base or, three martins close sable.

Crest—A demi-codfish argent decollated and surmounted by a ducal crown or.

(VII) Jacob Roeters Evertson (he dropped the middle name), born at South Amboy, New Jersey, January 3, 1734, died May 1, 1807; son of Nicholas and Susanna (Roeters) Evertson. He married, October 29, 1761, Margaret, daughter of George Bloom, born August 29, 1744, died November 18, 1807.

The Bloom arms:

Arms—Azure, a dexter hand couped at the wrist argent.

Crest—A cubit arm erect, habited azure, cuff argent, holding in the hand proper some slips of broom, stalked vert, blossomed or.

Jacob Roeters Evertson moved to Amenia, New York, in 1762, where he came into possession by inheritance of about seventeen hundred acres of land "laying in the Nine Partners in Dutchess County, New York." His uncle, John Evertson, was one of the Nine Partners, recorded John Artsen. In 1763 Jacob built a large brick house in a superior manner, which is well preserved. His daughter Margaret was the wife of Governor John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut. The portraits of Jacob Evertson and his wife, preserved in the mansion at Sharon, Connecticut, show them to have been of fine personal appearance. Jacob Evertson moved about 1795 to Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, New York, where he died, and was buried in the graveyard of the Presbyterian church. He was elected a deputy from Dutchess county to the second Provincial Congress of New York, 1775-1776, and had:

(VIII) George Bloom Evertson, born February 20, 1773, near Amenia, Dutchess county, New York, died at Ithaca, Tompkins county, New York, August

Roeters

BLOOM

MADAME EVERTSON

(MARGARET BLOOM)

MR. JACOB EVERTSON

Geo B. Erwin

FRANCES MARY (NICOLL) EVERTSON

Teller

12, 1829, where he is buried. He married (first) Cornelia, daughter of Dr. Peter Tappen, born March 11, 1774, died January 29, 1808. Children: 1. John, died young. 2. Elizabeth, died unmarried. 3. Peter Tappen, died young. 4. John Roeters, married, and left descendants; one son, Evert, died in Honduras. 5. Cornelia, married Dr. Benjamin S. Halsey, and had: George Evertson, Clinton, Helen Tappen (married ——— Granger); Tappen, and William Davies. George Bloom Evertson married (secondly) Frances Mary Nicoll, born December 17, 1785, died March 24, 1861, daughter of Dr. Samuel Nicoll. Children: 1. Ann Nicoll, died young. 2. Frances Mary, married William A. Woodward (see Woodward). 3. Margaret Maria Bloom, married, 1830, Hart G. Lee (second, Rev. Mr. Kennedy), and had: James Wright Lee, married Rhoda Carlton; and Georgiana Frances, married James M. Douglass. 4. Adelaide Elizabeth, married Samuel Moore McKay, and had: Robert Riddell, married Eliza Hun; Adelaide Elizabeth, married William L. Hubbard; Margaret Greenwood, married Hermanus Barkulo Hubbard; Mary Woodward, married Franklin Quinby. 5. Catherine Lewis, married John D. Dix, and had (now living): George Woodward Dix and Lena Augusta. 6-7. Walter Davies and Eliza Ann, twins; she died unmarried; he married Ann Mary Fathernee, and had: Alice Nicoll, David Barrow, George James (married Susan Davis), Mary Eliza, Walter Lee, Annie Elizabeth, and Adelaide McKay.

George Bloom Evertson had sixteen children; the last four of second marriage died in infancy.

(Teller).

Arms—Azure, a lion or, holding in paws a bezant.

Crest—A lion salient, or.

Wilhelmus Teller, the first settler, merchant, of New York, was born in 1620. In a deposition made July 6, 1698, he said that he arrived in this province in the year 1639; was sent to Fort Orange by Governor Kieft; served there as corporal, and was then advanced to be wachtmaester of the fort; that he had continued his residence at Albany from 1639 till 1692, with some small intermissions, and one short voyage to Holland. He was a trader for about fifty years in Albany, from whence he removed to New York in 1692, and continued in business there till his death in 1701. In his will made March 19, 1698, proved 1701, he spoke of but six of his nine children then living, viz.: Andries, Helena, Elizabeth, Willem, Johannes, and Jannetie; and though a prosperous merchant, the inventory of his property amounted only to £910 10s 2d. There is reason to believe, however, that he had distributed most of his estate among his children before his death. He was one of the early proprietors of Schenectady in 1662, though he never resided there permanently, and one of the five patentees mentioned in the first patent of the town in 1684.

His first wife, Margaret Donckesen, died before 1664, in which year he made a marriage contract with Maria Verlett, widow of Paulus Schrick. His children were: 1. Andries, born 1642. 2. Helena, born 1645, mentioned below. 3. Maria, born 1648. 4. Elizabeth, born 1652. 5. Jacob, born 1655. 6. Willem, born 1657. 7. Johannes, born 1659. The following were his children by his second wife: Caspar and Jannetie. Eight of his children are known to have married and had families. Helena Teller, born 1645, married (first) Cornelis, son of Rev. Everardus and Anneke (Janse) Bogardus; married (second) Jan Hendrickse Van Baal, free trader in Beverwyck (Albany),

1661-78; she became a communicant of the Dutch church in New York, August 29, 1683, and was then the widow of Van Baal. She married there, September 26, 1683, Francis Rombout, mayor of New York in 1679; their daughter, Kathryn, married Roger Brett. He died in 1691. His widow Helena made her will November 20, 1706, proved March 4, 1707, in which she mentioned her eldest son, Cornelis Bogardus; her youngest daughter Catherine, wife of Isaac De Peyster; Margaret, wife of Nicholas Evertson; Helena, wife of Dominie Gualtherus DuBois; their daughter Margaret married Captain Alexander McLean; Rachel, wife of Petrus Bayard; and Hannah, *non compos mentis*. Margaret VanBaal married Nicholas Evertson, and had Nicholas Evertson (2d), who married Susanna Roeters; they had Jacob Evertson, who married Margaret Bloom; they had George Bloom Evertson, who married Frances Mary Nicoll; they had Frances Mary Evertson, who married William A. Woodward; they had Mary Nicoll Woodward, who married Erastus G. Putnam.

(Van Baal Ancestry—Van Bale, Van Bael, Van Balen).

Arms—Azure, two swords hilted or, placed in saltire.

Jan Hendrickse Van Baal was born in 1636, in Holland, and died in Albany, New York, in 1682. He was a free trader in Beverwyck (Albany), 1661-1678. Besides houses and land in the village, he had a patent for a large tract of land on the Norman Kill, which was sold to Omy La Grange and Johannes Syronse Veeder for £250. He was magistrate of Fort Orange, and Indian commissioner in 1664, 1666, 1670, 1672; and cornet in troop of Captain Jeremias Van Rensselaer. He signed the word "Commissaris" after his name, which means judge of the Court of Admiralty. His wife was Helena Teller, widow of the Rev. Cornelis Bogardus. They had an only son, Hendrick, who died before 1716. He devised to his sisters a large property, the Minisink Patent, lying in Ulster and Sullivan counties, New York (a part of this tract descended to George Bloom Evertson). Their daughters were: Hannah, *non compos mentis;* Maria, married Isaac de Peyster, a merchant of New York, December 27, 1687; Margaret, married Captain Nicholas Evertson, a mariner of New York, marriage license dated December 13, 1697; Rachel, married (first) Henry Wileman of New York, (second) Petrus Bayard; Helena, married, January 1, 1700, Dominie Gualterius (Walter) Du Bois, pastor of the Dutch Church, New York, from 1699 to 1751, ancestor of John Wylie Barrow, who married Harriet Bowen Woodward, and had issue: William Woodward, married Florence Dawson; Margaret Du Bois; Anna Evertson; Archibald Campbell, married Elizabeth Fraser; Mabel Rosalie, married Charles Noel Edge.

Margaret Van Baal, married Captain Nicholas Evertson, and had:

Hon. Nicholas Evertson, married Susanna Roeters, and had:

Jacob Evertson, married Margaret Bloom, and had:

George B. Evertson, married Frances Mary Nicoll, and had:

Frances Mary Evertson, married William Amos Woodward, and had:

Mary Nicoll Woodward, married Erastus Gaylord Putnam.

(Beeckman Ancestry).

Arms—Azure, a running brook in bend, wavy argent, between two roses or.

Crest—Two wings sable, addorsed.

Motto—*Mens conscia recti.*

Van Baal

Beeckman

Vinhaegen

GARDEZ BIEN
·Woodward·

Marten Beeckman, born about 1660, was buried September 30, 1732. He was one of the patentees of the Kayaderosseras, or Queensboro Patent, located in Saratoga county, New York, patent dated November 2, 1708. By his first wife, Machtel Schermerhorn, he had five children. He married (second) October 26, 1692, Eve Vinhaegen. She was buried August 28, 1746.

The Vinhaegen arms:

Arms—Azure, a bend argent, in chief a leg armoured and spurred of the second, in base a fox passant or, on a mount (terrace) vert.
Crest—The fox of the shield.
Motto—*Servat et arcet.*

Marten Beeckman had by his wife, Eve Vinhaegen, ten children, the sixth being:

Alida Beeckman, baptized November 29, 1702, died September 13, 1748. Her baptismal sponsors were Johannes Vinhaegel and Debora Hansse. She married, in 1728, Henry Holland (see Holland) and had:

Eve Holland, married Captain Winter Fargie, and had:

Anne Fargie, married Dr. Samuel Nicoll, and had:

Frances Mary Nicoll, married George B. Evertson, and had:

Frances Mary Evertson, married W. A. Woodward, and had:

Mary Nicoll Woodward, married E. G. Putnam.

(Woodward Ancestry).

Arms—Argent, a saltire azure between four woodpeckers proper.
Crest—A demi-lion rampant sable holding between the paws a pheon or.
Motto—*Gardez bien.*

The surname Woodward has undergone several changes since the Domesday Survey, when it was written "Wadard." The origin has been quite clearly established as from "Wood" and "Ward." Anciently "le Wodeward" was the title of an officer in charge of wood and wards, his very name denoting his calling. Many and romantic are the tales of these "le Wodewards," who by law were commanded to carry no bow or arrows, but only a hatchet, for "the Woodward" ought to appear at every justice seat, and when he is called he must present his hatchet to the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre.

The visitation disclosed that both John and Thomas Woodward were descended from John le Wodeward, Ranger of Arden Forest early in the fifteenth century, whose grandson, John Wodeward, of Solihull, married Petronella de Clinton, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas de Clinton of Baddesley, and a scion of the younger line of the great and noble family of Clinton.

(I) Nathaniel Woodward, a civil engineer, probably came from Boston, England, to Boston, Massachusetts. He was mentioned in a record in Boston, November, 1635. His wife's name was Margaret, and they had children: John; Robert, died November 21, 1653; and Prudence; Thomas.

(II) Thomas Woodward, of Muddy River, Brookline, settled on land conveyed to his father, Nathaniel, by the town of Boston. He had two sons, and six daughters—the sons: Thomas, born January 14, 1659, no issue; and Robert.

(III) Robert Woodward, born September 10, 1673. The only record of him is the item that in 1729 the town of Brookline abated his taxes.

(IV) Thomas Woodward, born about 1700, died in 1778, his will probated at Stonington, Connecticut, July 22 of that year. He leaves property in his will to "his beloved son Park." He joined the church April 17, 1726, his wife Dorothy, February 27, 1732. He owned land and

lived in the southern part of Preston, also owned land in Stonington, where he is believed to have died. He was one of the six organizers of the Separatist Church in Preston, March 17, 1745, and the church was built not far from his home. He married at Preston, May 18, 1725, Dorothy Park, daughter of Robert Park; had among others a son:

(V) Park Woodward, born March 21, 1726, baptized at the First Church, Preston, July 31, 1726. The following narrative is from the pen of William A. Woodward:

Park Woodward, my grandfather, resided in Stonington, now North Stonington, in 1759. In that year, April 9, he purchased land, 47¾ acres, from Ebenezer Freeman, near the Preston town line, for £400, and May 28th a tract adjoining from John Pendleton for £72. At one time he was at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, about the time of the Revolution. While there he contracted to build a bridge. The contract was in the hands of Mrs. Matilda Smith, his granddaughter, who said that he could not collect the pay for it. During the war (Revolution) he was purchasing supplies of cattle and horses for the army, and was paid in Continental money, much of which became worthless on his hands. After that he was in Stonington again, and in 1789 took an active part in advocating the adoption of the constitution of the United States, making addresses to the people. At one time he joined an emigrating party to Nova Scotia, but did not remain long. In his later days he was a Universalist preacher and exhorter, and wrote a book: "The Triumph of Faith," which he published in the early part of this century. This was printed by Ebenezer Cady (Cady & Eels), of New London. As far as I can learn, he was not successful in middle and later life; he was very active and intelligent, a brilliant speaker and conversationalist, and fond of an argument on almost any subject. In his old age he was provided for by my father, upon a farm at Riverhead, in the town of Lyme, where he died on 18th November, 1808, in the eighty-third year of his age. He was buried in the second burying ground in New London. The funeral was from my father's house in John (opposite to Potter) street. This is a brick house, built by my uncle, John Woodward, about 1800, the house in which I was born in 1801. My uncle occupied this house until his death, in 1805, and my father until it was sold to Captain John Wood in 1810. Captain Wood was a shipmaster in the employ of John and Amos Woodward, who had their stores and storehouses on the other end of the same lot, fronting on John and Beach streets. I remember to have seen his signature about sixty-five years ago. He was twice married; by the first marriage he had five sons and two daughters; by the second, one daughter. At his second marriage, his children all left his house and took my father, then an infant under two years, who went with his oldest sister to Vermont with her husband, John Potter. When the old gentleman came home with his new wife, there was no one to greet them. They were reconciled, however, and all the children became much attached to their stepmother, whom they loved and honored to the day of her death.

His first wife and two sons died of smallpox, about the year 1771. One of the sons went to New York and took the disease. They were all buried by order of the board of health on Powder Island, near Fort Trumbull. The funeral procession was in boats, which were kept at a distance while one only, with the body, came to land. This was before vaccination was practiced. The other members of the family were sent to the hospital and inoculated with smallpox, and all recovered. Park Woodward's children were:

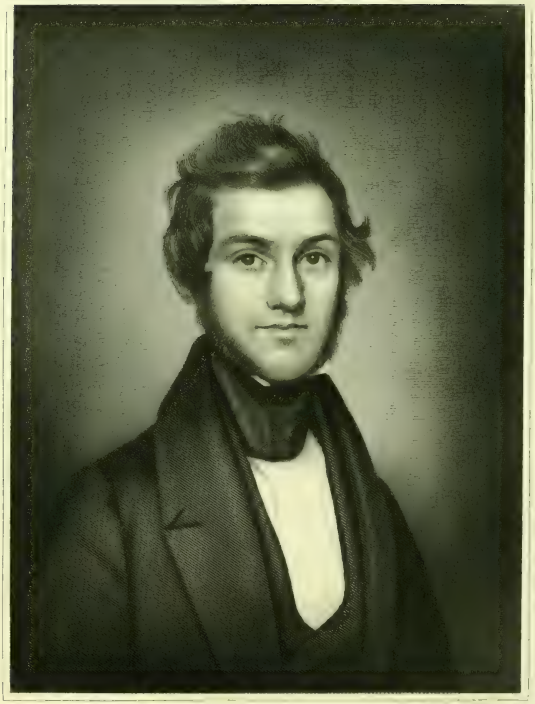
Asa, who lived and died at Riverhead, on a farm owned by my father; he was nearly ninety years of age. He had many children, and some of his descendants may now be found in Michigan. His daughter, Phebe, married Ephraim R. Otis, merchant of New London, and afterwards a cotton manufacturer at Greenville, where they both died.

My uncle John was born 19th July, 1751; he was married to Deborah Bailey, daughter of Nathan Bailey, of New London, in 1776. He died 7th January, 1805, aged fifty-three. She died November 20, 1822, aged seventy. They had no children.

Seth and Enoch died of smallpox, as before stated, both young men, unmarried.

Amos (my father), was born 11th January, 1769, and died 2d November, 1814, aged forty-six. He was married to Elizabeth Bailey, daughter of Nathan Bailey and sister of Deborah Woodward, on 26th February, 1792. She was born 2d December, 1765, and died at Ithaca, New York, where she is buried, February 11, 1851, aged eighty-six. They had eight children.

Park Woodward had two daughters by his first wife, Charity and Wealthy, and one, Lucy,



N. Whedon d

Frances A. Hamway

by second wife. Charity, the eldest child, was married to John Potter, of New London, and they removed to Pawlet, Vermont, and settled on a farm. She took with her my father, then an infant. They have left numerous descendants. Wealthy married Mr. Holden, by whom she had one son, Asa Holden. At the close of the Revolution she married Simeon Fuller, who had served under Baron Steuben, by whom he was induced to seek a settlement in Steuben, Oneida county, New York, where he took up and cultivated a large farm which still belongs to the family. They had five children. Simeon, of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; John, of Alexandria Bay, New York; Russell, who remained and died on the homestead; Catherine, who married John Pierce; Mary, the daughter of Russell, married Henry Stanton, of Trenton Falls.

Asa Holden was a respectable farmer in Remsen. Afterwards he became a Mormon fanatic and removed to Salt Lake City.

Lucy, youngest daughter of Park Woodward, was married to Oliver Coats (Coates), who was a successful farmer; during the war with England he engaged in the grocery business as Otis & Coats, in New London. Had son, Giles K. Coats.

Amos and Elizabeth Woodward had eight children: John, was born 8th February, 1793, and was drowned from on board the ship "Manlius," Captain Levi Joy, on his passage from London to New York, 1st October, 1809, in the seventeenth year of his age.

Henry, the second son, was born 14th February, 1795; was married to Mary Wheeler, of Trenton, Oneida county, New York, about 1833, and died 4th September, 1846, in his fifty-second year. They had four children: John, Catherine, Frances Mary and Henry. The latter died young. One of the girls is married, and lives in Oneida county, New York.

Eliza Terry was born 3rd March, 1797; married Joshua S. Lee, son of Doctor Samuel Lee of Windham, Connecticut, on 13th June, 1823, at New London. They removed to Ithaca, New York, where J. S. Lee was settled in the drug business (firm of Lee & Baxter). Eliza T. Lee died at Ithaca of cholera on 3d July, 1854, having left her home in New York to visit her brother Richard, and was attacked on the route and died in the evening. Her daughter, Sarah Lee, married Henry King. Their son, Henry Churchill King, is President of Oberlin College, Ohio.

Edward was born 24th January, 1799. He married Mary Hollister in Trenton, Oneida county, New York, on 6th May, 1827. His wife died at Wyocena, Wisconsin, in 187—. They had four children: Elizabeth, married to ——— Van Schaik; Amos, married and has children; Emeline, married to ——— Dowd, both deceased, leaving one boy, who was at his grandfather's house, near Wyocena, a few years since; and Edward, unmarried.

William Amos Woodward (the writer of this) was born 21st March, 1801, and resided in New London until 1822, when he went to New York, where he remained until October, 1824, then he left the city for South Carolina by order of Doctor Stearnes, his physician, who considered him in consumption. He remained there and in Southwestern States, returning to New York in 1826 with restored health, then settled in Ithaca, New York. In 1841 he returned to New York, where he engaged in business for fifteen years, and in 1856 removed to Keewaydin, Orange county, New York. He was married in Ithaca, on 4th December, 1828, to Frances Mary Evertson (born 26 April, 1811), daughter of George B. Evertson, formerly of Poughkeepsie, New York.

This couple have lived together in love and harmony for nearly fifty years.

Mrs. Mary Nicoll Putnam supplements the foregoing as follows:

William A. Woodward died September 19, 1883; his wife died March 15, 1899. Their children:

I. George Everton Woodward, born September 26, 1829, died January 26, 1905; married E. B. Deodata Mortimer, October 31, 1854. Children: (1) Elizabeth Bailey, died young. (2) George Mortimer, died young. (3) Ethel Deodata, married Professor Mortimer Lamson Earle, Columbia College, New York. (4) Adele Mortimer. (5) Benjamin Duryea, married (first) Gladys V. B. Piver, (secondly) Evelyn Shaw. (6) Olive Evertson, married Milan H. Hulbert. (7) Francois Reginald. II. Francis William Woodward, born December 19, 1830, died January 13, 1908; married, October 1, 1863, Anne Jay Delaplaine, and had: Mary Delaplaine (married Dr. Charles G. Strong, both deceased); Harriet Barrow (married Caleb Forbes Davis). III. Mary Nicoll Woodward, married Erastus Gaylord Putnam, and had: (1) Mary Evertson, died at eight months; (2-3) Rosalie Gaylord and Harry Barrow (twins), lived two days; (4)

William Hamilton, lived two days. IV. Harriet Bowen Woodward, born September 3, 1839, died November 28, 1913; married John Wylie Barrow, April 27, 1858, and had: (1) William Woodward, married Florence Dawson. (2) Harriet Woodward, died young. (3) Frances Mary, died young. (4) Margaret Du Bois. (5) Mary Gaylord, died young. (6) Anna Evertson. (7) Archibald Campbell, married Elizabeth Fraser. (8) Mabel Rosali, married Charles Noel Edge; children: Peter, Margaret DuBois.

Mr. William Amos Woodward's narrative continues:

Emmeline, daughter of Amos and Elizabeth Woodward, was born 4th July, 1803; she was married to Isaac Carpenter, at Ithaca, on 22nd January, 1829. Mr. Carpenter died at Ithaca about 1850, and was buried there. They had several children, two of whom are still living.

Richard Giles Bailey was born 21st September, 1805; he was married at Trenton, Oneida county, New York, to Hannah ———, about 1830. He died 3rd January, 1872, aged sixty-six. No children.

John (No. 2), sixth son of Amos and Elizabeth Woodward, was born 6th October, 1809, being named after his eldest brother, who was lost at sea on the first of the same month and year. In 1837, then unmarried, he went as an adventurer to Texas, then a dependency of Mexico, and very soon after no tidings were had from him. It has been stated that he was one of the famous Santa Fe expedition. Nothing has been since heard of his fate or welfare.

My father, when quite a lad, was brought from his eldest sister's house in Vermont and cared for by his brother John, then a merchant in New London, taken into his family, sent to school, and before the close of the Revolutionary War was admitted a clerk in the store, and when nearly of age was a partner, under the name of John & Amos Woodward, who kept a general store and engaged in shipping to Europe and the West Indies. They also had a shipyard on the point of Winthrop's Neck, and there built many vessels under the supervision of Amos Sheffield, shipwright, and employed many people, shipbuilders, riggers, sailmakers, shipjoiners, etc. I recollect the names of two of these vessels were the ship "Eliza" and sloop "Emmeline," after my two sisters, and another of them was called the "Abeona." Under the Berlin and Milan decrees, some of their vessels were detained, but by whom, or under what circumstances, I cannot say. About the time of the Embargo, say 1808, one of the my father's vessels was boarded at sea by a "press gang crew" from a British man-of-war, under pretence of searching for British subjects, and a young fellow named Ebenezer Dupignac, seized and impressed as a French subject. He was born in New London, of French parents who had fled from Santo Domingo during the insurrection there and settled in New London. Representations of this outrage were made to our government at Washington, and it may be said that this was one cause of the war with England in 1812-15.

My Uncle John was a successful merchant; he had no children except my father, his youngest brother and child by adoption. John was eighteen years the eldest. At his death he made ample provision for his widow, and left the remainder of his property to my father. When the widow died she left her property to myself and brothers and sisters. My uncle John and my father married sisters. The families always lived amicably together.

In 1798 the yellow fever committed great ravages in New London, continuing through August, September and October; the heat of the weather was oppressive; all who could do so, fled from the city. A committee was appointed to see that the sick had proper care and attention, that the indigent were relieved and the dead properly buried. In about eight weeks 350 were attacked and 81 died. "The health committee performed their duties in the most satisfactory and noble manner—vigilant, cheerful, assiduous, unwearied and impartial;" says the historian, "they executed their difficult and hazardous office until their services were no longer needed." Their names will be found honorably recorded in the following town vote: "In town meeting February 4th, 1799. Noted that this town entertains a very high sense of the fidelity, benevolence and unwearied exertion of Messrs. John Woodward, James Baxter and Ebenezer Holt, forming the committee of health during the late epidemic in this town."

In 1809 my father withdrew from business as a merchant, and accepted the appointment of deputy collector of New London, under General Jedediah Hutington, collector, who was an aide to and received his commission from General Washington, which office he held until his death in 1814; during this period he performed the whole duties of the office, and at his decease General Huntington resigned his office, saying

that he could never find another man to fill his place.

It has been said that the Woodwards were distinguished from early times as good writers. It may be worth while for some of the family to verify this by collecting their autographs

W. A. Woodward.

Keewaydin, August 1, 1878.

(VI) Amos Woodward, born 1769, died 1814, was Deputy Collector of the Port of New London, 1809-1811. He married Elizabeth Bailey (see Bailey Line), daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth Bailey. They had a son:

(VII) William Amos Woodward, born in New London, 1801, died 1883, at Keewaydin, Orange county, New York, and buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, New Windsor, New York; married Frances Mary Evertson (see line of Royal Descent XXXIV and XXXV, and Evertson VII), and had a daughter:

(VIII) Mary Nicoll Woodward, married Erastus Gaylord Putnam (see Putnam XXXIV).

(Bailey Line).*

Arms—Argent, a bezant on a fess between three martlets gules.

Crest—A demi-lady, habited gules, holding in her dexter hand a tower, and in her sinister a branch of laurel proper.

Thomas Baylie, Bayley, now written Bailey, was one of the early settlers at New London in Connecticut; he came there in 1651. He is named in the original grant or patent of New London as one of the proprietors of the town. In August, 1651, Bayley's lot of three acres south of Thomas Doxey's lot extended nearly to State street, on the west side of Main street, was granted for a house lot. July 5, 1652, "Granted to Thomas Bayley two parcels of marsh land in New London." November 28, 1652, "Granted to Thomas Bayley sixty acres on the east side of the great river, by consent of Mr. Winthrop." February 6, 1653, "Granted a Wood Lot in Division No. 1 to Thomas Baylie." January 30, 1655, "Granted to Thomas Bayley the land of Goodman Bartlett of E. side of the great river as far as they have power to grant the same."

January 10, 1655-56, Thomas Bayley was married to Lydia Redfield (Redfin), daughter of William Redfield of New London (see Redfyne line). They had seven children: Mary, born February 14, 1656-57, married Andrew Davis, and after his death was the second wife of Major Edward Palmes, whose first wife was Lucy Winthrop, daughter of Governor Winthrop of Connecticut; Thomas, born March 5, 1658-59; John, born April, 1661; William, born April 17, 1664; James, born September 26, 1666; Joseph and Lydia. Thomas was a soldier and killed at the battle of Bloody Brook with the Indians in 1675. Lydia, his widow, married, in 1676, William Thorne, from Dorsetshire, England, who lived in Groton. They had sons, Alexander Thorne and William.

John Bayley, the second son of Thomas and Lydia, was our ancestor. John's wife was named Elizabeth, but we have no record of her marriage. As man and wife they executed many deeds of land in 1690, 1709, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1726. In the latter year, John conveys absolutely to his two sons, John and Joseph, of the town of Groton, county of New London, colony of Connecticut, a certain parcel of land, "wherein I reserved to myself and my now wife during our natural lives three loads of hay a year, and yearly likewise the privilege of cutting what wood I should think convenient, as may appear by deed recorded 29th January, 1722-23, and now for a reasonable consideration have quit claim," etc. It is to be presumed that the

*By W. A. Woodward.

wife Elizabeth was dead, and that he then had another wife. In 1728 his sons John and Joseph divided by deed the land of their late father.

This son John, it appears by records, had a wife Elizabeth. John was born in 1702. In 1722 his father conveyed to his dutiful sons, John and Joseph, the land above mentioned. John 2nd executed in 1750-51 a deed of gift to his son Nathan (my grandfather, who died December 7, 1801, the year that I was born) a parcel of land in said town of Groton, in consideration of the "love and good will and affection which I have and bear to my dutiful son, the said Nathan Baley," etc.

Nathan Bailey, son of John and Elizabeth Bayley (2d John), was born May 31, 1724. He was married to Elizabeth Terry (see Terry) of Lebanon, Connecticut, born September 27, 1729. He died December 7, 1801, his wife died October 16, 1804, both at New London. They were married on 31st May, 1750. Their children were:

Abigail, born March 17, 1751, died at Portland, Maine, aged about ninety-three. Abigail was married to Captain Ebenezer Douglass, who died, and is buried in the family plot in New London. She removed with her children (one of whom, Francis, was the editor of the "Eastern Argus") to Portland, Maine, and is buried there. Nathan Douglass was a Presbyterian minister, settled at Alfred, State of Maine. His wife was Betsey Benham, of New London, descendant of Nathan, at New Haven, Connecticut. One son, John Woodward Douglass, lived many years in New York, and died there, leaving descendants by name of Albro, well known as grocers in the Bowery. One daughter, Betsey, married Mr. Howe; another, Julia, married Mr. Hyde; a third married Ebenezer Beebe. Lucy died single. Ann was an old girl, but I heard that she was married to some person in Portland.

Deborah, second daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth Bailey, was born February 2, 1753, and died November 20, 1822. She married John Woodward (my uncle) in New London, in 1776. They had no children.

Nathan Bailey, Jr., was born October 11, 1755, and died November 15, 1799. He was married and had two sons, John Woodward and Nathan, both of whom are dead for many years.

Ephraim Terry Bailey was born December 18, 1757, and died January, 1781, unmarried.

Frederick was born March 1, 1760, died June, 1761

Esther, born March 16, 1762; she is buried at New London with her husband, Captain Harris. I have no further dates. They both have gravestones. She was the grandmother of Joseph C. Douglass of New London, son of Henry and Harriet Douglass.

Elizabeth, born December 2, 1765, died at Ithaca, New York, February 11, 1851. She was my mother; was married to Amos Woodward, February 26, 1792; he died 2d November, 1814, was born January 11, 1769. Their eight children were: For particulars, refer to the Woodward list.

Mary, fifth daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth Bailey, was born December 8, 1767, and died at my father's house, September 12, 1805, unmarried.

John, twin brother to Mary, was born December 8, 1767, and died January 5, 1768, aged about one month.

Giles, the tenth child, was born February 16, 1770, and died September 1, 1796, unmarried.

After the death of Thomas Bayley, in 1675, the property was divided among the children. "June 25, 1699, Thomas Bayley, John, William, James, Joseph and Lydia, heirs of Thomas Bayley, deceased, by order of court, have lands divided among them, as follows, left by their father:

Thomas twenty-five acres; John twenty acres; William twenty acres; James, Joseph and Lydia fifty acres, being part of that sixty acres given to their father, Thomas, by the Towne of New London. Andrew Davis has a parcel with his wife Mary, daughter of Thomas Bayley, adjoining William Thorne and his brothers. April 3, 1728, deed between John Baley and Joseph Baley, whereas the said John Baley and Joseph Baley, by the death of their honored father, Mr. John Baley, late of Groton, became rightfully seized of a certain farm and buildings thereon, which their said father aforesaid lived on at the time of his death, and they being a mind that Brother love still continue and to prevent controversies which

hereafter may arise, have concluded the lines as ran and are hereafter mentioned and expressed shall be the dividend lines between them of the farm aforesaid, and their heirs and assigns forever. Beginning, etc., etc.

1709. John Baley and his wife Elizabeth deed to John Baley, carpenter, being wood lot in first division, New London. Messrs. Bill, Whipple & Lester, "a committee to let out the common have laid out February 19, 1724-5, to John Baley and Joseph Baley, Jr., three wood lots."

Alexander Thorne conveys to his three loving cousins, John, Baley James Baley and Joseph Baley, Jr., land "in consideration that they have obliged themselves, their heirs, etc., to well and comfortably maintain the said Alexander during my natural life."

December 7, 1742, John Baley and Joseph Baley and Obadiah Phillips have lovingly agreed and make a settlement of their adjoining lands in said Groton, May 12, 1753, John Still Winthrop conveys to Nathan Baley of Groton, a small piece of land joining the river for £95, in good bills of credit of the old tenor.

May 16, 1757, John Strong deeds to Nathan Baley lands in Groton for £120 10s.

John Bailey, brother of Nathan Bailey, born in 1718, died June 9, 1817, in the 99th year of his age. He was the oldest son of John (2nd), and continued in possession of the farm and homestead at Baileytown, as it was called. At his death his eldest son, Asher, inherited this homestead, and during his lifetime the property was sold. Asher had two sons, Joel and Giles. Joel emigrated to the west (Illinois?), where he was successful and distinguished when I last heard of him, thirty or forty years since. He induced his father and family to go west. Giles remained at New London, and was town clerk twenty years ago. The name of Bailey was very numerous in Groton and New London, and many of their descendants still live there. They intermarried with almost every family in Groton. We find Latham Bailey, Bailey Latham, Bailey Lester, Lester Bailey, Bailey Avery, Avery Bailey, among the later generations. One of the family, Lieutenant Woodmancy, lost an eye and an arm, had his head cut open with a cutlass, and received several other gashes in his arms and hands and was left for dead at the massacre at Fort Griswold, on 6th September, 1781. He recovered and lived many years after. I have seen him in my boyhood. His brother Joseph, says the historian, stood at his post with such cool concentration of purpose that he kept count while he loaded and fired his musket eighteen times while the fort was assailed by an overwhelming force. He was among the killed, as were several of the name of Bailey.

The wife of Captain Elijah Bailey was the lady who took off and gave her red flannel petticoat for cartridges to Captain John French, of the First Artillery Company of New London, while on their way hurriedly to reinforce and assist the people of Stonington when attacked by the "Ramilies" 74, "Nimrod" and "Terror" (bombship) on 9th August, 1814. I was a witness to this attack, and saw the bombs passing through the air at night, though many miles distant, being then thirteen years of age.

During the War of the Revolution, my grandfather, Nathan Bailey, supplied arms to the government. When the children were detained at home on rainy Saturday afternoons, we were permitted to play in the garret, and there used "the dollar of our grandfather" as currency, that is, the Continental money received by them for supplies furnished, while "playing store" between the Woodward and Bailey relics of olden time. I cannot say that we were particular to restore the exact dollar to its original chest, for we could not tell the difference.

Note that in four generations from John Bailey (1st) there were four of the mothers named Elizabeth, the last of whom was my mother.

WILLIAM A. WOODWARD.

(Terry Ancestry).*

Arms—Argent, a cross between four martlets gules.

Crest—A demi-lion proper, holding in paws a fleur-de-lis gules.

The Terrys that came to this country in the seventeenth century came from England, and the name was then a familiar one in London, and in the villages nearby northward.

Samuel Terry, immigrant, born in Barnet, England, April, 1632, died 1730; married, January 3, 1660, Ann Lobdell, who died May 1, 1684; married (second) November 19, 1690, Sarah, widow of John Scott, and daughter of Thomas Bliss. The marriage was unhappy, and in 1694 they had parted. In 1678 he was appointed surveyor of highways. In 1681 he is mentioned as a former constable; in 1685 he was one of a town committee to establish boundaries between Springfield, Massachusetts, and adjoining new towns; and the records of the matter speak of him as Sergeant Samuel Terry. On September 27, 1705, his wife Sarah died. In 1730 administration of his estate was granted to his sons Samuel and Thomas. Children: Samuel, Thomas, Mary, Ephraim, Rebecca and Ann.

Ephraim Terry, son of Samuel and Ann (Lobdell) Terry, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, February 3, 1671-72, died in Lebanon, Connecticut, December 7, 1760; married in Springfield, July 25, 1695, Hannah, daughter of James and Esther Eggleston, of Windsor, Connecticut, who was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, December 19, 1676, and was living January 28, 1761. He settled in Lebanon, probably about 1707, and was a farmer, and deacon in the church.

Ephraim Terry, son of Ephraim and Hannah (Eggleston) Terry, of Lebanon, Connecticut, born in Enfield, Connecticut, January 11, 1703-04, died in Lebanon, August 24, 1797; married (first) in Lebanon, January 18, 1727-28, Deborah Bailey, who was born January, 1708, died August 2, 1759.

Elizabeth Terry, daughter of Ephraim and Deborah (Bailey) Terry, born in Lebanon, September 27, 1729, married, May 31, 1750, Nathan Bailey, and had:

Elizabeth Bailey, married Amos Woodward, and had:

William Amos Woodward, married Frances Mary Evertson, and had:

Mary Nicoll Woodward, married Erastus Gaylord Putnam.

(Park Ancestry).

Arms—Azure, a fesse chequy argent and gules, between three cinquefoils of the second, and a buck's head cabossed or, in base.

Crest—A sinister hand holding up an open book proper.

Motto—*Sapienter et pie.*

(Burke's General Armory.)

(I) Robert Park (or Sir Robert, as he has sometimes been called), was born in Preston, England, in 1580. He was a personal friend of Governor John Winthrop, to whom he wrote a letter relative to his proposed journey to New England in February, 1629-30, dated at Easterkeale, Lincolnshire. A copy of the letter is printed in the "Park Genealogy" (p. 25). He sailed from Cowes, Isle of Wight, on the ship "Arabella," March 29, 1630, and landed in Boston on June 17, 1630, living afterward at Roxbury for a time. He returned to England, carrying an order from the colonial government to his son John, probably the first bill of exchange drawn in America. In 1639 he settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut. In 1649 he moved to Pequot, now New London, Connecticut, where he lived six years, and then located on lands which he owned on Mystic river, Connecticut. He

*Notes of Terry Families by Stephen Terry, A. M., Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, Conn., 1887.

was given the title of "Mr.," then used only for ministers and men of distinction. The first services in New London were held in his barn. He was admitted a freeman in April, 1640; was deputy to the General Court in 1641 and 1642 and 1652; selectman 1651. In 1658 he was selectman of Stonington, then Southertown.

He married (first) Martha Chaplin, daughter of Captain Robert and Elizabeth (Ansty) Chaplin, of Bury, England. Her father gave her a dowry of three hundred pounds. He married (second) at Wethersfield, about 1644, Alice Thompson, of Preston, England, widow of John. He died at Mystic, February 4, 1664-65, aged eighty-four years. His will is dated May 14, 1660, and proved March 14, 1664-65, bequeathing to children, William, Samuel and Thomas. Children: William, Thomas, mentioned below; Samuel, mentioned below.

(II) Thomas Park, son of Robert, was born in Preston, England, came with his father to Wethersfield; married Dorothy Thompson, whose mother was the second wife of his father. About 1650 he settled in New London, Connecticut, and became deacon of the church there. Six years later he moved to Stonington. A letter that he wrote from Stonington is to be seen on pages 30-31 of the "Park Genealogy" (N. E. Reg. xxxi, p. 176-77, 1877). After residing at Stonington a number of years he moved with his son Thomas, in 1680 or earlier, to the north part of New London, and in 1681 was collector of taxes of New London. In October, 1686, he was one of the petitioners for the incorporation of that section as the town of Preston, a petition that three sons also signed—Thomas, Nathaniel and John. In 1698 he and his sons, Robert and John, and nine others, formed the church at Preston, and he became the first deacon. He died July 30, 1709, aged about ninety years. His will, dated September 5, 1707, bequeathed to wife Dorothy, children John, Nathaniel, William, Martha, Dorothy and Alice; grandson Samuel (son of Thomas) and James (son of Robert). He was granted one hundred acres, March 30, 1680.

Children: Martha, born October 27, 1646; Thomas, born April 18, 1648; Robert, mentioned below; Nathaniel; Dorothy, born March 6, 1652; William, baptized 1654; John; Alice.

(III) Robert Park, son of Thomas, was born in New London about 1651. He lived in the north part of Groton, Connecticut, where he owned large tracts of land. He also owned a farm at Pachaug. For a number of years he attended the church at Stonington, where two children were baptized. In 1698 he was one of the founders of the Preston church, and afterward attended it.

He married (first) in Norwich, November 24, 1681, Rachel Leffingwell, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Thomas and Mary Leffingwell. She was born in Saybrook, March 17, 1648; (second) Mary Rose, daughter of Thomas, of Norwich. He was a soldier in King Philip's war. Children by first wife: Rebecca, born September 7, 1682; James; Joanna, born 1692, married David Rude; by second wife: Hezekiah; Jemima, baptized at Stonington, July 15, 1694; Robert, baptized October 10, 1697; Keziah, born at Preston about 1700; Margaret, baptized June 7, 1702, married Benjamin Rockwell; Dorothy, baptized April 15, 1704, married, May 18, 1725, Thomas Woodward, lived at Preston; Rose, baptized March 30, 1707; Mary, married Enoch Badger. Thomas and Dorothy (Park) Woodward had children: Park Woodward, born March 21, 1726; Joanna Woodward, born February 8, 1729; Hezekiah Woodward, baptized June 20, 1731; Dorothy, born

Caulkins' History of New London, pp. 290-291).

Children (by first husband): 1. Mary Bayley, born February 14, 1656-57; married before 1684, Andrew Davis, of New London. 2. Thomas Bayley, born March 5, 1658-59; left descendants. 3. John Bayley, born April, 1661; left descendants. 4. William Bayley, born April 17, 1664; left descendants. 5. James Bayley, born September 26, 1666. 6. Joseph Bayley. 7. Lydia Bayley, baptized August 3, 1673; married Andrew Lester.

Marriage of Lydia Redfin and Thomas Bayley.* The entry of this marriage upon the records of New London reads thus: "1655. Thomas Bayley was marryed to Lyddia the daughter of James Redfin, the 10th of January." That there is a clerical error here, and that for James we should read William, is evident from the following considerations: Thomas Bayley had a grant of land made him in 1657. In the description of its bounds it is said to lie "over against his father's land at Mohegan." This undoubtedly means father-in-law, for frequent instances occur in the same records where the word father is thus used. No other Bayley had any grant of lands at that time. Moreover, when this Bayley grant was afterwards sold, it is described as being nigh the Redfield land. But no James Redfield or Redfin had any grant of lands recorded in New London, nor does his name appear as buyer or seller, grantor or grantee of any lands within its bounds. This correction, which is suggested by Miss Caulkins, disposes of the supposed older James Redfield alluded to in her "History of New London," p. 279, and adds greatly to the probability that James, the son of William Redfin, is identical with the James Redfield, afterwards recorded in other places. Miss Caulkins' "History of New London," pp. 290-291.

*Redfield Genealogy, page 7.

BENNETT, Volney G.,

Man of High Character.

The months that have passed since the death of Volney G. Bennett have served to bring home to those who were wont to depend upon his support and counsel in business, in church, and in social life, the severity of the loss his community sustained when, on March 14, 1914, he was called from earthly walks. For more than fifty years he was identified with the lumber trade in Camden, New Jersey, nearly four decades of that time being spent as an independent dealer, first as owner of the Central Lumber Yard, then as president of the Bennett Lumber Company, and during that period gained an extensive business acquaintance in Philadelphia, entering also into the social activities of Pennsylvania's metropolis. His position among the leading business men of his city gave him strong and widely spread influence in the world of trade, and this he used in fostering the commercial and industrial welfare of Camden, not the least successful of his efforts being in the work of the Board of Trade, of which he was a founder and president. Former business colleagues bear loving and enthusiastic witness of the value of his life in accomplishment and in example, and in all the paths in which he moved, the memory of his upright, manly character and sterling merit remains firmly fixed.

Volney G. Bennett was a descendant of New England ancestry, Connecticut, the family home, his line being brought to Pennsylvania by his grandfather, Stephen Bennett, who came from Connecticut prior to the Revolution and settled near the present town of Palmyra, Pike county, Pennsylvania. His wife, Mary Gates, experienced the dangers of the Wyoming massacre, it being she who brought the warning of the Indian attack. They were the parents of eight children, among them

Walter C. Hirst

Jared, father of Volney G. Bennett. Jared Bennett was a farmer, also engaging in lumbering, and married Esther Killam, who bore him six children.

Volney G. Bennett, son of Jared and Esther (Killam) Bennett, was born on the Pike county homestead, April 9, 1837, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1914. He was educated in the schools in the vicinity of his home, and until attaining his majority was his father's assistant on the home estate, then leaving home to work out his own career. His first position was obtained in the line to which he devoted his after years, lumber dealing, and he entered the employ of McKeen & Bingham, of Camden, remaining with this firm until 1876. On June 1, 1876, he began his independent operations as a lumber dealer, his yard located at Second and Cherry streets, and from the first, success attended his transactions. The Bennett Lumber Company, of which Mr. Bennett was president, was the outgrowth of the Central Lumber Yard, of which he was the owner, and until his death he carefully and devotedly cherished the reputation for fair and straightforward dealing of the firm that bore his name. The large business of this concern was his personal care, and to it he gave the wise direction that experience alone makes possible, and the standard in all departments of the business, in the mills, in the office, and among the sales force, was as high as the tireless efforts of a man of honor and integrity could make it. His fellows were also the beneficiaries of his excellent business judgment and forceful energy, and the Camden Board of Trade, the city's most useful and efficient business organization was largely the result of his vision and creative power. After its organization and the formation of a plan of procedure, he served a term as president, his leadership one of strength and purpose. He was also for several years treasurer of the Franklin Building and Loan Association.

It is indicative of the kindliness of his manner and the friendly qualities of his personality that he was loved and reverenced by those who served him and whose interests were very dear to him. He was generous in all things, gave freely of his means, his time, and his service to the support of every good cause, and was a loyal member of the First Baptist Church of Camden. He was a Democrat in political belief, but held no public office, discharging in his duties as a citizen at the polls and in the support of worthy candidates and rightful measures. His long life of seventy-five years contained no chapter at which all may not gaze, and in the full view of his fellows and in their constant approbation the long and useful years were passed.

He married, July 27, 1864, Emeline, daughter of Captain Thomas and Angeline Davis, of Port Elizabeth, New Jersey, who survives him with children: Volney, his successor as head of the Bennett Lumber Company, formerly vice-president and treasurer; Alfred K., ex-mayor of Merchantville, New Jersey; Killam E., president of Munger & Bennett, Inc., Camden, New Jersey; Emily J., married E. M. Linnard, and resides at Pasadena, California; Olive E., married E. J. Wallis, and lives at San Francisco, California.

FLINT, Walter Alvin,

Enterprising Citizen.

Walter A. Flint, one of the selfmade men of West Orange, New Jersey, inherited from sturdy English ancestry those qualities of industry, thrift and shrewdness which carried him to success. Thomas Flint, the immigrant ancestor, is supposed to have come from Wales, and is mentioned in the town records of Salem, Massachusetts, for the first time,

in 1650. It is quite probable that he arrived prior to that year, and there are reasons for believing that his mother was in New England as early as 1642. He was one of the first to settle in that part of Salem Village, or Danvers, which is now the town of Peabody, where he purchased land January 1, 1662. This has continued in the possession of his descendants to the present time. He died April 15, 1663. The Christian name of his wife was Ann, and their third son, John Flint, born October 3, 1655, was a freeman in Salem Village in April, 1690, and died in April, 1730. His wife Elizabeth bore him nine children. The second of these and their second child was John Flint, born February 8, 1681. He settled in Windham, Connecticut, in that part which is now Hampton, and was a farmer. He married (first) May 5, 1709, Christian Reed, who died September 27, 1721. Their second child and eldest son was Samuel Flint, born April 9, 1712, and after 1772 removed to Randolph, Vermont, where he died in 1802. He married (first) April 13, 1736, Mary Lamphere, who died January 1, 1744, and he married (second) April 11, 1745, Mary Hall. His fourth son and the fourth child of Mary Hall was James Flint, born August 10, 1751, in Windham (now Hampton), and died in Randolph, Vermont. He resided in Hampton till 1782, when he sold out his farm and removed to Randolph, Vermont, settling near his brother, Deacon Samuel Flint, who was also a pioneer of that town. He married, April 22, 1773, Jerusha, daughter of Elisha and Huldah (Tilden) Lillie, born May 20, 1757, in Scotland, Connecticut, formerly a part of Windham. Their fourth child, James Flint, was born March 10, 1779, in Hampton, removed with his parents to Randolph, and settled in the neighboring town of Williamstown, Vermont, where he died. He married (first) March 31, 1803, Hannah Ford, born May 22, 1779. Children: Abel James, Warren Ford, Alvin and Calvin (twins), Nabby Woodard, Julia, Hannah, Jerusha Little, Dennison, Major Dennison. He married (second) June 9, 1822, Sally Kelsey, and they were the parents of two daughters, Nancy and Sarah. Alvin Flint, one of the twin sons of James and Hannah (Ford) Flint, married Orinda Peck, and they were the parents of Lewis Willard Flint, born 1838, in Williamstown, died July 15, 1886. He married Emagene Aldrich Webster, and they were the parents of: Myron Eugene, Inez Alma and Walter Alvin, who is the subject of this sketch.

Walter Alvin Flint was born May 27, 1870, in Williamstown, and died October 27, 1913, as the result of injuries received in an accident. He attended the country schools, and was subsequently a student at Montpelier Seminary. His father died when he was but seventeen years of age, and he was then obliged to leave school and engage in some active occupation in order to sustain himself. He found employment in a general country store where he had an excellent schooling in salesmanship, and after three years removed to Newark, New Jersey, where he engaged in the grocery business with a small capital. His store was in the center of the business section of Newark, and here he conducted business about three years. He then sold his grocery business and accepted a position as salesman for a wholesale butter house. In the meantime he saw great possibilities in the trade in butter and eggs. He resigned his position and established his headquarters in Newark, New Jersey. He maintained wagons, which delivered fresh supplies of butter and eggs to the householders of Newark, the Oranges, Bloomfield, Montclair, Caldwell, and additional sections around these

towns. In course of time his brother, M. E. Flint, was admitted as a partner, and the firm became known as M. E. & W. A. Flint. Soon after they moved their headquarters to West Orange. After about two years they again changed their business location to Orange road, Montclair, New Jersey, where this most harmonious and successful relation continued up to the death of Walter A. Flint, upon which his brother, M. E. Flint, bought out his interest and came into possession of the entire business.

Walter A. Flint was a man of many resources, and as his business grew he continued to give it his personal attention. He was possessed of those genial qualities which gained and retained friendships, and his keen business ability and upright methods naturally proved beneficial to the business. Everything that he undertook was made a success because he gave to it industrious care, and his judgment and foresight prevented any disaster. Mr. Flint came to be known in connection with other lines of endeavor beside his private business. He was the founder of the West Orange National Bank, and continued to be its vice-president until his death. This stands now as one of his monuments, and as an evidence of his public spirit. He was one of the incorporators and a most industrious worker for the success of the Llewellyn Building and Loan Association of Orange, and was for many years a notary public of West Orange. Mr. Flint was ever imbued with a desire to promote the happiness and prosperity of individuals as well as the community, and was one of the founders of the Methodist Episcopal church of West Orange, in which for fourteen years he was superintendent of the Sunday school, a member of the official board of the church, and very active in all church works. He was later a member of the Central Presbyterian Church of Orange. He was a director of the New Jersey Fire Insurance Company of Newark, and his counsel was frequently sought by his neighbors and friends because of their faith in the soundness of his judgment. He became early active in political movements, and exercised a large influence in the community, being popular with both Democrats and Republicans. He acted with the latter, and in 1909 was elected mayor of West Orange, the only Republican to ever receive that office. This he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He was ever ready to aid in the development of West Orange, and was prominent in all movements tending to promote the public welfare. He was a member of Union Lodge, No. 11, Free and Accepted Masons, of Orange, and of the General Chester Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics. In both orders he was very enthusiastic and active, and was advanced in the Masonic fraternity to the Royal Arch degree. He passed all the chairs in the Mechanics' Council, and was an active member of the Fifth Ward Improvement Association.

He married, in Newark, in the year 1893, Lottie A. Ball, daughter of George and Sarah E. Ball, and they were the parents of two children: Russell Alvin and Mildred Evelyn, both residing with their mother in the family residence on High street, West Orange, built by the father in 1902.

On the evening of October 28, 1913, while going in his automobile to attend a men's dinner at the Central Presbyterian Church, where several prominent speakers were to participate, Mr. Flint's automobile was struck by a trolley car, and his death was the result. His funeral was very largely attended, and he was buried with Masonic honors, and also those of

the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics. His body was laid to rest in Evergreen Cemetery. Appropriate resolutions expressing the loss sustained by the community were passed by the boards of directors of the Building and Loan Association, the New Jersey Fire Insurance Company, and the First National Bank of West Orange. In the life of Mr. Flint is found ample inspiration for the youth of to-day, who may seek to better their own condition by their own industry, and to benefit the world by exemplary and useful lives.

HOOPER, Robert Lettis,

Active in Revolution, Ironmaster.

The name of Robert Lettis Hooper is unfamiliar nowadays. Yet Hooper was a figure of importance in the Revolutionary War. He came of New Jersey forbears, and died a resident of the State.

The first American Hooper was named Daniel, and he came from Barbados. He was in 1679 a member of Governor Philip Carteret's council. He was also a justice of the peace for the county court at Elizabeth Town and Newark. Later he returned to Barbados, but came again to New Jersey. He was granted a patent for six hundred and forty-eight acres in Somerset county in 1692.

Robert Lettis Hooper, the great-grandson of Daniel, was the third in succession to bear that name. His father, Robert Lettis (2nd), died April 20, 1785; he is buried at Trenton. There were two sons, Robert and Jacob. They were partners in the milling business. In 1761 the partnership was dissolved.

Robert Lettis (3rd) later had a store in Philadelphia, but becoming financially embarrassed he was obliged to close up. He then traveled west, making surveys, and was engaged in projects for colonies for some years. He visited Sir William Johnson, at Fort Johnson, in the Mohawk Valley, and twice later was on the frontier at Fort Pitt.

Hooper wrote from Philadelphia, August 18, 1775, a letter brimming over with enthusiasm. There were rifle companies forming, and the "servile engines of ministerial power," namely the British troops, were likely to get a surprise.

Hooper settled later in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and was made a deputy quartermaster-general. His department covered three counties in Pennsylvania, and the county of Sussex in New Jersey. In his activities to procure food and other supplies for the army, he made enemies, of course, and was once the subject of investigation. Washington, however, seems to have had confidence in him throughout the controversy. Hooper apparently objected for a time to taking the oath of allegiance to the patriots' cause, and was said to have discouraged such an act on the part of others. It appears that this attitude arose from a kind of pride or principle, and that later, after being under criticism, he subscribed without scruple to a new form prescribed by Congress for officers of the army.

After the war, Hooper became an ironmaster, and had much to do with mines. He became deeply interested in the Ringwood Iron Works, in Bergen county.

He took for his second wife Elizabeth Erskine, widow of Robert Erskine. Erskine died at Ringwood, December 19, 1780. The second Mrs. Hooper died in 1796, and July 30 of the next year Robert Lettis Hooper died in his home a short distance from Trenton.

In the course of time Peter Cooper and Abram S. Hewitt, Cooper's son-in-law, became owners of the Durham Iron Works of Pennsylvania, and the Ringwood Iron Works of New Jersey. On a

wall in the Hewitt mansion at Ringwood hangs framed a letter written by Robert L. Hooper, in which, to a friend, he announces his engagement to the widow Erskine.

Recently Charles Henry Hart, of Philadelphia, has been making investigations about Hooper. An article on Hooper, by Mr. Hart, previously published in the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," now appears in a pamphlet limited to fifty copies. J. F. F.

SCOTT, Rev. Orange,

Minister, Hymnist.

When camp meetings came into vogue they brought about in time their own literature. The institution endured long enough to produce books, tracts, traditions and hymns. Viewed in the retrospect the movement was accompanied by much of the dramatic and the romantic. The traveling preacher was a picturesque figure and the protracted meetings in the woods were crammed with incident.

There is a little book of hymns, published in 1831, which has especial interest. It is entitled "A New and Improved Camp Meeting Hymn Book." It was compiled by Orange Scott, and printed by the Merriams at Brookfield, Massachusetts. One of the most curious hymns in this collection is an Indian dialect hymn. Imagine a congregation of the present day, soberly singing the following really tender and pathetic verses:

In de dark wood, no Indian nigh,
Den me look heaven, and send up cry
Upon my knee so low.
Den God on high in shining place,
See me in night wid teary face,
De priest he tell me so.

He sends he angel take me care,
He come heself to hear me prayer,
If Indian heart do pray.
He see me now, he know me here,
He say, poor Indian neber fear,
Me wid you night and day.

So me lub God wid inside heart,
He fight for me, he take um part,
He save um life before;
God lub poor Indian in de wood,
Den me lub God, and dat be good;
Me pray him two times more.

Orange Scott, the compiler of this camp meeting hymnal, once lived in Newark, New Jersey, and there he died, July 31, 1847. He purchased a home at 50 Dark Lane in that city in the summer of 1846, and took possession in September. About a year after his going there he died of consumption, aged forty-eight years. He was buried at Springfield, Massachusetts, where an oration over him was pronounced by Rev. Lucius Matlack.

Orange Scott was born February 13, 1801, at Brookfield, Vermont. The family was so poor that the boy's schooling totaled but thirteen months, and his religious opportunities were the scantier because of lack of proper clothing to wear to church. While living at Barre, Vermont, in 1820 he was converted at a camp meeting. He was licensed as a local preacher in 1822. In 1834 he was the presiding elder of the Providence (Rhode Island) district.

Scott was strong in his attitude against slavery. In 1837 he engaged "in a somewhat extensive Anti-slavery Agency." His health failed in 1840, and he removed to Newbury, Vermont, to engage in manual labor and to write occasionally for the press. With two others he founded in 1842 the "Wesleyan Methodist Church," the object of which was the elimination of the episcopal features of the Methodist body. He edited "The True Wesleyan" for some years.

Orange Scott is said to have been one of the most popular preachers of New

England. He was noted for his controversial abilities and had a voice of great compass and power.

Many a Newarker, it is safe to say, would find it difficult to give, offhand, the location of Dark Lane, the street in which Rev. Orange Scott made his home. Perhaps some citizens will be surprised to learn that, in this day of light, a Dark Lane exists in Newark. Dark Lane formerly ran from South Orange avenue, at the intersection of Jones street, in a southwesterly direction, as far as Spruce, then called Harbour street. When Springfield avenue came into existence Dark Lane ended at that avenue. We are not able to state how Dark Lane got its name. We imagine it was so far out of town that at night it was a gloomy road, and gained thus its title. This old-time street still survives in part. It can be seen at the junction of Jones street and South Orange avenue, cutting its crooked path through the apex formed by those two thoroughfares. After crossing Hayes street it twists in toward Fourteenth avenue, and there gets lost behind some buildings.

Though all the sketches of Scott state that he died July 31, 1847, there is found in the local papers of Newark of that time no reference to the death of this noted man, who once set the New England circuits afire with his eloquence. J. F. F.

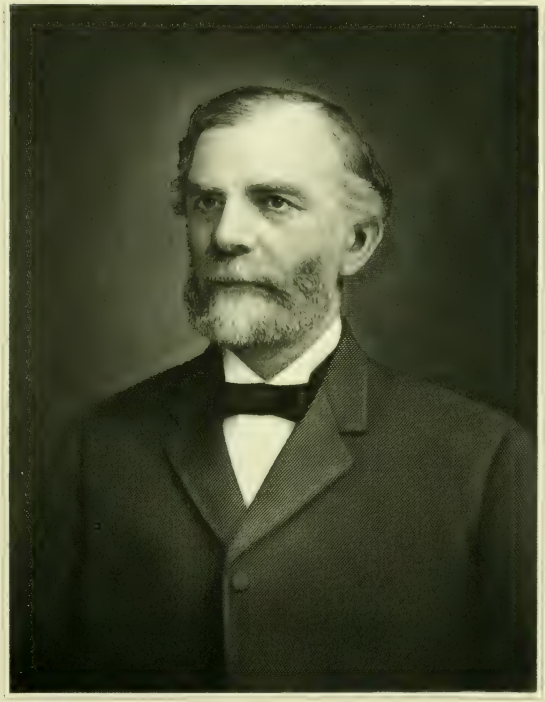
BASSETT, Allan Lee,

Soldier, Editor, Underwriter.

Allan Lee Bassett was born on the family farm in New Haven county, near Derby, Connecticut, on February 28, 1827. His ancestors were of old Puritan stock. John Bassett, the first of his paternal line in this country, came to New Haven from England in 1642, and many of his descendants were prominent in the colonial life of New England, being landowners, farmers, educators, legislators and soldiers. His maternal ancestors were no less distinguished. His mother, Nancy Lee, was a descendant in the sixth generation of John Eliot, the Apostle, who emigrated in 1631 from England to Massachusetts, where he made himself famous not only for his learning but for his labors and sufferings as a missionary among the Indians.

The parents of Allan desired to educate him for a professional career, as in the case of his brothers, Eliot and Benjamin, who were graduates of Yale College; one becoming a clergyman and the other a physician. Accordingly young Allan was sent to Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, where he received sound preparation for college. His enterprising spirit and eager desire to take part in the busy scenes of life could not, however, brook the delay incident to a college course, and at the age of eighteen he went to New York City to enter the commercial house of his uncle, Benjamin Franklin Lee, as a clerk. During the succeeding twenty years he was actively engaged in commercial affairs, organized and successfully conducted the firm of Bassett & Mace, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in twine and hardware.

When the Civil War broke out he organized a military company known as the Brooklyn Greys, of which he was made captain. It was attached under the name of Company D to the Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, and took part in quelling the New York riots and in the battle of Gettysburg. He remained at the head of the company until the close of the war, when he returned to his home in Brooklyn, disposed of his business, resigned his commission in the regiment, and with his family removed to Irvington, New Jersey. In May, 1866, he established the



"Northern Monthly and New Jersey Magazine," of which he was editor and sole proprietor. Its editorial department furnishes evidence of Captain Bassett's good judgment and literary taste as a writer. Two years of close application in this editorial work induced him to sell "The Magazine" to the Putnams of New York, and it was thereafter published as "Putnam's Magazine and Northern Monthly."

Soon after abandoning the editorial chair in 1870, he engaged in the real estate business. The financial panic which took place during the following two years drove all land speculators from the market and with them went his occupation as well as a large share of his earnings. On the return of better times in 1875, he organized the Prudential Insurance Company, now one of the most important institutions of its kind in the country. He became its first president, and largely through his efforts the company was placed upon the basis which made possible the wonderful success which has followed. But differences of opinion arising in the conduct of its affairs, he withdrew in 1879 and associated himself with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, and continued throughout the remainder of his life to occupy a position as superintendent in New Jersey, making Newark his residence.

Captain Bassett was a staunch Republican, and for several years chairman of the Essex County Republican Committee. He was always among the foremost in enterprises whose aim was the welfare of the community in which he lived. He was a prominent and influential member of the Board of Trade of the city of Newark, and was elected as its president for four terms, an honor without precedent in that organization. He was also a member of the Washington Association, which was established for the purpose of purchasing and preserving Washington's Headquarters at Morristown, New Jersey. In the New Jersey Historical Society he also manifested much interest, and labored zealously to secure a fireproof building for its valuable collections. From early life he was an earnest, consistent Christian, active in every good work. His genial nature endeared him to every one who knew him, and his wonderful energy and executive abilities gave him prominence in every movement, public or private, in which he took part.

In December, 1853, Captain Bassett married Caroline, daughter of John Phillips, M. D., of Bristol, Pennsylvania. Six children were born to them, four of whom and their mother died during his residence in Brooklyn.

Captain Bassett died at his home in Newark, New Jersey, on December 14, 1892. He is survived by a daughter, Allena, wife of Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., LL. D., president of Elmira College, New York; and a son, Carroll P. Bassett, of Summit, New Jersey.

GIFFORD, Archer and Charles L. C.,

Attorneys-at-Law.

The name of Gifford is of French or Huguenot extraction. According to family tradition, Baron Walter, son of Osborne Bolle, was given the sobriquet of Gifford, Giffard or Gyffard, signifying liberality or generosity, which was accorded him. According to the best information concerning the early ancestors of the family, Archer Gifford, Giffard or Gyffard, of Normandy, married Katherine de Blois or Le Blon, a descendant of a noted family of Normandy, who were of the nobility of that country. Archer came from Wales to America in 1756, settling

in Canada. He joined the English army and fought against the French. He died in Canada.

The Giffords of Essex county, New Jersey, are a Welsh family. John Gifford, born in Wales, appears for the first time upon New Jersey records as a private in Captain Craig's company of State troops during the Revolutionary War. The next record of him is a marriage license in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, stating that April 7, 1770, he obtained permission to marry Hannah Crane, their marriage occurring a little later in the same month. After his marriage he made permanent residence in Newark, where he built for himself a house on what is now the southwest corner of Broad and Academy streets, having on his right William Rodger's house and saddlery, on his left the old Newark Academy, while facing him on the opposite side of Broad street was the mansion of Dr. Uzal Johnson. This house later passed into the possession of William Tuttle, but not until after Captain John Gifford (so called from his Revolutionary service) had passed away.

Between Dr. Johnson's and Captain Gifford's on the roadside was one of the town pumps, which as late as 1812 was used for one of the official public bulletin boards, as at the Newark town meeting of April 12th, in that year, passed a resolution that all hogs running at large were to be subjected to a poundage of fifty cents which if not paid in four days was to be collected by selling the hogs and that notices of such sales were to be posted "at three different places viz. at Moses Roff's, at the pump opposite Captain Gifford's in Broad Way and at Jacob Plum's store in the north part of the town." Captain Gifford died intestate in 1821, leaving his widow and seven children: Katherine, married Dr. Enion Skelton, of Virginia; Mary, died unmarried; Patience, married Robert Johnson; Sarah, married (first) Benjamin Whittaker, (second) Robert Johnson, whose first wife was her deceased sister Patience; Anna, married William Miller, of Morristown, New Jersey; Susan, married Thomas Chapman, an attorney of Camden, New Jersey; Archer, of further mention. Hannah (Crane) Gifford, wife of Captain John Gifford, was the second daughter of Joseph Crane, great-grandson of Jasper Crane, one of the original settlers of Newark, who came from Branford, Connecticut. Joseph Crane was town constable in 1778, the year before his daughter's marriage to Captain John Gifford.

Archer Gifford, only son of Captain John and Hannah (Crane) Gifford, was born in Newark, in 1790, and died there, May 12, 1859. After preparation at Newark Academy, he entered the College of New Jersey (Princeton University) whence he was graduated, class of 1814, later receiving from that institution the degree of Master of Arts. After graduation he began the study of law in the office of Elias Van Arsdale, continuing until his admission to the bar in 1818. He at once began practice in Newark, continuing for about twelve years, winning high reputation as one of the rising young constitutional lawyers. During that period he collected much of the material for his valuable contribution to the legal literature of the State, published later under the title, "Digest of the Statutory and Constitutional Constructions, etc., With an Index to the Statutes at Large." In 1832, when the town became so populous that the lecture room of the Third Presbyterian Church, the largest hall in Newark and in use as a town hall since 1830, would no longer accommodate the meeting, he was appointed with Isaac Andruss, Joseph C. Hornblower, Stephen Dod and William H. Earle, a committee

"to digest a plan for the division of the township into two or more wards, with a system for the transaction of the township business upon equitable principles." When the report of the committee had been discussed and a revised plan finally adopted, James Vanderpool and Archer Gifford were appointed to represent the north ward of the town on the committee that prepared the bill for presentation to the Legislature. That bill became a law and the ward system so organized was carried into effect in April, 1833, and operated successfully for three years when the town received its charter as a city, in April, 1836. In the same year Archer Gifford was appointed by President Andrew Jackson, collector of customs for the port of Newark, an office he held for twelve years, and for several years was also a member of Newark common council, an office to which he was elected in 1843. He was also for many years an active and enthusiastic member of the New Jersey Historical Society and many valuable contributions to its collections were the results of his efforts.

As a devoted churchman and a communicant of Trinity Episcopal Church, Mr. Gifford labored long and earnestly. For twenty-four years he was senior warden of the parish and took an active part in the rising Tractarian discussion of his day, writing and publishing a strong controversial pamphlet on the "Unison of the Liturgy." During the greater part of his life he was a man of robust health and it is said that he enjoyed nothing better than a walk from Trenton to Newark, a distance of fifty miles, which he often accomplished in going to and from the sessions of the Supreme Court. He married Louisa C. Cammann, of New York, who bore him six children: 1. Charles Louis Cammann, of further mention. 2. Ellen M. 3. John Archer, now president of the Security Savings Bank of Newark, married Mary Jane Alling. 4. Louisa Cammann. 5. George Ernest Cammann, once manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; married Jane Elizabeth Smith. 6. Philip Augustus, once manager of the "Newark Evening Journal."

Charles Louis Cammann Gifford, eldest son of Archer and Louisa C. (Cammann) Gifford, was born in Newark, New Jersey, in November, 1825, and died there, March 29, 1877. He was a graduate in 1845, a member of the third class of Yale Law School, Yale University, continued study in the office of his father, and in January, 1847, was admitted to the bar as an attorney. For the next four years, while still engaged in legal work and study, he was deputy collector of the port of Newark, serving under his father's successor James Hewson, in the office of collector. In January, 1850, Mr. Gifford was admitted to the New Jersey bar as a counsellor and practiced in Newark. He was elected a member of the House of Assembly in 1857, serving in 1858-59-60 as State Senator, and during the last year as president of the Senate. He was all his life a Democrat, and with the single exception of the year 1861 was prominently identified with that party. In that year he was the anti-Democratic candidate for mayor of Newark against Moses Bigelow, but was defeated. On June 29, 1872, he was sworn in as presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Essex county to fill the unexpired term of Judge Frederick H. Teese who had resigned on his removal to another county. He was succeeded as judge two years later by Judge Caleb S. Titsworth, owing to his own failing health.

In 1875 Judge Gifford and his wife went to Europe in the hope that the sea voyage and rest would restore his former

health and vigor. He returned apparently much improved, but he gradually failed and after many months of suffering died at his home, No. 55 Fulton street, Newark, at two o'clock in the morning of March 29, 1877. He was a lifetime member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, and there his funeral services were held, Rev. John H. Eccleston, D. D., officiating.

He married Helen Matoaka Murray, of Virginia, who bore him six children: 1. William Murray, born in 1852. 2. Charles, died in infancy. 3. Oswald Cammann, born in 1856, died in 1892; married Frances Kingsland and left three children: Edmund, Virginia and Helen Murray. 4. Susan V. 5. Frank W. 6. Archer, born July 8, 1859; married, April 24, 1889, Evelyn A., daughter of Henry W. and Mary G. (Abeel) Duryee, and has two children: Gertrude M. and Helen J.

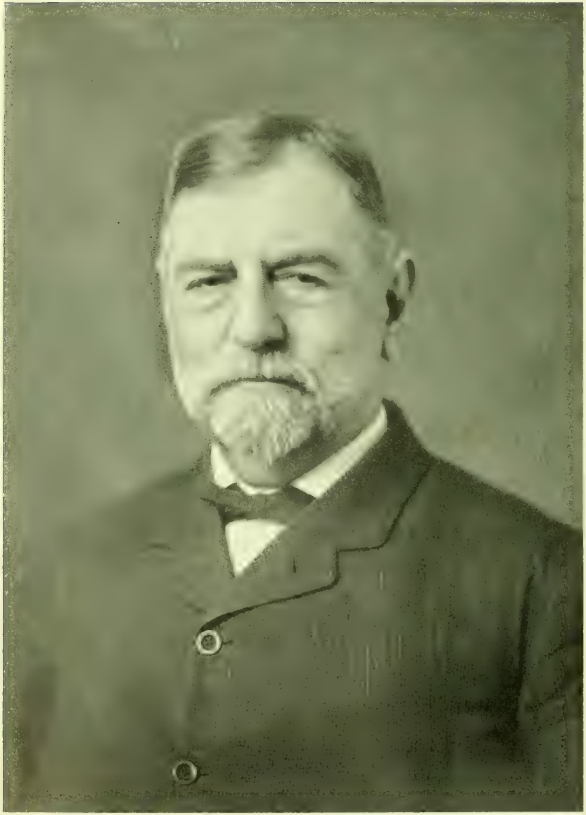
CAMPBELL, Wallace Sherwood,

Manufacturer.

The late Wallace Sherwood Campbell was one of Newark's enterprising and honored citizens, occupying a leading position in the industrial world where his activities resulted in bringing to him splendid success, and at the same time were of value to the community by furnishing employment to a large force of workmen. Mr. Campbell was born in Newark, New Jersey, March 20, 1868, son of Charles Whittaker and Emma Frances (Simonson) Campbell, old residents of Newark.

Wallace S. Campbell acquired a good education by attendance at the public schools of Newark, completing his studies at the age of sixteen years, when he accepted a minor position in the firm of Day & Clark, with which he was connected throughout the active years of his life. His enterprise and ability soon gained for him promotion, and in due course of time he became the commercial representative of the firm, later being admitted to partnership therein, becoming a junior member. The firm of Day & Clark was later incorporated and resumed its business under the name of Day-Clark Company, manufacturers of jewelry, for which the city of Newark is noted, and Mr. Campbell was chosen to fill the offices of secretary and director, in which capacities he was serving at the time of his death. The splendid success of the enterprise was due in large measure to the good judgment and straightforward methods of Mr. Campbell, who throughout his connection with the business manifested untiring energy and unflagging application to the duties which fell to his share. Mr. Campbell was a staunch adherent of Republican principles, but aside from casting his vote for the man whom he considered the best for the office, he took no part in public life, preferring to devote his leisure time to his family, to whom he was devotedly attached, and to intercourse with his friends, of which he had many. He was a member of St. Barnabas Church of Newark (Episcopal), the Jewelers Club of Philadelphia, and the Roseville Athletic Club.

Mr. Campbell married at Grace Episcopal Church, Newark, April 22, 1891, Mary Florence Sullivan, daughter of Flavel Woodruff and Emilie (Thomas) Sullivan, well known residents of the south side of Newark. Mr. Sullivan was active in public life, serving as street commissioner, member of the road board, and secretary of the fire commission. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell: Gertrude, born July 31, 1892, became the wife of George E. Brixner, of Newark, and they are the parents of one child, George E.,



Joseph L. Mann

Jr.; Wallace S., born March 29, 1895; Douglas, born May 7, 1902; Emilie T., born September 24, 1904. The death of Mr. Campbell occurred in New Haven, Connecticut, June 1, 1915.

MUNN, Joseph Lewis,

Attorney-at-Law, Public Official.

In referring to the life history of the late Joseph Lewis Munn, of East Orange, New Jersey, we find many elements of peculiar interest as touching the annals of the State of New Jersey. He stood as a representative of one of the oldest pioneer families of the country, the same having been established in the early Colonial days. The origin of the name of Munn is not definitely known, but that it is of great antiquity is shown in its armorial bearings which are as follows: Coat-of-arms: Per chevron sable and or, in chief three bezants and in base a castle triple-towered of the first. Crest: A dexter arm in armor, holding a lion's paw erased proper. Motto: *Omnia vincit veritas* ("Truth conquers all things").

Benjamin Mun, as the name was then spelled, made his home in Hartford, Connecticut, served in the Pequot War in 1637, and died in 1675. He married Abigail Burt and had five children, among whom was John Munn, who took an active part in the great fight at Turner's Falls. His son, John (2) Munn, was born March 16, 1682, and located in what is now Orange, New Jersey, about 1709, coming from Deerfield, Massachusetts.

His son, Benjamin Munn, died in 1818 at the age of eighty-seven years. He was a farmer on his own land on what is now Munn avenue, East Orange, where he was born in 1730. He was one of the members in communion with the Mountain Society in 1756. He married Jemima Pierson, born August 28, 1734, a daughter of Joseph Pierson, granddaughter of Daniel Pierson and great-granddaughter of Thomas Pierson. Their son, David Munn, was born on the family homestead at the corner of Main street and Munn avenue, East Orange, New Jersey, December 16, 1761, and served in the New Jersey militia during the War of the Revolution. He married Abigail Baldwin, a daughter of Moses Baldwin. Their son, Lewis Munn, was born March 25, 1784. He married Phebe Jones, a daughter of Joseph Jones, a member of an old and prominent family of New Jersey. Their son, Asa Berton Munn, was born in East Orange, New Jersey, June 28, 1809, and was a prosperous and successful farmer. He married Mary Parcel, daughter of Joseph S. Hand, and a lineal descendant of Colonel Aaron Hand, of Springfield, New Jersey, who participated in the Revolutionary War.

Joseph Lewis Munn, son of Asa Berton and Mary Parcel (Hand) Munn, was born in the street named in honor of his family in East Orange, New Jersey, December 5, 1840, and died near this location, November 29, 1914, having spent his entire life in East Orange. The local public schools and Newark Academy furnished his preparatory education, and he then matriculated at Princeton College, now Princeton University, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1862. Taking up the study of law, he pursued it under the preceptorship of the well known Amzi Dodd, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1865, and as a counselor in 1868. From the time of attaining his majority he was a factor to be reckoned with as a supporter of the Republican party. In 1867 he served as township clerk and later became township counsel. He was a member of the State Assembly in 1881, and during this term of office served as a

member of a number of important committees, and became noted for his careful drafting of laws. He served as surrogate, 1884-89; as county counsel, 1894-1906, 1908-11; and was counsel to the park commission, 1895-1907. The cause of education had in him an earnest and devoted friend. He was the first county superintendent of the schools of Essex county, and served continuously as a member of the East Orange board of education. The excellent system of education now in force there is due to his persevering efforts in this cause. He was counsel to the Court House commission, 1901-07, under whose auspices the new Court House was built, and it is entirely due to his suggestion that the County Law Library in that building was established. Mr. Munn was conspicuously identified with the furtherance of many other enterprises which were for the benefit of the county. He was one of the organizers of the Orange Water Company, and served as counsel of this corporation. He was connected as counsel with numerous other concerns, in all of which his services were prized at their due value. In matters of religion he was also a conscientious worker, and was a charter member of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Munn married, in East Orange, September 11, 1866, Elizabeth P. Randall, a daughter of John Merchant and Abbie (Taylor) Randall, and they had children: Mary Randall, Huldah, Edward, John Randall and Margaret. From his boyhood years Mr. Munn had been a great lover of out-door sports of every kind, and of the study of nature. His fondness for the last mentioned was evinced in his later years in his garden, whose beauty attracted attention from far and near. He was noted for his wonderful memory which enabled him to keep the studies of his earlier years fresh in his mind, and he was able to refer to them with the greatest ease. Mr. Munn won notable triumphs at the bar, and high honors in public life, and in private life he gained that warm personal regard which arises from true nobility of character, deference for the opinions of others, kindliness and geniality. His conversation was enlivened by wit and repartee that made him a fascinating companion. He inspired friendships of unusual strength, and all who knew him had the highest admiration for his good qualities of mind and heart.

HENRY, Evan James,

Attorney-at-Law.

For forty-three years, from his fiftieth to his ninety-third year, Mr. Henry resided in Princeton, New Jersey, and even after he joined the ranks of nonogenarians, his upright figure was a daily sight upon the streets as he walked about, enjoying the beautiful views and conversing with the friends and acquaintances he met. Physical infirmity caused by an attack of that dread disease, cholera, induced him to leave his chosen profession, the law, but in foreign travel and in the quiet, healthful surroundings of Princeton to which he came with his family in 1866 his health was restored. Educated and scholarly in his tastes, friendly and companionable in his intercourse with his fellow men, he passed the years of retirement quietly and happily with his family and his friends. He retained a keen interest in life until the very last, giving little indication of the years he was carrying. He followed the daily course of events in the Nation and State with deep interest, and held decided opinions upon all questions affecting the public welfare. His friends were many and all held him in highest esteem, the years

Chas. H. Thompson M.D.

but adding to the affection felt for the kindly gentleman, who for so many years had lived in their midst, quietly, unobtrusively and honorably.

Mr. Henry was a representative of the third generation of his family in the United States, his grandfather, William Henry, coming from Ulster, Ireland, in 1783, and settling in western Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming. His third son, Thomas Henry, was a soldier in the War of 1812, commanding a company of Pennsylvania militia on the Niagara frontier, aiding in the defense of Buffalo, in 1814. He had settled at Beaver, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania; was editor and publisher of a widely circulated paper, the "Beaver Argus;" sheriff of Beaver county; associate judge of the county court, and represented his district in Congress for three terms. He married Sarah James, daughter of Evan James, of Welsh descent and a resident also of Beaver county.

Evan James Henry was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1816, died at his home on Stockton street, Princeton, New Jersey, July 24, 1909, son of Thomas and Sarah (James) Henry. He was educated in Beaver Academy and Washington (now Washington and Jefferson) College, beginning later the study of law. His legal studies were pursued under the preceptorship of Daniel Agnew, later a chief justice of Pennsylvania, and in 1839 he was duly admitted to practice in the Beaver county courts. For a few years he practiced at the bar of his native county, then removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was engaged in practice until 1855. An attack of cholera had previously left him in a weakened condition of body and a few years later he decided to cease the practice of his profession. He traveled in Europe for a time and in 1866 selected Princeton, New Jersey, for a permanent residence, living there a retired life until his death in 1909.

Mr. Henry married, in September, 1855, Lucy Maxwell Rigg, born in Kirkcudbright county, Scotland, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Maxwell) Rigg. Children: Thomas M., now engaged in the practice of law in Washington, D. C.; Francis M., of Minneapolis; William, of Minneapolis; Sarah, wife of Dr. Caspar Wistar Hodge; Caroline; Lucy M.; Henry, of Princeton, New Jersey.

THOMPSON, Charles Henry, M. D.,

Physician, Surgeon, Public Official.

With the death of the late Dr. Charles Henry Thompson, of Belmar, New Jersey, that town and section of the country lost one of its ablest and best beloved physicians and surgeons. Rich and poor alike sincerely mourned his passing away, for, while he was to the former an alleviator of their physical sufferings, he was to the latter a physician, fatherly friend and a helper in all periods of distress and trouble. His family was an ancient one.

England and Scotland gave him his paternal ancestors. The name was originally Tomson, the first emigrant to this country bearing the name, being John Tomson, who came prior to 1650 and made his home either in Massachusetts or Rhode Island. From there he migrated to New Jersey, where he was one of the pioneer settlers. In 1667 he was one of the eighty-six original purchasers of that part of Monmouth county known then as Nawasink, Narumsunk and Pootapeck. One of his lineal descendants was

William I. Thompson, born near the present town of Freehold, New Jersey, March 19, 1779, the grandfather of Dr. Charles Henry Thompson, of this sketch. All his life was spent in the section of his birth, where he was occupied as a farmer.

His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian denomination. He married, October 23, 1799, Margaret Denise, and had children: Catherine; Denise, of further mention; Joseph C., Cornelia, Sydney, William W.

Denise Thompson, son of William I. and Margaret (Denise) Thompson, was born in Tennent Parsonage, near Freehold, New Jersey, September 23, 1802. He was also a farmer; at first a staunch supporter of Whig principles, he became a Republican upon the formation of that party; he was a member of the Dutch Reformed church, and a long time its treasurer at Freehold. He married, February 22, 1826, Cornelia Bergen, a member of an old family, and had children: Jacob B., William I., John B., Joseph C., Cornelia D., Stephen E., Tunis D., and Charles Henry, of further mention. The Bergen family came from Holland, where Jacob I. Bergen, father of Mrs. Thompson, was born November 9, 1782, a descendant of Hans Hansen Bergen, who came to America in 1633 and settled on Manhattan Island. He married Sara Rapalie, the first white child born to European parents in the Colony of New Netherlands. Jacob I. Bergen married, February 4, 1806, Syche Bergen, and they had children: Cornelia, mentioned above; John W., Abram, Matthew E., Simon H., Sarah M.

Dr. Charles Henry Thompson, son of Denise and Cornelia (Bergen) Thompson, was born near Marlboro, Monmouth county, New Jersey, August 23, 1843, and died in Belmar, in the same county, December 3, 1912. His preparatory education was acquired in the old Freehold Academy, conducted at Freehold, New Jersey, by Professor William W. Woodhull, and he then became a student at Rutgers College in 1860, and was graduated from this institution in the class of 1864. Having decided to make the medical profession his lifework, he commenced reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. John Vought, of Freehold, and pursued his studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, a part of what is now Columbia University, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, February 28, 1868. He commenced the active practice of his profession at Rosemont, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, remaining there for a period of four years, when he practiced in New York two years, then four years in South Amboy, New Jersey, and finally made a permanent location at Belmar, Monmouth county, New Jersey, with which town he was identified until his death. He kept well abreast of the times in medical progress, holding the wise opinion that a physician should never cease to be a student, and was faithful to this principle all through his life. He was frequently called in consultation by others in the medical profession, and established for himself an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon, and as a citizen of the highest standard. While he ever gave his staunch and consistent support to the Republican party, he never sought office. He was, however, obliged to yield to the repeated solicitations of his party, and became its nominee for Assembly in 1890, but as the Democratic party was overwhemingly large, he was defeated. Later he served two terms as president of the borough commission of Ocean Beach, and two terms of two years each, as mayor of Belmar, greatly to the benefit of those communities. In matters connected with religion he was a leading spirit. He was one of the organizers, and the first senior warden of the Holy Apostles' Protestant Episcopal Church at Belmar, and when the church was dedicated, as incumbent of the office

Lewis J. Lyons

he held, it fell to his lot to present the church to the bishop of the diocese. He was connected with a number of fraternal organizations, holding especially high rank in the Masonic fraternity. Among those with which he was affiliated were: Ocean Lodge, No. 89, Free and Accepted Masons; Goodwin Chapter, No. 36, Royal Arch Masons; Corson Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar; Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of New York City; Improved Order of Red Men, of Belmar.

Dr. Thompson married, May 23, 1865, Rhoda Ann Holmes, a daughter of Samuel and Marietta (Wiley) Holmes, of Pleasant Valley, New York. One child blessed this union: Fred V., born September 12, 1866, a well known physician of New Jersey, who commenced his practice at Asbury Park, and is continuing it at Belmar, New Jersey.

LYONS, Lewis James,

Manufacturer, Inventor, Financier.

The title of "an upright business man" is one of the most honorable that can be borne. It is a distinction won in a warfare, and against temptations, that can only exist in a business career. Not many come through a protracted course unscathed and untainted, and it is an occasion for congratulation that the business history of Newark, New Jersey, shows a long list of men who have honored their occupations by pure lives and honest business principles, up to which they have lived to the best of their ability. It is men like the late Lewis James Lyons who are intelligent factors in every undertaking and who help to develop the success of all large cities and the country in general. He belongs to that distinctively representative class of men who promote public progress in advancing individual prosperity, and whose private interests never preclude participation in movements and measures which further the general good. The ancestors of Mr. Lyons, both paternal and maternal, were patriotic and intelligent people, one of them being an officer in the Army of Cromwell in England, and another, the well known hero of Bohemia, Frederick Matthias, was a defender of the Protestant faith in the Thirty Years' War.

Lewis James Lyons was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, November 7, 1815, and died in his home in Newark, October 31, 1897. He was an infant at the time of the death of his parents and, while relatives in London expressed a strong desire to have the child sent to that country, he was taken by maternal relatives to Boston, and there given an excellent education. This would have included further instruction in higher institutions of learning, but the mind of Mr. Lyons was bent in another direction, and it has been well for the world in general that he was permitted to follow his natural inclinations. He was still a young lad when he left Boston for New York City, then, at the expiration of two years, went to Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, where he lived for a time. The next scenes of his industry were in succession, Providence, Rhode Island; Paterson, New Jersey; Brooklyn, New York; gathering general knowledge of men and industries of various kinds in all of these places. He finally, in 1845, established a residence in Newark, in which the remainder of his life was spent. He was one of the first to open boiler works in Newark, and, as he was an inventor, as well as a manufacturer, the output from his plant was in great demand. It was as an inventor that Mr. Lyons became acquainted with Seth Boyden, and in response to his appeals established his factories in Newark. It was Mr. Lyons who made the first application of steam as a motive

power for a fire engine, and world records show the value of this idea. He was a man of brilliant ideas in many directions, but the introduction of these frequently met with the greatest opposition at the first. A case in point is the paying of the workmen in cash instead of with orders upon the stores, as had been the custom for many years. Other employers did their utmost to prevent this idea from being carried into effect, but results proved the wisdom of it, and the very men who were the strongest opponents later adopted it. As an inventor, the counsel of Mr. Lyons was often sought by other inventors and industrial workers. His boiler works were among the most successful industries of the city, and his humane and conscientious treatment of those in his employ kept him very generally free from the troubles which are apt to beset those in control of large plants. He was connected officially, and otherwise, with many enterprises of importance, among them being: The Merchants' Insurance Company, in which he was a director for more than a quarter of a century; one of the founders, and a director, in the North Ward Bank; vice-president in the Citizens' Insurance Company and the People's Savings Bank, of Newark. In political matters Mr. Lyons was a staunch Democrat, and had no sympathy for the cause of the Civil War. However, he was essentially a just and fair-minded man, and would allow no destruction of property of adherents of either side, if it lay in his power to prevent it. On one occasion, he prevented a mob from destroying the property of a friend who was a Republican and a Unionist, and on another, his popularity prevented the destruction of his own property. He saved one of the local banks from a panic which had arisen, by supplying it with finances from his private bank, and thus prevented the closing of its doors. It was one of his fixed principles never to purchase or contract for anything for which he could not pay, and this principle he instilled thoroughly into the minds of his children. At various times he was offered public office, but he invariably refused, holding that he was best serving the interests of the community by devoting his time and attention to furthering industrial prosperity. His fraternal affiliation was with St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He had been born and reared in the faith of the Church of England, but upon attaining maturity, joined the Methodist church, of which he was a member until ten years prior to his death when he became a Presbyterian. For many years he was one of the leaders in the Union Street Methodist Episcopal Church, gave freely of his time, means and personal efforts, and it is largely owing to his instrumentality that the present house of worship was erected. He was also one of the organizers and founders of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church of Newark. The cause of education had in him an ardent supporter, and he was equally generous in maintaining institutions of art and literature. His simple and unaffected nature delighted in the works of nature, to which his beautiful home at Belmar, New Jersey, testifies, as does his winter home in North Carolina.

Mr. Lyons married, in 1836, Mary A., a daughter of J. Farrel Ward, of New York City, a descendant of a number of old and honorable families of England, among whom were the Dudleys, Cunninghams and Peytons. They had a number of children, the four youngest being: Hannah M., Bertha E. C., Isabella G. and Frederick M.

A vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, the opinions of Mr. Lyons were recognized as sound and his views as broad, therefore carrying weight

with those with whom he discussed public problems. He possessed a genial nature which recognized and appreciated the good in others and drew around him a large circle of friends. The success which he gained was of a character not to be measured by financial prosperity alone, but also by the kindly amenities and congenial associations which go to satisfy man's nature. No good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his coöperation in vain, and in his work of this character he brought to bear the same discrimination and thoroughness which were so strikingly manifest in his business life.

MARTIN, Isaac,

Quaker Preacher.

Among those earnest itinerant preachers called Quakers who in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries traveled the highways and byways of New Jersey was Isaac Martin. The journal of his "Life, Travels, Labors and Religious Exercises" was published at Philadelphia in 1834.

The published journals of the old-time Quaker preachers are as a rule noteworthy for good English. Written with no desire to draw the praise of men or to conform to the canons of "polite literature," they reveal at least a taste for the elegance of simplicity. John Woolman's journal was formerly used to instruct in good English the students of Princeton. Doubtless Woolman, had he lived to know this fact, would have sat long for light before he could decide whether or not such use of his testimony was according to the leadings of truth. It may be said also of the journals of the Friends that though they were not compiled for human or historical interest, yet the thoughtful reader finds much of human interest in them, and the delver after original sources discovers much of historical value. Occasionally some historical incident is thrown into the narratives standing out the clearer for being set in the language employed.

Isaac Martin dwelt at Rahway, which even as late as 1834 (as may be seen on the title page of the book) was designated as being in East Jersey. From Rahway he went forth from time to time on his preaching tours, visiting many localities in New Jersey and sometimes going to New England and to the Southern States.

Isaac Martin was born in New York City, January 16, 1758. His father, Isaac, was a Friend. Martin became apprenticed to a hatter, and learned that trade. Like John Woolman, he believed that only "plain hats" should be worn. During the Revolutionary War he left the city and dwelt for a time with a relative. On April 12, 1780, he married Elizabeth Delaplaine, of New York. He moved to Rahway in September, 1784. He signed his name to a little treatise on "Silent Worship" on September 27, 1819, with the address Bridgetown, Rahway, East New Jersey. He died August 9, 1828.

Princeton Theological Seminary last year celebrated its centennial anniversary. There were exercises, addresses and congratulations. Tribute was paid the institution for its work for the cause of religion. The Friend preacher, Isaac Martin, had visited Princeton during November, 1817. His thoughtful eye caught sight of the then new seminary building, and he was led to comment in his journal upon its use and purpose. "At this place," he said, "they have lately erected a large building called Theological Hall, intended to prepare young men for preaching." It seemed to the earnest Quaker like a relic of medieval darkness which he thought "in the Lord's time will be scattered by the arising of pure, evangelical light, which only can qualify sons and daughters to preach the plain doctrines of

Christianity." "There is no need," continued Martin, "of learning Latin, Greek and Hebrew in order to enable preachers to address the people in a manner adapted to their understandings."

That solid old Princeton Seminary should once have seemed an innovation and dangerous to evangelical piety may seem odd to modern readers, but if history teaches anything it teaches that all new movements are subject to honest doubt. J. F. F.

WALSH, Charles E.,

Business Man, Esteemed Citizen.

It is not necessary that the man who achieves wealth be made of sterner stuff than his fellow men, but there are certain indispensable characteristics that contribute to the prosperity of the individual, and these are energy, determination and the ability to recognize and improve opportunities. These qualities were cardinal elements in the character of Charles E. Walsh, of Hackensack, New Jersey, whose recent death was a severe blow to the entire city. He was the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Miller) Walsh, the former a large brick manufacturer in the town of New Windsor, New York.

Charles E. Walsh was born in Monroe, Orange county, New York, January 30, 1848, and received a sound and practical education in the public schools of that section of the country. Immediately after completing his education, he entered the business of his father and was associated with him until the year 1881 at the time of his father's death. He then founded a brick making plant of his own in Little Ferry, New Jersey, associating himself in partnership with Louis K. Brower, the firm being known as Walsh & Brower, and this was successfully operated for a number of years when Mr. Walsh took over the entire business himself and continued in it until 1910, in which year Mr. Walsh retired from the responsibilities of a business life. As a business man he took high rank for the progressive methods he favored, and he introduced many new ideas.

Mr. Walsh married, December 12, 1883, Ella M., a daughter of Charles A. and Sarah (Bacon) Smith, old residents of Newburgh, New York, and they have had children: Edna E., born March 25, 1886, who died in infancy; Charles E., born November 28, 1888, who married Mabel Sigler, of Paterson, New Jersey, issue—Virginia M.; Mabel C., born November 6, 1889; Jerome E., born October 28, 1890, who died at the age of six and one-half years; and David St. John, born March 11, 1897. All the children except the first mentioned were born in Hackensack, New Jersey.

The death of Mr. Walsh, which occurred June 4, 1912, was deeply deplored in many circles. He was not alone a loving husband, a devoted father, but the poor and helpless had in him a constant and generous friend. He donated liberally to charities of every description, and gave personal effort as well as financial aid.

In politics he was a member of the Republican party. He was always keenly interested as a voter in the selection of representative men to represent the people in town, county, State and government positions, but never sought office himself. He and his family attended the Methodist church. His fraternal affiliations consisted of membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Hackensack Wheelmen, the American Mechanics, the Exempt Firemen of Hackensack.

In business matters he was courageous and energetic, and his fidelity to principle and his earnestness of endeavor were frequently the subject of comment in his wide acquaintance.

Charles C. Walsh

ROEBLING, Ferdinand W.,

Man of Large Affairs.

The career of the late Ferdinand W. Roebling, who served in the capacity of treasurer and general manager of the John A. Roebling Sons Company, builders of the Brooklyn Bridge and other great structures, and widely known in the wire rope industry, illustrates in a forceful manner what can be accomplished by men of the stamp of Mr. Roebling. He was a capable, conscientious and genuine captain of industry, conservative, yet keenly alive to every improvement for advancing along progressive lines the industries that fell to his management, and to what extent the history of the imperial commercial growth of the United States is indebted to men of the character and energy possessed by Mr. Roebling would be difficult indeed to estimate.

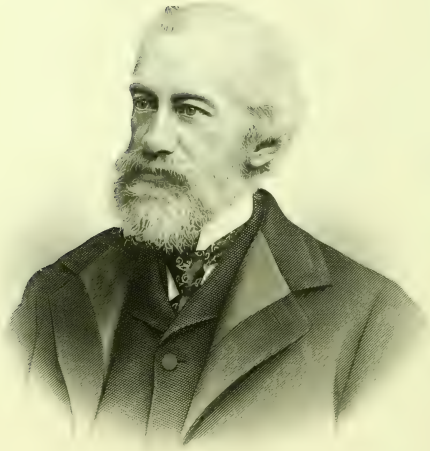
Ferdinand W. Roebling was one of the four sons of John A. Roebling, the founder of the house that bears his name, a full account of whom appears in Volume II of this work. He was born at Saxonburg, Butler county, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1842, and when he was seven years of age his parents removed to Trenton, New Jersey, in which city he spent the remainder of his days. He received his education in the Polytechnic College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and during his course specialized in chemistry. About the close of the Civil War, he assumed the general management of the John A. Roebling Sons Company, at Trenton, the business being established at Saxonburg in 1840 by his father, who transferred the plant to Trenton in 1848, erecting a house for his family at the side of the manufacturing plant, which they occupied until 1857, when they removed to another section of the city and their home became the office of the company. The John A. Roebling Sons Company is the most extensive of its kind in the world, its product consisting of iron, steel, copper and brass wire, wire rope, electric cables and modern wire goods. It has for many years been closely connected, either through building entirely or furnishing material, with the great suspension bridges of the United States, completing the cables for the East River suspension bridges, and the magnificent New York and Brooklyn Bridge, considered the most impressively beautiful bridge in the world, is a monument to its designer, John A. Roebling, who suggested and developed this daring engineering feat. The submarine cables connecting America and Europe carry copper conductors turned out at the Trenton works, and enough wire is manufactured in the works every day, of all kinds, to reach twice around the world. They also turn out a vast amount of telegraph wire, sufficient for a man to make five railroad trips from the Atlantic to the Pacific, each by a different route, and never lose sight of the product of this plant which is strung on the myriad poles alongside of the parallels of steel over which rolls the commerce of this wonderful country. The disposition of such a vast output calls for extensive commercial arrangements in all parts of the United States and abroad, all of which, in addition to the manufacturing side, were under the direct management of Mr. Roebling from his business office in the city of Trenton. When Mr. Roebling assumed charge of the Trenton works, the total annual output did not exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and at the present time (1917) it averages each year many million dollars. He was one of the first to appreciate the importance of electrical development, and outside of the branch of his Trenton manufacture which enters into the electrical field, that of electrical conductors being the largest part of the product, he

became an active director in a number of electrical and allied manufacturing companies, becoming responsibly identified with concerns engaged purely in manufacturing, which furnish employment for thousands of people, and which have an output of millions of dollars annually. In addition to this he served in an official capacity in the Wirecloth Company, as president of the Union Mills Paper Manufacturing Company, as vice-president of the Syracuse, Rochester & Eastern Railway Company, and as a director in the Mechanics' National Bank of Trenton, Mechanics' and Metals National Bank of New York, the Otis Elevator Company, Mercer Automobile Company, Trenton Street Railway Company, the Interstate Railway Company, Trenton Brass and Machine Company, and the Standard Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Roebling always took particular pride in the fact that so many of his staff and so many workmen remained with him for long periods, this fact amply testifying to the interest he ever manifested in their welfare, and in return they were loyal and faithful to his interests, and during his almost half a century of stewardship at Trenton but one disagreement occurred, and that a small strike in a minor department, and for a short period only. There grew up around him family after family of industrious, skilled artisans, in several instances three generations being in the employ of his company. One of the characteristics of Mr. Roebling, which was also possessed by his father and by his brothers, was that of investigating before believing, taking nothing for granted. He was a quiet, thoughtful man, thorough master of every essential detail of his extensive manufacturing interests, yet always finding time to keep in touch with the commerce of the world through his various established offices in all the foreign capitals. One singular fact about Mr. Roebling was that he never crossed the ocean, it being particularly noticeable from the fact that he was a man of such vast interests, stretching to all parts of the world. He was the possessor of a fine library of technical books, covering a wide range of subjects, which he often consulted, and he also had a particularly fine collection of books on ceramics and decorative ware, a study naturally suggested by the position of Trenton as the center of the pottery industry of the United States. Mr. Roebling served as president of the board of trustees of the Public Library of Trenton. He was a devotee of open-air exercise, and he spent a portion of each year in out-door sports, having been particularly fond of duck shooting. The following paragraph is taken from the November, 1902, issue of the "Cosmopolitan Magazine,": "Mr. Roebling, in his earnest, yet progressive, everyday life, developing the interests of his companies, and giving increasing employment and advantages to thousands and tens of thousands, has erected a monument to himself and his character as noble and imperishable as any of the great engineering achievements with which the name of his family has been identified." He was a member of the Union League and Engineers' Club.

Mr. Roebling married Margaret Gatzmer Allison, who bore him four children: Karl G., married Blanche D. Estabrook; Ferdinand W., Jr., married Ruth Metcalf; Margaret, became the wife of Dr. F. V. C. Perrine; Augusta Henrietta, who became the wife of William T. White. Mr. Roebling died at his home in Trenton, March 17, 1917. In addition to his four children, he is survived by three brothers: Charles G. Roebling, president of the John A. Roebling Sons Company; Colonel Washington A. Roebling, of Trenton, and Edward Roebling, of New York.

PLYMOUTH ROCK THE GRANITE BOULDER THE STEPPING STONE OF THE PILGRIMS DEC 21 1620 STILL OCCUPIES THE SAME POSITION AT THE FOOT OF A BLUFF OF LAND, ABOUT 20 FEET HIGH, KNOWN IN HISTORY AS COLES HILL, IT BEING A PART OF SEVEN ACRES OF LAND GRANTED BY THE COURT A.D. 1637 TO JAMES THE FIRST OF THE COLES FAMILY FROM ENG. AND TO LAND IN PLYMOUTH A.D. 1630



J. McKeen Cattell

COLES, Jonathan Ackerman,

Physician, Surgeon, Philanthropist.

Jonathan Ackerman Coles, A. B., A. M., M. D., LL. D., the only son of Abraham and Caroline E. (Ackerman) Coles, was born in Newark, New Jersey, May 6, 1843, in "The Coles Homestead Building," 222 Market street, purchased by his father in 1842. Here also was born their daughter, Emilie S. Coles, February 8, 1845. The Coles Homestead, kept in perfect repair, is still occupied by Dr. Coles and his sister when in Newark—the parlor floor, consisting of seven rooms, being reserved for said purpose, and the remainder of the building being now rented for offices.

Dr. Coles was prepared for college at the Collegiate School of Forest and Quackenbos in New York City, where he was awarded the prizes for proficiency in German and rhetoric. In 1860 he entered the freshman class of Columbia College, New York. In his senior year, by the unanimous decision of Professor Charles Davies, Professor Murray Nairne and Professor William G. Peck, he received the Philolexian prize for the best essay. He was graduated in 1864, and in 1867 received the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1903 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Hope College, Holland, Michigan. After graduation he began the study of medicine and surgery in the office of his father in Newark, New Jersey, and, after matriculating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, he became also a student of Professor T. Gaillard Thomas. At the annual commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1867, he received from Professor Alonzo Clark the Harsen prize (a parchment diploma, a bronze medal, and three hundred dollars cash) for the best written clinical report of the year of the medical and surgical cases in the New York Hospital. He graduated with honor in 1868, and after serving in the New York, Bellevue and Charity hospitals, opened an office in the City of New York, becoming a member of the New York Academy of Medicine and the New York County Medical Society. The years of 1877 and 1878 he spent for the most part in Europe, attending lectures and clinics at the universities and hospitals in London, Edinburgh, Paris, Heidelberg, Berlin, and Vienna. While at Edinburgh he was a guest of Professor Simpson. At Paris he was the guest of his father's friend and classmate in college, Dr. J. Marion Sims. At Munich, Bavaria, in company with Dr. Sims, he attended the meetings of the International Medical Congress, and by invitation participated in the honors bestowed upon this distinguished American surgeon, whose excellent full length bronze statue now adorns Bryant Park in the City of New York. After visiting Syria, Palestine and Egypt he returned home and became associated with his father in the practice of his profession.

In 1891 Dr. Coles was elected president of the Union County (New Jersey) Medical Society. He is a member of the American Medical Association; the New Jersey County and State Medical Societies; the New York County and State Medical Societies; is a fellow of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City; is a member of the New York Historical Society; is a patron and trustee of the New Jersey Historical Society; is a member of the Washington Association of Morristown, New Jersey; is one of the founders of the Valley Forge Library; is a member of the National Geographic Society; is an honorary regent of Lincoln Memorial University; is an honorary member of the Newark Museum of Art; a member of the International Anglo-Saxon Society of London, Copenhagen and New York; is an honorary vice-president of the American Tract Society; is a life director of the

American Bible Society; and is one of the board of advisors of the Canton Christian College, Canton, China; and holds other positions of trust. He has contributed to the press, has published articles on medical and educational subjects, and has edited some new editions of his father's works.

Dr. Coles has given many classical works in bronze and marble to the educational and public buildings in Newark, New York, and elsewhere. The New Jersey Historical Society, the Free Public Library, the High School, the Academy, the City Hall and the Post Office in Newark, have been especially benefited thereby. He contributed for permanent improvements one thousand dollars toward the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Newark (A. D. 1666-1916).

Referring to some bronzes given by Dr. Coles to Columbia University, the Hon. Seth Low, its president, wrote December 16, 1896:

My Dear Dr. Coles:

I have just seen the bronzes in the Library. They are beautiful, and I am very sure that they will be accepted with gratitude. I had the pleasure of telling the Alumni last evening of your generosity, and in due time you will receive the formal thanks of the trustees. The Alumni received the announcement with applause.

Yours faithfully, Seth Low, President.

Mr. John B. Pine, clerk, wrote:

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES.

Resolved: That the thanks of the trustees be tendered to Dr. J. Ackerman Coles for the most welcome and valuable gifts to the University of several bronze busts, handsomely and appropriately mounted:

1. A copy of the Olympian Zeus by Phidias.
2. A copy of the bust said to be that of Plato, found in the house of the Papyri, Herculanium.
3. A copy of the Hermes of Praxiteles, found in the temple of Hera, in Olympia.

A true copy.

[Seal.] John B. Pine, Clerk.

To the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, Dr. Coles has given two valuable bronzes cast at the Barbedienne foundry in France. One is a copy of the "Dying Gaul," or "The Gladiator," found in the garden of Sallust, which, with its right arm restored by Michael Angelo, is now in the Museum of the Capitol in Rome. The other is a copy of the bust of Æsculapius in the Museum of the Louvre in Paris. Both, appropriately and elegantly mounted by Tiffany & Company, have places in the trustees' parlor in the college. By reason of its grace and realistic anatomical accuracy, "The Dying Gaul" has always been regarded as the masterpiece of the Pergamenian school in sculpture, forming as it did with its companion piece, "The Fighting Gaul," the chief adornments of the triumphal monument erected in the second century, B. C., to the memory of Attalus II., in Pergamos, Asia Minor, then at the zenith of its glory as a centre of art, wealth and influence.

The Princeton University is the owner of the original life-size Carrara marble statue of "Nydia," by Randolph Rogers. It was executed by Rogers at Rome, Italy, in 1856. Subsequently other copies were made; one was at the "Centennial Exposition," and another in the A. T. Stewart collection. To this idealization of the blind girl of Pompeii is attributed Rogers's fame as an artist and sculptor, securing for him the commission to design (1858) the bronze doors for the Capitol in Washington, D. C., and to finish the Washington monument at Richmond, Virginia (1861). "The American Register," Paris, France, in referring to this gift of Dr. Coles, said: "The original statue of 'Nydia' was given to Princeton University in appreciation of the mutual regard which for more than fifty years existed between the trustees, faculty, and

THE COLES HOMESTEAD

NO. 222 MARKET STREET, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

1842 — 1915

instructors of the College, and the donor's father, the late Abraham Coles, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D."

The Rev. Francis S. Patton, D. D., LL. D., acknowledged the gift as follows:

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 3rd, 1896.

To DR. J. ACKERMAN COLES,
Deerhurst, Scotch Plains, N. J.:

At the meeting of the board of trustees of the College of New Jersey, held during Commencement Week, in June last, I had the pleasure of reporting to them that I had received in behalf of the College, from you, the beautiful marble statue of "Nydia," which you so kindly presented to the College in memory of your father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles.

The gift was very gratefully received by the trustees, and I was requested in their behalf to write to you expressing the very cordial thanks of the trustees for the beautiful statue which now adorns the Museum of Historic Art. I have great pleasure in discharging the duty assigned to me by the trustees. "Nydia" will always be associated in our minds with the memory of your gifted father, and I venture to hope that the common interest which you and we have in this masterpiece of the sculptor's art will constitute a strong bond between you and Princeton University.

The "New York Tribune," in speaking of a gift to Harvard University, said:

Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, of Newark, whose gifts of valuable art objects to educational and public bodies have been generous, and who lately gave to Chicago University an heroic bust of Homer, has just presented to Harvard University a life-size bronze bust of Socrates, in memory of his father, Dr. Abraham Coles, of Newark, a well-known classical scholar and author. The donor, in giving the bronze to Harvard, said he desired it to be a reminder of the friendly relations that existed between his father and the officers, professors and graduates of Harvard, especially President Thomas Hill, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

President Charles W. Eliot, LL. D., wrote:

DR. J. ACKERMAN COLES:
Dear Sir:

Your letter is just received. I hasten to say that the gift of the bronze bust of Socrates, with its marble pedestal will be very welcome to Harvard University. I am obliged to you for saying that this valuable gift is intended as a reminder of the friendly relations which existed for many years between your father and the distinguished men whose names you record. Your letter will be deposited in the archives of the University. Believe me with high regard,

Sincerely yours, CHARLES W. ELIOT.

The life-size Carrara marble group representing "Hagar and Ishmael in the Wilderness of Beersheba," the masterpiece executed by Alessandro F. Cavazza in Modena, Italy, in 1872, is a gift of Dr. Coles to the Dutch Reformed Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, New Jersey. The "New York Christian Intelligencer," in referring thereto, says, "Ishmael in his utter weakness has loosened his hold on Hagar's neck, and has fallen back, apparently lifeless across her left knee. The relaxed muscles of the lad, his death-like countenance, the agonized look of his mother, and the minute details of finished expression, show the artist to have possessed the skill and knowledge (anatomical and ecclesiastical) requisite for its accurate portrayal." President Woodbridge was authorized to accept the gift, and to assure the donor, on behalf of the board of superintendents and the faculty that the gift would be highly appreciated. Later he received the following:

GENERAL SYNOD, REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

RARITAN, NEW JERSEY, June 11, 1897.

I have been directed by the General Synod to forward to you a copy of the following action, taken at its recent session held at Asbury Park, New Jersey:

"*Resolved*, That the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, hereby assures Dr. J. Ackerman Coles * * * that the gift of

statuary representing Hagar and Ishmael is fully appreciated, and that the thanks of the Synod is hereby tendered to the generous donor."

Respectfully,

WILLIAM DE HART.
Stated Clerk.

The Rev. John H. Vincent, D. D., LL. D., bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, and chancellor of Chautauqua University, of which he was the founder, wrote to Dr. Coles from Chautauqua on July 14, 1897, that a telegram had just been sent by him to the "New York Tribune," stating that a beautiful bronze life-size bust of Beethoven, with its marble pedestal, had been received as a gift from Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, of New York, and was greatly appreciated by the university. Subsequently Chancellor Dr. Vincent wrote to Dr. Coles:

In connection with a great amphitheatre concert at Chautauqua under the direction of Dr. Palmer, the bronze bust of Beethoven was unveiled. Just before the unveiling, President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, delivered an address on music. As the veil was lifted, the amphitheatre gave the splendid Chautauqua salute in honor of Beethoven, and in recognition of Dr. Coles. Immediately following this, Mr. William H. Sherwood gave a piano solo, the "Sonata Apassionata," by Beethoven. The performance was brilliant, and the Chautauqua salute was also given to Professor Sherwood.

In August, 1897, George Williamson Smith, D. D., LL. D., president of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, wrote to Dr. Coles as follows: "A letter just received from Bishop Williams informs me of your kind offer to present to Trinity College a life-size bronze bust of Mozart. We shall be very glad to have such a valuable addition to our collection of objects of art, and place it in Alumni Hall, where the portraits of benefactors and presidents are hung." Later Dr. Smith wrote: "The boxes containing the bronze bust of Mozart and its marble pedestal have been opened, and the work is placed in Alumni Hall, where it attracts attention and awakens just admiration."

President Merrill E. Gates, Ph. D., L. H. D., LL. D., on receipt of a gift from Dr. Coles of a life-size bronze bust of Virgil for Amherst College, wrote: "It has great and exceptional value in itself, and coming from you as a gift in memory of your father, his regard for Amherst College and his relations with us in the past, it will have a double value."

A life-size bronze bust of George Washington, by Jean Antoine Houdon, a gift of Dr. Coles, is at Mount Vernon, in the home of Washington, where the artist spent three weeks taking measurements and casts for the full length marble statue, ordered by the Legislature for the State of Virginia, and now in the State House at Richmond.

Says the "Morris County Chronicle:" "At Washington's Headquarters, Morristown, New Jersey, Washington's birthday was celebrated February 22, 1898. Austin Scott, LL. D., President of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, delivered an able address on Washington, after which Jonathan W. Roberts, President of the Association, announced the receipt of a valuable bronze from Dr. J. Ackerman Coles and called upon the donor for some remarks concerning the same. Dr. Coles replied:

As executor of the estate of my father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles, I would have been derelict in the discharge of my duty if, in the distribution of works of art to the various institutions of learning he loved, I had omitted to remember Washington's Headquarters at Morristown, New Jersey, a building which is said to have sheltered more statesmen, military and naval heroes connected with our war for independence than any other home in America; the home where for many months Martha Washington, as hostess, hospitably entertained her husband's guests; where Alexander Hamilton, during the winter of

MARBLE VASE SENT
FROM ITALY TO U.S.A.
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION
AT PHILADELPHIA PA. 876

DEERHURST

THE COLES RESIDENCE

SCOTCH PLAINS, NEW JERSEY

PAINTED BY ABRAHAM HOLES. EDITIONS. ENGRAVED FROM AN AUTOTYPE BY [illegible], N. Y.

DEERHURST

THE HAMPTON COURT LABYRINTH

1779, met, laid siege to, and won the heart of the daughter of General Schuyler; where from time to time gathered members of the Continental Congress; in front of which mansion, Washington's bodyguard of one hundred Virginians kept watch day and night. In every room and on every wall are objects of historic interest. Therefore, Mr. President, I esteem it a privilege and a pleasure to be permitted to add something thereto, and as a member of the Washington Association, in memory of my father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles, I now proffer for your acceptance the bronze medallion bearing the stamp of Tiffany and Company, representing in bas-relief, life-size portraits of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Ulysses S. Grant, entitled "Triumviri Americani," and designated also, respectively, Pater, 1789-1793 — Salvator, 1861-1865 — Custos, 1869-1873. *(Father, Savior* and *Preserver.)*

Upon vote the gift was unanimously accepted with thanks.

The following stanzas are from a poem written on a visit to Mount Vernon by Dr. Abraham Coles:

I sing to him, the good, the brave,
Whose mighty dust in glory sleeps,
Where broad Potomac swells and sweeps
And mourns and murmurs past his grave.

O spot most hallowed! Shrine most blest!
Where every pebble, wild flower, blade
Of common grass, is sacred made:
The Mecca of the Christian West.

Here unforgetful pilgrim feet,
From all the earth, shall come and crowd:
And half mankind with forehead bowed,
Moist tributes pay and homage meet.

What though no mausoleum towers
In marble grandeur, grace of art,
His monument's the human heart,
Immortal as this soul of ours.

Memorial of sculptured stone
Is needed not; no slab so rough
As not to serve; it is enough
Bears it the name of Washington.

A valuable tract of Florida land which the University has sold for five thousand dollars; a life-size bronze bust by Houdon of George Washington, given in memory of his intimate friend, General Howard; and one also of Abraham Lincoln, are among the gifts contributed by Dr. Coles to the Lincoln Memorial University at Harrowgate, near Cumberland Gap, Tennessee. It was founded twenty years ago by General Oliver Otis Howard, and its twentieth anniversary was celebrated in connection with the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, three days successively—February 12, 13 and 14, 1917. There were present a large assemblage of members of Congress, representatives of colleges and other distinguished guests. Dr. and Miss Coles being unable to accept the invitation of the trustees to be present, supplemented their previous gifts by additional ones; Miss Coles sending from Tiffany & Co., New York, an imported large female bronze figure by M. M. Edouard of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, emblemizing Science, who holding an open book is apparently explaining the meaning of Virgil's "*Labor improbus omnia vincit*," inscribed on its open page.

Dr. Coles sent as his gift a set of the Founder's Copy of the "History of North America," Guy Carleton Lee, Ph. D., and Francis Newton Thorpe, Ph. D., editors, issued in the interest of the beautiful Washington Memorial at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, of which there were only one hundred sets numbered and registered for subscribers to the building fund. Publishers, George Barrie & Sons, Philadelphia.

Two volumes are devoted to the Civil War, one written from the Southern, the other from the Northern standpoint. Very much space is occupied by the history of Abraham Lincoln's administration.

A letter sent with the gifts was accompanied by the following sonnet, written by Abraham Coles, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., during the Civil War, a tribute to Lincoln. They were both read by request of President George H. Hubbell, and Chancellor Hill, by the Rev. John S. Allen, D. D., of New York, who represented the donors in presenting the

gifts, which were gratefully accepted for the University in a courteous and cordial address by President George H. Hubbell:

Lincoln twice summoned to the helm of state
Be thine to bring a calm upon the deep
In which the eyes of war may ever sleep!
Quell bloody enmity and civil hate!
From all unchristian broils and homicides,
By the religious sword of Justice, free
The land baptized anew to Liberty!
Search out where unrepentant Treason hides.
Thy soul's eye sharpened with that sacred Light
Of which the sun itself is but a beam,
And be thou firm and faithful to the Right
Though topt with titles, high in men's esteem,
To Virtue's pilotage must thou resort
Else shipwreck shall betide in safest port.

We heard one day the following remark of a well-known clergyman: "Dr. Coles in the spirit of his life—for you know he was a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln—came as near as any one I ever knew to fulfilling the maxim: 'With malice toward none, with charity toward all'."

To the late Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, LL. D., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States of America, a warm friend, Dr. Coles wrote: "It is a pity that all do not estimate law as you do, as a sacred thing, a kind of religion; so regarded, it is a spiritual force related to celestial dynamics. I remember when Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was first proposed, some said that it would be a *brutum fulmen*. I did not think so. I believed it would be a live thunderbolt, heaven forged, swift, subtle, far-reaching, far-flaming, irresistible, striking to the centre, and so it proved. "Where the word of a king is, there is power."

"Deerhurst," since their father's death, has continued to be the country residence of Dr. Coles and of his sister, Miss Coles. The "Boston Transcript" says:

Back from the house a short distance is the deer park; farther on is the labyrinth, a facsimile of the Maze at Hampton Court, England. The mansion itself is substantial, elegant and beautiful, and is replete with articles rich and rare, gathered in journeyings through foreign lands. The library is an ideal room. It is open to the roof, the rafters coming down in graceful sweeps, with here and there odd little windows, and deeper ones reaching to the floor and opening to balconies. On every side are books, in massive cases, filling deep recesses, on shelves substantially built around corners and supported by ornamental columns, and on daintier shelves arranged above one's head, a vast and varied collection, in all languages, carefully and worthily bound. One very rare volume is remarkable as being the first book printed containing Arabic Types, and is entitled "Psalterium, Hebraeum, Graecum, Arabium, et Chaldaeum, cum tribus Latinis interpretationibus. Genuae, Petrus Paulus Porrus, 1516." Folio, half-green morocco. This, the first Polyglot psalter, edited by Agostino Gustiniani, is important, also as containing the first printed biography of Columbus. It is printed as a long marginal note of Psalm XIX.

"The fine collection of paintings, curios and bric-a-brac belonging to Dr. Coles," says the "New York Tribune," "which has been on exhibition in the Art Gallery of "The Coles Homestead," No. 222 Market street, Newark, New Jersey, for the benefit of the Newsboys Building Fund, is without exception one of the choicest collections in Newark, if not in the State."

The Art critic of "The Queen," London, says of one of the oil paintings (ten feet by five feet), entitled "The Fall of Man," by Bouverie Goddard, and exhibited by him at the Royal Academy, London, England, in 1877: * * * "Second to no picture painted since Sir Edwin Landseer's palmy days, in which animal forms and character have been represented and expressed on canvas, is Mr. Goddard's truly noble 'Fall of Man.' In the distance appears the vision of the celestial warrior guardians of the gate of that blissful garden, no longer the home of the fallen ones, from which, for the first time conscious of the fierce instincts of their nature, various animals are rushing away in amazement and alarm."

DEERHURST
THE LIBRARY

MEMORIAL HOME FOR ORPHANS

GIVEN BY J. ACKERMAN COLES IN REMEMBRANCE OF HIS MOTHER, MRS. CAROLINE E. ACKERMAN COLES AND OF HIS AUNT MRS. JEANIE C. ACKERMAN BUCKNELL

"The picture portrays," says "The Academy," "the savagery of the brute nature, ensuing upon the disobedience of Adam and Eve. * * * The difficulty of Mr. Goddard's attempt becomes all the greater, in that he does not represent any actual attack of one animal upon another, but only the moment when the attacking and ravenous impulse arises and manifests itself in feature and demeanor."

"We have not for a long time met with a picture of animals by an Englishman," says the "Athenæum," "showing so much care, energy, and learning as Mr. Goddard's 'The Fall of Man,' in which the beasts, terrified by the portents attending 'The Fall,' rush from the neighborhood of Eden, new ferocity being manifested by their actions and expressions."

The "London Times" says: "One is first puzzled to account for the tremendous commotion among Mr. Bouverie Goddard's wild beasts, carried to its height in a powerfully designed and well painted foreground group of a lion, lioness, and cubs, till we learn from the extract of Milton, appended to it, that such was the effect produced among the beasts of the forest by 'The Fall of Man.' They are supposed to sympathize with the signs in the Heaven, the eclipsed sun, the lowering sky, the muttering thunder and sad drops 'wept at the completing of the mortal sin'." This remarkable painting is shown on the left-hand wall in the steel engraving of the Library of Deerhurst, as are also two other paintings by Goddard, on the opposite wall, viz., "The Combat" (seven feet by four feet), painted and exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1870. Of this painting the "London Times" of May 30 said: "After Sir Edwin's animal pictures, perhaps there is nothing so remarkable as the way the painter has brought his landscape and animals into harmonious imaginative conditions as Mr. B. Goddard's 'Combat.' * * * Full of action, original in grouping, and forcible in light and shade, this really is a powerful picture, an excellent illustration of the wealth of subject that lies yet undrawn upon in the wide range of animal life." The third painting by Goddard (nine feet by five feet) representing "A Sale of New Forest Ponies at Lyndhurst, England," is regarded as equal in merit to the "Horse Fair," by Rosa Bonheur. "The Fall of Man" Dr. Coles has given to the New Jersey Historical Society, and the painting of "The Combat" to the Free Public Library for the Newark (New Jersey) Museum of Art. The painting of the Ponies now hangs in the assembly room of the Memorial Home for Orphans at Mountainside, Union county, New Jersey.

Another remarkable painting in the Newark exhibit was the one entitled "The Arch of Titus, Rome, Italy," painted by G. P. A. Healy in Rome, in 1871 (canvas forty-eight by seventy-three inches). The poet Longfellow and his daughter are represented standing underneath the Arch, while the artist, F. E. Church, is seated sketching with G. P. A. Healy and J. McEntree looking over his shoulder. All are excellent portraits. Through the great arch an excellent view is had of the Colosseum beyond. Among other paintings of the Coles collection we name the following: Five by J. F. Cropsey, one of Corfe Castle, England (seven by five feet), given by Dr. Coles to the High School at Newark; one of Lake Nemi on the Appian Way, Italy (six by four feet), and three others; five by Albert Bierstedt, one of Mount Hood in Oregon (six by four feet), one of Niagara Falls, one of Goat Island, one of Mount Blanc in a storm, one of Mount Blanc from near Geneva, Switzerland, Dieppe, France;

three by Daniel Huntington, including a portrait of Dr. Abraham Coles; two by A. T. Bricher; three by J. F. Kensett; three by F. E. Church; two by Thomas Moran; two by Edward Moran; two by H. P. Smith; one by Benjamin West; one by James M. Hart; William Hart; Julian Scott; Edward Gay; George Inness; W. S. Hazeltine; John Constable, R. A., England (1776-1837), "Dedham Vale," a quiet, unpretentious landscape from the collection of Clifford Constable, the painter's grandson; R. A. Brunery; L. Verboeckhoven; A. Reinert; Paul Jean Clays; Jan. Chilnisky; J. Carabain; H. De Buel; Rosa Bonheur (pen and ink sketch); J. H. L. De Haas; Edward Portielge; B. C. Kock Kock; J. G. Brown; N. A. Diaz de la Pena; J. B. C. Corot; Constant Troyon; Hans Makart; Theodore Rousseau; Eugene Fichel; Julian Dupre; Jules Dupre; Charles Jacque; C. F. Daubigny; H. Delacroix; F. De Vere; Lazerges; V. G. Stiepevich; Jean Francis Millet; Anton Mauve; "The Trumpeter of Sackingen" (six feet, seven inches, by four feet, six inches) by R. Eisermann; A. Steinheil, Adolf Schreyer. A large Paris Salon painting by F. A. Bridgman, of Pharaoh in pursuit of the Israelites on the bed of the Red Sea, Dr. Coles gave to Columbia University in the City of New York.

Other paintings believed to be genuine are attributed to Rembrandt; Peter Pourbus (1510-1583); David Teniers, the Younger (1610-1690); Du Bois; Til Borg (1625-1678); Luca Giordano (1632-1701); "Europa" (six by five feet), from Prince Borghese sale, Rome; Jean Steen; Gerard Douw; Hans Memling (1440-1495), the eminent decorator of missals and church books; Jacob Backer (1609-1651), pupil of Rembrandt, "The Antiquarian" (six by four feet); Ostade; Minderhout; Hobbinier; Holbein (1498-1543), portrait of his patron Henry VIII; Salvator Rosa; Rivera (1588-1650); Gerard (1770-1837); Dana Cox (1783-1859); and an historical painting by Peter Paul Rubens of "C. Mucius Scaevola (Left Handed)," a Roman hero, who according to legend, when Lars Porsena was besieging Rome, in 509 B. C., concealed a dagger about his person and went out to the King's camp with the intention of putting him to death, but killed instead a royal secretary, whom he mistook for Porsena. He was threatened with death by fire, unless he revealed the details of a conspiracy which was said to have been formed at Rome for the purpose of assassinating Porsena; whereupon he thrust his right hand into a sacrificial fire on an altar hard by. This firmness excited the admiration of Porsena, who ordered him to be released.

Thomas Babington Macaulay, in his "Lays of Ancient Rome," thus refers to the incident:

> Now, by your children's cradles, now by your fathers' graves,
> Be men to-day, Quirites, or be forever slaves!
> For this did Servius give us laws? For this did Lucrece bleed?
> For this was the great vengeance wrought on Tarquin's evil seed?
> For this did those false sons make red the axes of their sire?
> For this did Scaevola's right hand hiss in Tuscan fire?
> Shall the vile fox-earth awe the race that stormed the lion's den?
> Shall we, who could not brook one lord, crouch to the wicked Ten?

Among other valuable paintings is a most excellent one by Joseph Mallord William Turner (1775-1851), admitted by critics to be, in all respects, one of his best.

In the Library of Dr. Coles one volume of special value is a fine copy of the work of John James Audubon, F. R. S. L. and E., the great American naturalist, entitled "Ornithological Biography," or an account of the habits of the birds of the United States of America, accompanied by descriptions of the objects represented

SPINET AT HOME IN OLD ENGLAND

HE TOOK THEM UP IN HIS ARMS
PUT HIS HANDS UPON THEM AND BLESSED THEM
A GIFT IN HIS NAME WITH LOVING AND GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF
CAROLINE E. ACKERMAN COLES AND JEANIE ACKERMAN BUCKNELL

in the work entitled "The Birds of America," and interspersed with delineations of American scenery and manners; five volumes, half leather, Edinburgh, 1831-1839. This set is especially interesting by reason of its being an autograph presentation copy of the author to his friend, an eminent jurist in New York City, who has written on the fly-leaf of the first volume as follows:

Mr. Audubon told me that he did not sell more than forty copies of his great work in England, Ireland, Scotland, and France, of which Louis Philippe took ten. The following received their copies but never paid for them: George IV, Duchess of Clarence, Marquis of Londonderry, Princess of Hamburg. An Irish Lord, whose name he would not give, took two copies and paid for neither. Rothschild paid for his copy, but with great reluctance. Mr. Audubon said further that he sold seventy-five copies in America, twenty-six in New York, and twenty-four in Boston; that the work cost him 27,000 pounds sterling, and that he lost 25,000 dollars by it.

He said that Louis Philippe offered to subscribe for one hundred copies if he would publish the work in Paris; this he found could not be done, as it would have required forty years to finish it as things were in Paris. Of this conversation I made a memorandum at the time, which I read over to Mr. Audubon and he pronounced it correct.

In addition to the above mentioned five volumes, Dr. Coles has elephant folio plates of the birds and the animals of North America. The birds are the size and colors of life. In his volume I, Audubon says:

Not only is every object, as a whole, of the natural size, but, also, every portion of each object. * * * The great size of the paper on which the representations are offered could not be avoided without giving up the desire of presenting to the world these my favorite objects in nature of the size which Nature has given to them.

Every individual possessed of a sound heart, listens with delight to the love notes of the woodland warblers. He never casts a glance upon their lovely forms without proposing to himself questions respecting them; nor does he look on the trees which they frequent, or the flowers over which they glide, without admiring their grandeur, or delighting in their sweet odours, or their brilliant tints. Should you, good-natured reader, be a botanist, I hope you will find pleasure, while looking at the flowers, the herbs, the shrubs, and the trees, which I have represented.

The friends Audubon made in Europe included Sir Thomas Lawrence, Herschel, Sir Walter Scott, "Christopher North" Cuvier, Humboldt and St. Hillaire. In 1827 he issued the prospectus of his famous work, "The Birds of America," which originally came out in numbers. He had not money enough to pay the printer for the first number until, through the influence of Sir Thomas Lawrence, the painter, he was enabled to sell some of his pictures. The first bill that he had to meet was for five hundred pounds. There were one hundred and seventy subscribers at one thousand dollars each.

In his descriptions Audubon has woven passages of the most exciting personal adventures. On May 1, 1839, he wrote from Edinburgh: "I have pleasure in saying that my enemies have been few and my friends numerous. May the God who granted me life, industry and perseverance to accomplish my task forgive the former, and forever bless the latter!"

Dr. Coles is continually sending valuable books to Public Libraries, Universities, Colleges and High Schools in the United States and in foreign lands.

Says the Newark "Sunday Call:"

An addition to the treasures of the Free Public Library is the gift from Dr. J. Ackerman Coles of a rare and magnificent copy of "The Birds of America," by John James Audubon. The large volume is a reprint published in 1860 of the famous Elephant folio published by Audubon between 1830 and 1839. The large size of the plates are much in excess of the regular size and gave the edition the name it bears. It contains 97 pages and 138 drawings. The volume was published by Roe Lockwood & Son, New York, the

chromo-lithography being the work of J. Bien. It is said that these now rare volumes are valued at about $1,200.

At Dr. Coles' suggestion four of the plates have been removed from the book and framed. The richly colored pictures have been placed in the central court facing the main stairway. The plates thus exhibited show the American flamingo, the wild turkey, fish hawk and Iceland, or jer falcon.

The Public Library has recently received also from Dr. Coles for the Newark Museum of Art illustrated books, sixty-seven in number, several of them measuring two feet in length and a foot and a half across. The height of the towering pile is over nine feet. Its interest and value are not confined to dimensions. Among these books are works that are world famous; many of them contain very rare steel and copper engravings, their worth being estimated at several hundred dollars. They are the generous gift of Dr. J. Ackerman Coles to the Newark Museum.

The collection is one to delight trained bibliophile and amateur alike. The bindings and bookplates and inscriptions alone offer a fascinating study, while the chief value, it is said, lies in the illustrations. Besides the copper and steel engravings already mentioned there are hundreds of photogravures, color etchings, etchings in black, lithographs, water color fac similes and illuminated engravings. A few of the books are absolutely without text and the subject matter of the others deals with various branches of art. There are several fine bindings of polished calf and one regally bound subscription set of ten volumes in half-levant with calf sides. This edition of the "Exposition Universelle" is printed on Whatman drawing paper and limited to one hundred registered and numbered sets. The publishers are said to ask $200 per volume. So much for luxurious bookdress.

There are two volumes of the plans, elevations, etc., of the Alhambra from drawings by M. Jules Gourney and Owen Jones, the famous architect, that have brought as high as $170 at book auctions. Gourney died while preparing his drawings and Owen Jones finished the books and dedicated them to the memory of his friend. There is a dual text in French and English to supplement the fifty-one rarely fine steel engravings and lithographs of this wonderful old Moorish palace in Granada, "once a kingdom in Spain."

Four cases of medallions, book-encased, are of unusual interest. These medallions are reproductions of those to be found in the museums of Italy and include copies of those in the museums at Florence and Venice and the Vatican.

The history student will find his way to the two volumes of ancient arms and "Armour," attracted by the splendid coloring of the illuminated engravings, and to Holmes's "Naval and Military Trophies." The water color drawings in the latter, executed by William Gibb, reproduce with detail and exactness historic treasures from the Royal and Wellington collections and English museums. The swords of Oliver Cromwell and John Hampden are included and the cloak of Napoleon. Two tattered American flags captured in the War of 1812-14 are given as in the collection belonging to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

An interesting "presentation copy" of the Woburn Abbey Marbles, ticketed in a fine hand, "Presented by the Duke of Bedford," is a book large in area with India proof plates of the drawings of H. Corbould. The duke himself wrote the descriptions of his marbles, and this special volume contains a "laid-in" picture of him. The book was privately printed and is exceedingly rare. The duke is said to have bought up any of the 180 copies appearing for sale.

From marbles to Greek vases is a natural step. Sir William Hamilton, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Naples, had the dignified hobby of collecting Greek vases, and his collection is set forth in three volumes, with many numbered plates and detailed descriptions. The plate illustrating the twelve exquisitely shaped and molded vases will appeal to the eye of even him to whom all art is Greek.

Other books likely to be of general interest are the nine volumes of Bernard Picart's "Religious Ceremonies and Costumes;" the 120 engravings from the works of J. M. W. Turner; paintings of collections from the private galleries of wealthy New Yorkers; the copy of Poe's "Raven" illustrated by Gustave Dore, and the collection of wood engravings by members of the Society of American Wood Engravers. The latter contains such well-known names as those of Victor Berstrom, W. B. Clossin, Henry Wolf, John Tinkey and Elbridge Kinsley.

Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, widely known in Newark, is the son of Abraham Coles, physician and hymn writer, whose monument stands in Washington Park. The present Dr. Coles lives in Scotch Plains and has collected books and objets d'art for years. Among his many gifts to the Newark Library are several fine bronzes, including replicas of the marble bust of Homer, the

RESIDENCE OF J. ACKERMAN COLES, M.D.
AND OF MISS EMILIE S. COLES
17 WEST 39TH ST. NEW YORK CITY

Venus di Milo head, Augustus Caesar, the Apollo Belvidere, Benjamin Franklin as a boy with his whistle, and George Washington. The latter was given in memory of the donor's father.

Following is a complete list of the books presented to the Newark Museum by Dr. Coles:

Albrecht Durer's Drawings.
Paoletti Impronte. Four cases of medallions reproduced from originals in museums of Italy.
Alhambra. Plates giving plans and views of the Alhambra.
Masterpieces by Fra Angelico.
Turner Gallery.
Superstitions Anciennes et Modernes. 2 vols. 1733.
Scheuchzer's Geestelyke Natuurkunde. 6 vols. 1735-38.
Montfaucon's Antiquitates Graecae et Romande. 1757.
Dissertazione sulle Statue di Niobe. 1779.
Collection de Gravures. Engravings after the Italian school. 1806.
Schola Italica. 1806.
Architettura della Basilica Vaticano. 1812.
Visconti's Iconographie Romaine. 1817.
Woburn Abbey Marbles. 1822.
Mongez's Iconographie Romaine. 1824.
Lights and Shadows of New York Picture Galleries. 1864.
Dell's Nature Pictures engraved by Paterson. 1871.
Coleridge. Rime of the Ancient Mariner. Illustrated by Gustave Dore. 1878.
Seguin's Picturesque Tour in Picturesque lands. 1881.
Engravings on Wood by Members of the Society of American Wood Engravers. 1887.
Hitchcock. Art of the World Illustrated in the Paintings, Statuary and Architecture of the World's Columbia Exposition. 2 vols. 1894.
Holes, R. R. Naval and Military Trophies. Water Colour Drawings by William Gibb. 1896.
Exposition Universelle, 1900. The Chefs-d'Oeuvres. 10 vols.
Tissot's Life of Jesus Christ. 3 vols.
Picart's Ceremonies et Coutumes Religieuses. 9 vols. 1723-43.
Hamilton's Engravings from Ancient Vases. 3 vols. 1791-05.
Forster's British Gallery of Engravings. 1807.
Meyrick's Antient Armour. 3 vols. 1842.
Alhambra, Plans, Elevations, etc., from drawings by M. Jules Gourney and Owen Jones. 2 vols. 1842-45.
Meyrick's Engraved Illustrations of Antient Arms and Armour. 2 vols. 1854.
Poe. The Raven. Illustrated by Gustave Dore. 1884.
Carter's Ancient Sculpture and Paintings in England. 1887.
The New York Vanderbilt Collection of Painting and Art Treasures, in four large folio volumes, bound in full levant leather.

The library of Dr. and Miss Coles has many beautifully bound illuminated books, the products of the middle ages. Some of the rarest and most elegant works bound in full levant leather, with inlaid doublures, are from the Robert Hoe (of printing press fame) collection.

Among works of special value and interest are mentioned the following:

Four sets only of the "Diary and Correspondence of Samuel Pepys" were printed on vellum, signed by L. De Vinna & Co., the one owned by Robert Hoe and now the property of Dr. Coles, is No. 2 registered. This set is said to have been bound for Mr. Hoe in Paris for five hundred dollars per volume, and there are ten volumes. Each volume has in it Mr. Hoe's book plate and has a leather case with clasps.

"Military and Religious Life in the Middle Ages and of the Period of the Renaissance," is by Paul Lacroix (Bibliophile Jacob), curator of the Imperial Library of the Arsenal, Paris. It is illuminated; full levant leather binding; hand tooled; three volumes, London, Chapman & Hall, 1874.

The works of Moliere illustrated by M Louis Leloir, Maurice Leloir, Jacques Leman and Edmund Hedouin. Full levant, doublures of leather and silk, have much inlaid work, hand tooled, eleven volumes, Paris — Chez Barrie Freres, Editeurs.

The works of Shakespeare, edited by W. E. Henley. This artist's Bibliophile edition was limited to fifteen copies, of which the one owned by Dr. Coles is signed "Publisher's Copy." It is bound in full levant leather, with doublures, with inlaid beautiful paintings; there are twenty volumes luxuriously illustrated and have leather slip covers; printed at Edinburgh by T. & A. Constable. Subscription price is said to have been more than $300 for each volume.

Two large folio portfolios of the works of Meissonier, also—"Meissonier—His Life and His Art," by Vallery C. O. Greard, De L'Academie, Victor Recteur de L'Academie de Paris. With extracts from his note books, and his opinions and impressions on art and artists collected by his widow. Translated from the French by Lady Mary Loyd and Mrs. Florence Simmonds with 38 plates and 236 text illustrations, New York, A. C. Armstrong & Son, 1897, in two volumes; this edition on Japanese vellum was limited to 100 copies, including 25 for America, of which Dr. Coles's is No. 83, signed by A. C. Armstrong & Son, December 21, 1896. The binding is full

levant leather, doublure silk, Robert Hoe's book plate is in each. Richard Clay & Son, London.

The Waverly Novels — Collectors, autograph edition. Limited for sale in America to ten numbered and registered sets of which Dr. Coles' set is No. 6 and is signed by George D. Sproul, publisher, 1900. Full leather, inlaid work elegantly illustrated. Doublures with Walter Scott's coat-of-arms.

The library has also beautiful folio and quarto leather bound editions of works illustrating the art collections of Europe in the public and private galleries and Paris Salon. "The Lives of the Queens of England," by Agnes Strickland, in eight volumes, are bound in full levant leather, with doublures inlaid with twenty miniature portraits of the Queens, painted on ivory by Miss Currie, all enclosed in a spring leather case of ingenious workmanship. Published by Colburn & Company, London, 1851. Bound by Sungorski & Sutcliff, London. Extra illustrated, 1852.

A sumptuous volume owned by Dr. Coles is that of the "Portraits of the Sovereigns of England," engraved from the best authorities by W. H. Worthenton, London; published by William Pickering, 1824. There are thirty-six fine portraits on India paper. Folio superbly bound in full crimson polished levant morocco, both sides covered with beautifully hand-tooled designs, consisting of roses, the intervening spaces being filled with minute pointille tooling, with twenty-four highly finished portrait miniatures painted on ivory by Miss Currie; morocco joints, broad inside borders, blue watered silk doublures and ends, gilt edges; enclosed in a polished levant morocco pull-off case by Riviere, 1824.

The miniatures are arranged as follows: Front cover—Mary II.; Mary I.; Mary, Queen of Scots; Charles I.; Charles II.; Elizabeth; George I.; George II.; George III.; Oliver Cromwell; George IV.; Anne. Back cover—James I.; Stephen; Edward I.; Edward III.; Richard III.; Edward I.; Henry III.; Henry VIII.; Henry IV.; William I.; Henry I.; William II.

A very fine effect is introduced in the decoration of this charming example. The minute pointille tooling shows up the dull gold, against which the larger floral pattern of roses shows up bright like burnished gold.

Dr. Coles' collection of Bibles is particularly interesting. It includes the Breeches Bible, Gen. iii, said to have been the personal property of King James of England. It has on its morocco bound cover the royal coat-of-arms. It was printed at Geneva by John Crespin, 1568. Bound with it is a "Calender Historical, wherein is contained an easie declaration of the Golden Number;" "The Epacti—"The Indiction Romaine;" "The Cycle of Sunne, 1569;" "The whole Book of Psalms, collected into English metre by T. Sternhold, Hopkins and others, conferred with the Ebrue, with apt notes to synge them with all, faithfully perused and allowed according to the order appointed in the Quenes Majestie Injunctions;" also "Prayers for all occasions;" "The Articles of the Faiths;" "The Commandments;" "Instruction of Children in the Faith;" also the "New Testament of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, conferred diligently with the Greek and best approved translations in divers languages." The whole dedicated to "The Moste Virtuous and Noble Quene Elizabeth, Quene of England, France and Ireland, whose humble subjects of the English Church at Geneva, wish peace and grace from God the Father through Christ Jesus our Lord—Geneva, 1569."

An illustrated copy in black letter, full morocco binding, of "The Bishop's Bible, conteynyng the Olde Testament and the

Emilie S. Coles

Newe, set forth by authorities and imprinted at London by the assignment of Christopher Barker, her Majestie's Prynter, 1578." It is known and stamped as Archbishop Cranmer's Bible, from its containing a "Prologue, or preface, made by Thomas Cranmer, late Archbishop of Canterburie." It is also known as the "Triacle Bible," from the reading of verse 22, chapter viii, of the book of Jeremiah, which reads: "Is there not triacle at Gilead, is there no physician there." In King James' version we read: "Is there no balm in Gilead." His Luther's Bible: Largest Type Bible in seven volumes: "Biblia Vulgata," 1714, with others, add to the interest felt in the inspired writings.

From the Centennial Year number of the "Bible Society Record" we take the following article by Miss Emilie S. Coles, written at the request of the editors, who say:

Miss Coles has been a life member of the American Bible Society since April 24, 1868, a period approaching fifty years. She and her brother, Dr. Coles, have been deeply interested in all forms of mission work among many denominations throughout the world, and it is a pleasure to publish this account from Miss Coles' pen of the beautiful Centenary Tower in Rangoon, Burma.

The American Centenary Clock and Bell Tower in the City of Rangoon, Burma, British India, reaches completion while the American Bible Society celebrates its Centenary. It is a thank-offering to God the Father, "who sent his Son to be the Saviour of the world"—the Son, "who loved us and gave himself for us"—the Holy Spirit, ever with us to "guide into all truth."

We are assured that the Tower will last, with care, for centuries. It is fireproof, the material of which it is built being English white glazed terra cotta. The first floor is of marble, and the stairs leading to the Observation Room above are of iron. The vane is bronze. With the four-dail striking clock and the Westminster peal of bells (after Handel), its cost will be over twelve thousand dollars—paid by J. Ackerman Coles, M. D., LL. D., of New York City. As an American, he rejoices at the success, through divine power, of American missionaries, aided by American missionary, Bible, and tract societies and other agencies.

On the first and largest bell are these words: "A gift in grateful recognition of what God has wrought through American missionaries during the past one hundred years." It also has the following inscription: "The Angel of the Lord said, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people: for unto you is born * * * A Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. * * * Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." The inscription on the second bell reads: "His Name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor;" the third: "The Mighty God, the Everlasting Father." The fourth and smallest reads: "The Prince of Peace."

The Tower is a copy of the tower of the old Colonial Church in Salem, Massachusetts, said to have been patterned after the tower of an English church designed by Sir Christopher Wren. Having passed through the tower of the old Salem church on February 6, 1812, after their ordination as the first American foreign missionaries to Asia, Adoniram Judson, Samuel Newell, Samuel Nott, with their wives, Gordon Hall, and Luther Rice sailed for India, and, reaching Calcutta the same year, were hospitably received by the English missionary, William Carey. In 1813, Adoniram Judson and his wife landed in Rangoon. We learn from Professor J. F. Smith that Dr. Judson early undertook the task of translating the Bible into Burmese; that he completed the New Testament in 1828, which was printed in 1832; that he finished the translation of the Old Testament in 1834 and that it was issued the next year. The American Bible Society gave $23,200 for the printing of Dr. Judson's version of the Scriptures in Burmese. Dr. Coles has in his library a copy of the Burmese Bible (second edition), printed in Maulmain in 1840. On the fly leaf is written:

To Mr. Robert Robinson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with the affectionate regards of the translator. A. Judson.
Maulmain, November 30, 1840.

Professor Smith adds that "the companions and successors of Dr. Judson took up similar tasks for other races. In the one hundred years since the arrival of Dr. Judson in Rangoon the Gospels, at least, have been translated into no less than six of the indigenous languages of

Burma. The Christian message is now accessible in their own tongues to nearly 11,000,000 of the people of the land." Dr. Judson labored in Burma nearly forty years, compiling also a Burmese Dictionary, which is Burmese-English and English Burmese.

In 1813 Luther Rice sailed for America to solicit funds; and the Notts and Hall for Bombay. In 1814 Newell joined them—bereft of his wife and child. Through him the Ceylon Mission was begun in 1816. Gordon Hall was the founder of the American Marathi Mission, India. His tract on the needs of the heathen and the duty of the churches in America led the beloved physician, John Scudder, M. D., to leave his successful practice in New York City, and with his devout wife and child, sail for Jaffna, Ceylon, in 1819.

As he was bidding his friends farewell, his words of glad assurance that the Lord was leading him caused James Brainard Taylor to surrender himself, also, to a like service, as missionary to the American Indians. "From its first year," says Dr. Henry O. Dwight, "the American Bible Society undertook to supply Scriptures to missionaries among the American Indians." For thirty-six years the Rev. John Scudder, M. D., D. D., labored in Ceylon and on the continent of India, where he was aided and succeeded by his seven sons, whose families still continue their work.

The One Hundredth Annual Report of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society states: "One permanent result of the Judson Centennial at Rangoon will be a Tower with a clock and Westminster chimes. It will be in a position where it can benefit the city at large, and will be a beautiful and fitting appreciation of the missionary pioneers of a century ago and of their successors down to the present day."

The Tower is seventy-five feet high by fourteen feet square, and its site is well adapted to evangelistic work.

A brick and stone chapel for the Karens was erected by Dr. Coles near the Tower site, a memorial to his mother and his father.

A bronze tablet on the Tabernacle Church at Salem, Massachusetts, reads as follows:

On February 6, 1812, in the Tabernacle Church on this site, Adoniram Judson, Gordon Hall, Samuel Newell, Samuel Nott and Luther Rice were ordained the first American Foreign Missionaries to the Heathen in Asia. This Centennial Tablet given by Jonathan Ackerman Coles, M. D., LL. D., was cast 1902 to perpetuate the memory of their zealous and successful labors and those of their devoted wives in the service of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

A correspondent of the "New York Sun," under date of February 23, 1916, wrote from Salem, Massachusetts: "The bronze Tablet on the Flagstaff in Triangle Park, South Salem, was unveiled to-day and presented to the City. The Tablet, Flag and Flagstaff were gifts of J. Ackerman Coles, of New York, and commemorate the enterprise and resolute spirit with which Salem met the fire of June 25, 1914."

The seventy-ninth annual report of the American Telugo Missions, published at Madras, India, says:

In this record (1915) we must not fail to recount one of its delightful surprises. Through the generosity of Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, of New York City, we have received the gift of a beautiful sixteen-foot Mullins steel motor launch, to carry the Gospel up and down the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal. Ever since coming to Kurnool, twenty years ago, says the Rev. Dr. W. A. Stanton, this has been one of our dreams, but we never supposed it would be realized. It would be in vain for me to attempt to describe the beauties of this little ship. Long may she plow these waters, a messenger of peace and good will to the people along these shores, who know not the love which prompted the gift.

The Rev. Henry Huizinga, Ph. D., principal of the Coles Memorial High School at Kurnool, British India, says:

The roll of students for 1914 consists of 113 Brahmans, 133 Non-Brahman Caste Hindus, 85 Christians, 62 Mohammedans and 5 Pandamas. The teaching staff consists of twenty-two, of which seven are college graduates. Our class average was higher than the presidency average, in English, by nine per cent., in Sanscrit by two per cent., and in Practical Physics by six per

THE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

AT NELLORE SOUTH INDIA

A GIFT OF JAMES PAN ACKERMAN, [illegible] M.D. LL.D. AND OF EMILY P. SCOBEY, IN MEMORY OF THEIR FATHER ABRAHAM COLES M.D. PHD. LL.D. AND OF THEIR UNCLE MR WARREN ACKERMAN

THE HOSTEL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING AT NELLORE, S INDIA.
A G FT FROM J. ACKERMAN COLES, M D, LLD IN MEMORY OF HIS UNCLE
MR GEORGE ACKERMAN, A CHRISTIAN MERCHANT AND PHILANTHROPIST

cent. Our principal aim is the development of character, patriotism, love of honor, reverence for God, and a spirit of service for humanity; these are the chief features of the character we desire to build up in the lives of the young men who are under our influence.

The Rev. Lloyd C. Smith, M. A., principal and manager of the Dr. Abraham Coles and Mr. Warren Ackerman Memorial High School for Boys in Nellore, British South India, reports that the enrollment has reached four hundred and fifty—that in regard to examinations, their results are considerably above the presidency average, and in English are the best the school has ever secured under the School Final Scheme. Our Technical Department continues to be both popular and efficient. The organization of a students' Young Men's Christian Association was one of the features of interest of the year 1914. It seems to be a real force in the life of the school, and gives the Christian students a solidarity and standing they have not enjoyed before. In connection with the work of the Literary Societies, Mr. Smith says, "we arrange for public lectures in the school hall as opportunity affords."

Rev. Dr. David Downie writes:

Hostels are a real necessity, because suitable quarters for students cannot be obtained in Indian towns. We have been engaged throughout the year in the construction of the Hostel given by Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, in memory of his uncle, the late Mr. George Ackerman. As the building rises, we see it assuming most splendid proportions. It will be a substantial and beautiful building, and a magnificent addition to our plant. In hostels the boys are removed from constant contact with heathen customs and people, and are surrounded with Christian influences. The Hostel at Kurnool is a gift of Dr. Coles in memory of his uncle Mr. Theodore J. Ackerman, a worthy citizen of New Haven, Connecticut, U. S. A., and the Teacher's residence at Kurnool, a gift in remembrance of the Doctor's uncle, the late Judge James Hervey Ackerman, A. B., LL. B., who for some time was associated with the Hon. Amzi Dodd in the practice of law in Newark, New Jersey, U. S. A., and subsequently practiced in New York City.

The Rev. Dr. W. A. Stanton and Dr. Coles have purchased a large tract of land near Kurnool, South India, and laid it out as a village with streets, lined with shade trees, and have built homes thereon; each family being assigned a small farm of five or more acres attached thereto, have planted groves of mangoes and margosa trees; have built a reservoir and pumping station for irrigating the grounds; furnished plows, oxen and a flock of sheep.

In a letter to Dr. Coles, Dr. Stanton says:

I have just returned from the village. I found the people well and happy and working hard at their farms. They have brought the lands which I assigned them last hot season under cultivation, and the crops look fine. If we continue to have good rains they should have a bumper harvest. The shepherd and his flock are doing well. The flock has now increased in size. Our carpenter is kept busy. He is an excellent workman and is not only a carpenter but a blacksmith as well. I took out fifty mango trees and planted them in a garden. The trees we planted last year are doing well, some of them being more than twice their original size. As the garden is growing so rapidly I found it necessary to engage a gardener to look after it. I found a very good man who has had experience in such work and was able to secure his services. In addition to looking after the trees he is to have a vegetable garden and raise all kinds of produce for sale. I shall make this a kind of demonstration farm, in which I shall show our people what crops can be best raised on this land, and the best methods of cultivating and harvesting. I think it will be a great benefit to them. The rains have stopped at last, and so I have begun work on an engine house for the pump. That is nearly completed and then we have to construct a reservoir for the pump and fit up the plant. After we get that done we shall start on the Rest House. We had the walls well up when the rains came on and it has not been possible to do anything since. But we shall push on with the work now. On Sunday we had very interesting services in the village. In the morning we had Sunday school and preaching service. The people can all repeat the Ten Commandments and First and Twenty-third Psalms, They sing very well also. In the afternoon we baptized

twenty new converts and received them into the village church, and observed the Lord's Supper We have now seventy-five resident church members in the village, and our congregation on Sundays includes people who come from the surrounding villages.

On August 7, 1915, the Rev. Dr. Stanton wrote to Dr. Coles from Kurnool, South India, as follows:

My Dear Dr. Coles:

We need a fine large church plant adequate in size to meet the needs of our growing congregation and with class rooms for our Sunday school and Bible work. I am sending under separate registered cover the plans of the proposed church building, so that you may see just what we want. Mr. Pogson, one of the best authorities in Madras, has drawn the plans at my suggestion. I told him what I wanted, and he has worked out the ideas. The nave is sixty-four by thirty-six feet, with steep gable roof, covered with Mangolore red tiles. The gable peak is forty-eight feet above the ground level In the interior there are three huge arches, one at the chancel and one at each of the transepts, which will give a very imposing effect. The tower is one of the finest features of the building—it is eighty-eight feet to the summit, and is drawn on very beautiful and imposing lines. The building will be constructed of the same beautiful stone as that used in the High School and Hostel buildings and will present a most artistic appearance.

The estimated cost for the ground and building, including its furnishing is $10,000. Of course we could put up a much cheaper building than this, but since, by your generosity, we have such beautiful and artistic buildings as the Coles Memorial High School and the Coles Memorial Students' Homes and the Coles Memorial Boarding Home, it seems only appropriate that we should have a beautiful church building. Would you like to erect another memorial at Kurnool, dear Dr. Coles? The reference committee have already passed on the question and recommended to our board that we have a new church building, on condition that we can get the money for it: in view of the present financial situation, there is no hope of our board giving the money. Our hope then is that our good friend, Dr. Coles, who had done so much for us in the past, who so often has stooped to meet our needs, showering us with his bounty and far exceeding our demands, will see in this need also, another opportunity of love and service. You have given us a magnificent stone school building, which is the pride of the town and the model for the presidency. You have given us two fine stone and brick hostels for our boys, far surpassing anything to be found in all these parts. You have founded a Christian village, and established new enterprises, making a Christian community self-supporting and independent. There is just one thing more that we need here in Kurnool, dear Dr. Coles, and that is a beautiful church, where our people may gather to worship God, and about which may centre all the activities of Christian effort in the field.

Of course you understand, if you make this gift, it will be carried out under the supervision of our property committee, after receiving the sanction of the board, and I will superintend it myself. We have a fine site for the building, on one of the main thoroughfares of the town, where it will be accessible to all classes and most convenient for all phases of our work.

Upon his receipt of the above Dr. Coles wrote to Dr. Stanton and to the Board of Foreign Missions at Boston that he would pay for the ground, the building and its furnishings, and would like the work commenced and finished without any unnecessary delay—which the board gratefully agreed to have done under the directing care of the Rev. Dr. W. A. Stanton.

The church is given as a memorial to Dr. and Mrs. Abraham Coles, father and mother of the donor, and those of early and later days who, like them, have contributed to the success of the great missionary enterprises at home and in foreign lands.

The beautiful parable of "The Good Shepherd seeking his lost sheep," and the song of the Shepherd King; "The Lord Is My Shepherd, I Shall Not Want," suggested the following interesting story of a lost deer, written at Deerhurst some years ago by Miss Coles for children, which was published in the children's column of one of our religious journals. It was copied into "The New Jersey Scrap Book of Women

CENTENNIAL CHURCH, KURNOOL, SOUTH INDIA.

THE GIFT OF J. ACKERMAN COLES, M.D., LL.D., IN RECOGNITION OF DIVINE POWER REVEALED IN THE BEGINNING AND GROWTH OF AMERICAN FOREIGN MISSIONS, 1813–1913. ALSO IN REMEMBRANCE OF HIS FATHER, ABRAHAM COLES, M.D., PH.D., LL.D. AND OF HIS MOTHER, MRS. CAROLINE E. ACKERMAN COLES AND OF ALL WHO LIKE THEM HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED THEREWITH

Writers," compiled by Mrs. Margaret Y. Yardley, chairman of the committee on literature, and editor of the scrap book, for the World's Columbian Exhibition. From a volume of this work, presented to the New Jersey Historical Society Library, the story is taken, entitled "The Deer and the Dog:"

Last Sunday morning the deer keeper went to the deer park with food for a buck and a doe with their beautiful fawn. As he reached the gate an ugly looking dog lying near sprang up and leaped over the fence into the park. The poor frightened buck ran from the dog in great distress; but instead of running to his kind keeper for protection he thought he would save himself, so giving a desperate leap through the wire fence he escaped all torn and bruised and bleeding to the woods. Our gentle doe and her fawn were unharmed, for her keeper was close by to deliver "her and her darling from the power of the dog" and she trusted in him that he would deliver her. Mr. Alexander Ritchie, that dear old gentleman who so beautifully paints pictures and engraves them, gave my father the other day an original lovely picture representing "Mercy"—as allegorically represented in "The Pilgrims' Progress," by John Bunyan. She stands knocking at a high gate over which are the words: "Knock and it shall be opened unto you." Mercy is represented as knocking very loudly while the tears are running down her cheeks. No wonder! Outside the gate, while she is standing there, she hears a great ugly dog barking fiercely, and as he is very close by she fears he will tear her to pieces. She knows she will be safe inside the gate; so she keeps on knocking, knocking, knocking! When the gate is opened and the kind gate keeper hears why she was so frightened, he lovingly says to her: "I will deliver my darling from the power of the dog." That is what our Lord Jesus Christ will say to you if you ask Him to save you from "the dog." Satan is so called because he is like a furious and cruel dog. He is also compared in the Bible to "a roaring lion going about seeking whom he may devour." Only our Lord Jesus Christ can save you from his power; but you are safe if you can say "The Lord is my keeper,"—trusting yourself entirely to His care.

I have read that the Romans used to chain dogs to their house doors over which they wrote: "Beware of dogs." The Apostle Paul in his epistle or letter to the Phillipians wrote the same words. The dogs he meant, I believe, were such cruel wicked men as caused the death of our dear Saviour: "Dogs have compassed me; the assembly of the wicked have enclosed me; they pierced my hands and my feet;" and such men also as King Solomon warns us to shun: "Enter not into the path of the wicked, go not in the way of evil men, avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it and pass away." The prophet Isaiah also tells us of other wicked men; and perhaps the Apostle Paul was meaning these also: "They are all dumb dogs. They cannot bark, sleeping, lying down, loving to slumber. Yea! They are greedy dogs which can never have enough. These watchmen should have been like faithful shepherds who protect the sheep and give alarm when danger is near, but instead they were like worthless curs, caring only for their own comfort instead of being vigilant, trustworthy watch dogs." I am so glad that none of these dogs can ever enter in through the gates into the City where reigns our Great King—The King of Kings, The Lord of Lords—the Heavenly Jerusalem, "for without are dogs," and here in this world they are all about us; and they will trouble us greatly and destroy us if we are not under the constant protection of our Keeper—our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

The deer keeper has gone in search of the lost deer. To-day is Wednesday, and until this morning he had not found out where the deer had strayed. I am told that the poor creature was hunted by dogs the whole of last night and that he will surely be killed to-night if not rescued, for he is now looking so worn out and so bruised, and is so lame, that it would grieve us to see the beautiful creature. While I write—lo! I hear the voice of the keeper. He is returning home; he is calling to me to come and rejoice with him for he has found his deer which was lost. Oh! how bright and happy is this deer keeper; how tenderly, how lovingly he looks upon this wounded deer, rejoicing more over him than over all the other deer in the deer park who went not astray. So does the Good Shepherd go in search of His lost sheep in the wilderness of this world. He will not suffer it to perish; and when he finds it "all weary and worn and ready to die," He will tenderly bring it back to the green pastures and beside the still waters, saying "Rejoice with me for I have found my sheep which was lost."

In the "New Jersey Scrap Book" the following hymn written by Miss Coles is taken from the

Presbyterian Hymnal, "Hymns of the Ages," in use among the Presbyterian churches of the South and therein set to the tune of Eventide and Troyte's Chant No. 1:

Now lift we hymns of heartfelt praise to Thee
Our King, Redeemer, Saviour, Brother, Friend;
And when Thy face, we in Thy likeness see,
Our Adoration Song shall never cease.

Then shall we sing when with our God we reign,
Seeing Thee always in most holy ways,
Worthy the Lamb who once for us was slain,
That Song, forever new, of ceaseless praise.

While here we tarry in this world of need,
Seeking Thy lost ones who in darkness roam,
Thy little flock, Good Shepherd, gently lead
And bear Thy lambs in safety to Thy Home.

We copy from the Newark (New Jersey) "Sunday Call," Thanksgiving number, February, 1916, the following interesting statement:

The bronze historical group at the northern end of Lincoln Park, Newark, was dedicated on Thanksgiving Day twenty-one years ago. A complete list of the names of all the children in the city's public schools was placed in one of the metal boxes in the marble pedestal. There were thirty thousand names. If a list were attempted to-day it would include over sixty thousand names. The bronze was presented to the city by Dr. Jonathan Ackerman Coles as a tribute to the memory of his father, Dr. Abraham Coles.

It depicts a white mother winning back the love of her daughter who was made a captive by the Indians when a child. The child, grown to womanhood, had wed a chief, and when recognized by her mother, was indifferent to her until the latter sang a song the younger woman had not heard since childhood. The old song instantly brought back the long distant past and thus the young woman united to her love for her Indian husband that of love for her mother. The bronze has a special appeal to school children and the story behind the group has often been told them during the twenty-one years it has been in Lincoln Park.

Twelve beautiful stained glass windows illustrating the life and teachings of our Lord, designated as "The Ackerman Memorial Windows" in The First Reformed Dutch Church, New Brunswick, New Jersey, and many valuable memorial gifts elsewhere, bear witness to the affectionate regard entertained for and manifested by Dr. and Miss Coles for their maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Combs Ackerman and their family—with whom the early days of happy childhood were passed in the Ackerman Homestead, still standing on the corner of George and Bayard streets, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

One of these windows marks the site of the large square Ackerman pew; and was given by Dr. Coles in memory of his grandparents, Jonathan Combs Ackerman and his wife, Maria (Smith) Ackerman. The first of the series was given by Miss Coles in remembrance of the founder of the Ackerman family in America, Davit Ackerman and his wife, Lisbet (de Villiers) Ackerman, both of North Brabrant, Holland, from which place they sailed with their six children in 1662. They landed in New Amsterdam, where they settled, and where they united, in the following year, with the Reformed Dutch Church in America.

In memory of his grandfather, after whom he was named, Dr. Coles has given to the West China Union University at Chengtu, China, a most attractive building. The materials used are brick and tiles. It is of Chinese architecture and was erected by an experienced architect, under the plans designed by the President of the University, the Rev. Joseph Beech, D. D. The interior is complete in its requirements as a Christian home and has a chapel for religious services. The building accommodates seventy-five students.

Yuan Shih-Kai, the President of China, when the story of the West China Union University was told to him, said, "I wish to help." The next day he sent to the President of the University, Joseph Beech, D. D., a letter in which he wrote, "I

THE ACKERMAN MEMORIAL HOME FOR STUDENTS

CHENGTU, CHINA

A GIFT FROM JONATHAN ACKERMAN COLES, M.D., LL.D. IN MEMORY OF
HIS GRANDFATHER JONATHAN COMBS ACKERMAN, 1793–1852
A CHRISTIAN, MERCHANT, STATESMAN AND PHILANTHROPIST

John Evans.

$4,000.00, which be gracious enough to re-enclose my endorsement and check for ceive. The whole world is now being unified. In learning and thought we are daily hastening toward perfect agreement. The establishment now of the University is only the creating of a first channel of communication. (Signed) Yuan Shih-Kai."

The official endorsement of the University by Hu-Ching I, the Governor-General of Szechuan, of which province Chengtu is the capital city, was also received by Dr. Beech. The Governor-General enclosed his check for $3,000, stating that "Education is of fundamental importance to the Nation."

EVANS, John,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

The men of deeds are the men who excite the admiration of the world, and when a man rises to a position of prominence, whether it be in the business world or in private life, he merits and receives the esteem and respect of all by reason of the sterling qualities he must undoubtedly possess. It is of such a man that this review treats in the person of the late John Evans, of Paterson, New Jersey. While he was just at the commencement of the prime of life, he had attained a position of eminence in his industry, and his reputation as a locomotive builder was constantly growing. Favored by nature with innate ability for this line of work, his talent in this direction was fostered and expanded by constant association with kindred minds, and his inventive genius increased. His father, John Evans, was a Scotchman, who came to this country in 1868, and followed his calling as a boot maker in Paterson, New Jersey. He married Ann Crombie, also a native of Scotland, where they were married.

John Evans, subject of this sketch, son of John and Ann (Crombie) Evans, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, January 3, 1866, and died at his home in Paterson, New Jersey, December 6, 1911. He acquired his education in the public schools of Paterson, which he attended until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he entered upon his apprenticeship with the Cooke Locomotive Company to learn the machinist's trade. Upon the expiration of his apprenticeship he remained with this company, and rapidly rose from one position of responsibility to another, by reason of his intelligent, careful and faithful discharge of the duties entrusted to him. At the unusually early age of twenty-five years he had risen to the important position of superintendent of the entire plant. He was in every sense of the words the right man in the right place. He made himself master of every detail of his industry, and being of an inventive turn of mind, he made many valuable improvements upon various parts of the locomotives which he assisted in building, and many of these are still in use at the present day. So expert was he considered in all branches of the business with which he was associated, that he was sent by the company to superintend the erection of locomotives in various parts of the world, and in this connection visited Japan, England and several other countries. He had a natural aptitude for the successful handling of large bodies of men, and being imbued with a strict sense of justice, a quality he displayed greatly to the benefit of the men under him, they were devoted to him, and he was thus enabled to accomplish a vast amount of work without unnecessary friction. Indeed, it is not too much to say that as a practical builder of locomotives he was one of the skillful men in the world. At the time of his death he had been in the employ of the Cooke Locomo-

tive Company for the long period of twenty-seven years, and had gained the good will and esteem of all with whom he had been associated.

In political matters he gave his consistent support to the Republican party, but was never an aspirant to public office. He was a member of the Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of the board of trustees of that institution, and was secretary of the Sunday school at a time when there was an attendance of five hundred pupils. He was of a quiet and retiring disposition, kindly and thoughful, and devoted to his home and church. His last pastor says of him:

Mr. Evans was one of the most loyal and faithful church members I have ever known. Though a very busy man, carrying heavy responsibilities, he was never too busy nor too tired to undertake work for the church. He did not neglect his business, but cheerfully drew upon his own time and strength for God's work. After an arduous day he would often meet in church boards or committees till the middle of the night, but I never once heard him complain of fatigue. The call of the church seemed to nerve him with new strength and put him at his best. Yet he never was an ambitious man. He sought no position, and aspired to no place but loyally and modestly responded to every demand which the church made upon him. Such sweet and glorious spirits are all too rare, and always have been. He was a man of a thousand—nay, of ten thousand.

Mr. Evans married Mary Elizabeth Beaumont, a daughter of John and Mary (Parker) Beaumont, of Paterson, New Jersey, who were of Huguenot extraction, and came to this country from England; both are now deceased. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Evans: Russell Beaumont, John Clifford and Marian Elizabeth. Mrs. Evans is still living at No. 478 Park avenue, Paterson, and she and her family attend the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church.

JACKSON, James,

Financier, Man of Affairs.

The family of James Jackson, the subject of this narrative, came originally from Ireland, in the early part of the nineteenth century, but has become thoroughly incorporated in the civic life of this country, giving substantial aid to the State and city in which they settled. James Jackson, the American progenitor of the family, was born in Sligo, Ireland, came to America, and married Mary Caroline Burnett, of Springfield, New Jersey. He was a prominent and influential citizen of Paterson, New Jersey, for many years, being thoroughly interested in the industrial and financial prosperity of that city, and assisting much in its growth in the position of president of the New Jersey Locomotive and Machine Company, and as the controlling power and president of the Passaic County Bank, now styled Second National Bank of Paterson.

James Jackson, son of James and Mary Caroline (Burnett) Jackson, was born in 1841, at Paterson, New Jersey, and died March 14, 1903, in the same city. After attending the public schools of his native city he spent two years in the State Law School, at Poughkeepsie, New York. Finding, however, that his natural bent was toward business rather than the law, he returned to Paterson and assisted his father in his business affairs until the company, of which his father was president, changed hands. After the sale of that industry he was employed for several years in various manufacturing establishments, among them the Passaic Rolling Mill Company and the Idaho Iron Company of Paterson, in the last named holding the position of treasurer. Leaving that company, he found employment in the Passaic County Bank, an institution which was practically owned by his

John Jackson.

father, and in that place filled the positions of bookkeeper, teller and cashier. The bank was first organized under State laws in 1852; in 1865 it passed into the hands of Mr. Jackson's father, who became its president and owned most of its stock until his death. After his death the capital of the bank was increased, and by special act of Congress in 1874 the name of the institution was changed to the Second National Bank of Paterson, with Benjamin Buckley as president, and James Jackson as first cashier. Mr. Buckley resigned in 1881, and Mr. Jackson succeeded him and held the office until his death. Beside his financial interests, Mr. Jackson was president of the Gould-Mersereau Company of New York, one of the leading upholstery and hardware houses of the country, and was prominently identified with manufacturing and other enterprises in Paterson. Through his wide and varied experiences in financial and commercial affairs, he was eminently fitted for the responsible position he held so long and ably, and it was a fact to be long remembered and commented on that while Mr. Jackson was at the helm, the business public felt itself in perfect safety because of his untarnished integrity and fine, discerning judgment in all financial matters.

In politics Mr. Jackson was a lifelong Republican. On several occasions he was selected by the courts to take charge of estates, and his careful and discriminating judgment proved in every instance that he was a successful administrator. He was a member of the Hamilton Club of Paterson, the Lawyers' Club of New York, and in his younger days belonged to the H. M. A. Association, an athletic and boat club composed of the young men of Paterson. While it was well known that Mr. Jackson was of a retiring and domestic temperament, few knew what pleasure he had in the home studies which he pursued. He was particularly fond of the sciences, devoting much attention to mathematics and astronomy. He was well versed in literature, being thoroughly acquainted with the works of the best authors, but his greatest delight was the Bible, and to its study he gave much time, and was generally recognized as a Biblical student excelled by few theologians. Mr. Jackson was averse to any display of his attainments, but the friends who were able to draw from him his knowledge, were astonished and well repaid by the intellectual feast he could spread to those who could appreciate his learning.

On April 25, 1883, in New York City, Mr. Jackson married Amelia, daughter of Edwin Haight and Maria Louise (Hart) Mabbett, of Dutchess county, New York. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. James Jackson is Gerald Breck.

WISTAR, Caspar,

Pioneer Glass Manufacturer.

The first glass works to be established in New Jersey were the plant erected about 1739 near Allowaystown, Salem county, by Caspar Wistar. A deed of agreement dated December 7, 1738, said to be still in existence, shows that Wistar brought these four glassmakers from Rotterdam: Simon Kreismeir, Caspar Halter, John Martin Halter and Johan William Wenrzell.

The following letter, printed in the New Jersey Archives, volume vi., was sent, July 31, 1740, by Charles Carkesse, secretary at London of the Commissioners of the Customs, to Thomas Hill, Esq., of London, secretary to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations:

Sir, Mr. William Frazor, Collector of the Customs at Salem in West Jersey having informed the Commissioners, that there has been lately

effected a Glass work within Eight miles of that Port by one Casper Wester a Palatine, and is brought to perfection so as to make Glass: I am directed to give you an account thereof for the information of the Lords of Trade.

Caspar Wistar died at his home in Philadelphia in 1752, but his son Richard continued to make glass at Allowaystown until the Revolutionary War. Richard died in 1781.

A letter from Governor Jonathan Belcher, written at Elizabeth Town, August 24, 1752, to Colonel Alford, of Boston, contains some interesting information about Wistar and the manufacture of glass in New Jersey. He wrote:

I have begun to make Inquiry about the Glass Works in this Province which are 130 miles from this Town & as I know no proper person near them capable of getting the Information you desire I have hardly a lean hope of rendering you any Service is that matter in which the Undertakers are very close & Secret.

I was Acquainted with one Caspar a German who lived at Phila and was the first and principal Undertaker of the Glass Works in this Province, and with whom I discours'd particularly about them (5 years ago) and he complain'd also that they cou'd not make their glass so Clear and strong for want of Help, their Works being near two hundred miles from any Quantity of it.

This Caspar is lately dead and from a very poor man rais'd and left a Fortune of 20. or 30.000£ Str. I have had from others Engag'd in the Works the same Complaint of want of proper Materials for the Mettle and for the Furnace.

In 1768 Governor William Franklin refers to Wistar's works as having been established some twenty years and as making "Bottles and a very coarse Green Glass for Windows, used only in some of the Houses of the poorer sort of People."

The second glass works to be established in New Jersey were located at the present Glassboro. Cushing and Sheppard in their "History of Gloucester County" make the following reference to that plant:

The pioneer glass works at what is now Glassboro were erected in 1775 by Jacob, Solomon, John,, Christian, Adam, Francis and Philip Stanger, seven brothers, who had been working at Wistar's glass works on Alloways Creek, in Salem county. They brought with them an only sister, Sophia.

A piece of land was purchased by the Stangers from Archibald Moffet, the timber was taken off, the necessary buildings were erected, and in the fall of the same year they made their first melt. A bottle now in the possession of a descendant of Philip is said to be the first bottle blown. Wistar's works were abandoned about this time, and a number of the employes found work at the new factory in Gloucester county.

The Stangers continued the business for about five years, when they were compelled to make an assignment on account of the depreciation in the value of continental money. The unfortunate originators of the glass works were sent to a debtor's prison at Gloucester, the then seat of justice of Gloucester county. —J. F. F.

BEASLEY, Chief Justice Mercer,

Eminent Jurist.

In presenting to the public sketches of the lives of our prominent citizens, we have endeavored to choose those men who, by their superior attainments and achievements in some particular walk of life, have risen to heights above their fellows, and whose characteristics and individuality have raised them above the ordinary run of mortals. In every walk of life it is the few and not the many who rise to eminence, and it is these few who give tone and character to our society, and shape the destiny of the communities in which they reside. More men rise to eminence at the bar than in any other profession; the majority of our great orators and statesmen come from the forum, as it is the most general school for the training of genius or talent, and humanity is indebted to the genial study of the law and the practice of our courts for the development of some of the greatest minds the world has ever produced. Certainly no State has

M. Beasley.

more reason to feel proud of her bench and bar than New Jersey. The record of her lawyers and judges since the earliest period of her history is replete with the works of men who were giants in intellect. A foremost place in the ranks of these illustrious men must be accorded to the late Chief Justice Mercer Beasley. He was a son of the Rev. Frederick Beasley, rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church of Trenton, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and of his wife, Maria (Williamson) Beasley.

Chief Justice Mercer Beasley was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1815, and died at Trenton, New Jersey, February 19, 1897. For a time he was a student at Elizabethtown Academy, then was prepared for entrance to college by his gifted father, and matriculated at Princeton College. After one year's study at that institution, he left and continued his studies at Trenton until 1834, after which he took up the study of law in the office of Samuel L. Southard, at that time United States Senator, and also engaged in legal practice in New Jersey. In September, 1838, Mr. Beasley was admitted to the bar, and in February, 1842, he was admitted as a counsellor.

For a period of ten years following his admission to the bar, Mr. Beasley confined his study and practice of the law to the trial of cases in the justices' courts, ignoring office practice as a rule, and conferring with his clients as he happened to meet them on the streets, where they had acquired the habit of lying in wait for him. Any spare time during the day was spent in the library, and his evenings were passed at his office. He gradually acquired a fine law library during these years, and also frequently consulted the State Library, to which he had free access. At this time his office was at No. 143 East State street, and later he erected the house on East State street which adjoined his office, and this was his residence during the remainder of his life. A strong supporter of Whig principles, he was at this time a candidate for the mayoralty and for the Assembly, but was defeated. He was fond of both outdoor and indoor sports and excelled in both, being an especially good marksman on the wing.

His first appearance as a lawyer in the Supreme Court was in October, 1849, and he won his case. From that time he was engaged in many important cases of litigation, which are matters of historical record. When the Whig party had passed away, Mr. Beasley gave his support to the Democratic party, being an active supporter of its principles. In 1834 he was appointed city solicitor of Trenton, New Jersey; was elected a member of the common council of that city in 1850; and in 1851 was the Whig nominee for the office of mayor, but was defeated, as above mentioned. On March 8, 1864, he was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court, by Judge Parker, to succeed Edward W. Whelpley, was reappointed again and again, holding the office until his death. In his administration of the business of this important office, Judge Beasley promoted promptness and efficiency on the bench and at the bar, insisting upon the observance of the rules of practice, having always in mind the doing of justice in the particular case. He was courteous to counsel, and patient even with the dullest and most exasperating, maintaining the dignity of the proceedings and deference to the court. In hearing arguments he was quick to grasp the essentials of the case, and by penetrating questions brought counsel to the point to which the argument should be directed. In presiding over trials at the Circuit and in the Oyer and Terminer

the Chief Justice was strong and patient, dignified and courteous. His charges to the jury were simple and clear and directly to the point, and these were free from the unusual words and the subtlety of reasoning which are found in some of his written opinions. He retained his powers and kept on with his work to the end of his long life, and his last opinion in the Supreme Court was announced by his associates on the day before his death. He was elected a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, February 22, 1895, and a fine portrait of him, by J. W. Alexander, hangs in the Supreme Court room at Trenton, New Jersey.

Judge Beasley married (first) Frances Higbee, daughter of Charles Higbee, and (second) October 16, 1854, Catherine Ann Haven, daughter of Charles Chauncey and Catharine Matilda (Jeffries) Haven, both marriages taking place at Trenton. By the first marriage he had children: Charlotte Higbee, who married the late Edward T. Green, judge of the United States District Court; Mercer, Jr., deceased, a member of the bar, and prosecutor of the pleas of Mercer county, New Jersey; Frances, who married William S. Gummere, present Chief Justice of New Jersey. By the second marriage there was one child: Chauncy Haven, of whom forward.

For spontaneous appreciations of the character and judicial qualities of Chief Justice Beasley by those who knew him best, we refer to the words spoken by his associates on the bench and leading members of the bar at the opening of the Supreme Court on the day of his death. A few extracts from these remarks are here given:

Justice Depue said:

To intellectual and legal attainments of the highest order, he added those other qualities without which no judge can be great; character in its broadest sense, industry, independence, courage, and a high sense of the responsibilities of his office. In all these qualities, Chief Justice Beasley was distinguished to an eminent degree.

Justice Van Syckel said:

His familiarity with the common law, his accurate perception of the true boundary of equity jurisdiction, and his discrimination in the application of legal principles, were his rarest attainments, with perhaps, the single exception of his unequalled knowledge of the science of special pleading and his skill in that much neglected art. * * * He was a steadfast and devoted friend, strongly attracted by the high qualities of others, which constituted the beauty and strength of his own character. He treated his associates with marked deference, winning their regard by his manner and their admiration and respect by his great learning and the maturity of his views upon every subject under discussion.

Mr. Cortlandt Parker said:

He was always in fact, I think, Chief Justice. He recognized the duties of that position and filled them. He guarded sedulously pleading and practice. He was not disposed to technicality, but he was nevertheless mindful of its importance to exact justice, and justice in the particular case was his great end and aim. He had a natural and implacable sense of right, but there has never been a judge on our bench, perhaps, who was so cold and steel-like in his logic and who followed so unswervingly where it led. In my own judgment, this was the point of danger with him. His decisions are models of perspicuity and terseness and they are always to the point.

BEASLEY, Chauncy Haven,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Chauncy Haven Beasley, only son of Chief Justice Mercer Beasley and his second wife, Catherine Ann (Haven) Beasley, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, July 4, 1857, and died in South Orange, New Jersey, September 4, 1913.

He acquired an excellent preparatory education as a student of Trenton Academy and the State Model Academy, then

matriculated in Princeton University, graduating therefrom in the class of 1880. During his course there he was leader of the College Glee Club, one of the founders of the Ivy Club and a member of Zeta Psi fraternity. He studied law under the excellent preceptorship of his father, also in the office of J. G. Shipman, of Belvidere, New Jersey, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. He served as attorney for the board of freeholders of Warren county, in 1883, and as counsellor in 1886. He was engaged in the active practice of his profession in Belvidere until 1888, when he was appointed judge of the District Court in Trenton, serving in that capacity until 1892, after which he returned to his former vocation, establishing an office in the city of Trenton, continuing until 1900, in which year he formed a partnership with the present Chancellor Walker in Trenton. In 1904 he was employed as counsel for the New Jersey Street Railway Company, afterwards merged into the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, from which he resigned in 1911, and from that time until his death, in 1913, he gave his attention to his chosen profession, with offices in Newark. His excellent character, scholarly attainments and marked ability in his profession commanded the respect and admiration of the bench and bar. He gave his political allegiance to the Democratic party. He was nominated for Congress in the year 1884, after a close campaign, but was defeated by a small margin. He was appointed aide on Governor Abbott's staff, with the rank of major, thus affiliating himself with the Seventh Regiment, New Jersey National Guard. During his residence in Trenton, Judge Beasley was a member of Trinity Episcopal and Christ churches, and during his residence in South Orange was connected with the Church of the Holy Communion. He was a member of Ashlar Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in Trenton, Sons of the Revolution, and the Trenton Golf Club.

Judge Beasley married in Trenton, New Jersey, January 10, 1880, Jessie Fleming, born in Rye, New York, April 14, 1863, daughter of Frederick Nichols and Ellen Douglas (Haven) Fleming, of New York. Children: Catherine Ann, born November 23, 1880; Charles Fenton Mercer, July 8, 1882; John Jeffries, August 18, 1884; Emilie Haven, April 18, 1887; Mary Stockton, November 19, 1889; and Chauncy Haven, Jr., May 27, 1893.

MOCKRIDGE, Oscar Bromley,

Business Man, Financier.

Oscar Bromley Mockridge, who was for many years prominent in the hardware trade of Newark, New Jersey, and was closely identified with the banking interests of that city, was born in Newark, June 10, 1844, a son of Abraham and Sarah Emmons (Ward) Mockridge, and came of an old and honored New Jersey family. His father, who was born in March, 1802, and died in 1873, was a member of the firm of Mockridge & Francis, hardware dealers of Newark, an enterprise established in 1835.

Oscar Bromley Mockridge received his education in the public schools of his native city, Nathan Hedges' private school, and the Wesleyan Institute, forerunner of the Newark Academy. In 1861 he left school and entered the hardware business of Mockridge & Francis, applied himself to the duties assigned him and acquired a thoroughly practical knowledge of the hardware business, a calling for which he was peculiarly adapted, and in which he was destined to win high distinction as one of its ablest and most successful representatives. He was admitted to the

firm in 1868, the style of the firm being changed at that time to Mockridge & Son, under which name it was subsequently carried on, Mr. Mockridge remaining identified with the enterprise until 1899, the business at that time being the oldest continuously conducted undertaking of its kind in the city of Newark. As a man of affairs Mr. Mockridge was thoroughly equipped. His judgment was sound even as a young man, and his foresight keen and unerring. His methods were those of the old school, honest and fair, and he conducted his business in a progressive and energetic manner that gained for the house a wide prestige and an enviable repute.

From the founding of the Security Savings Bank of Newark, in 1884, Mr. Mockridge served as treasurer until 1914, when he became vice-president of the same, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his death. This institution is notable as one of the largest savings banks of the city. As treasurer and vice-president of the institution in question, Mr. Mockridge performed his functions with an ability that was most pronounced, and his practical knowledge of banking stood him in good stead in this connection. He strengthened the enterprise in every direction, and contributed in no small degree to the building up of its constantly increasing business. Until three weeks prior to his death, he was regularly at his desk in the Security banking rooms. He was associated with the banking interests of Newark for more than thirty years, and served as a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark, and of the Firemen's Insurance Company.

Mr. Mockridge never took an active part in politics, neither seeking nor holding public office, and he preferred to concentrate all his efforts upon his personal affairs. At the same time, he was public-spirited to a notable degree, and was willing at all times to unite in any movement calculated to advance the common good or promote the material welfare of the community at large. He was a member of the board of directors of the Newark Young Men's Christian Association, on which he served from 1905 until his death, and was president of the Children's Aid Society, associations in which he took an active interest. He was one of the original members of the North End Club, of Newark, a member of the Up-Town Club, and a popular man in these associations. Socially Mr. Mockridge was as successful as in the business world. Both in business and in private life, his wise and practical counsel was sought by many and applied with success.

Mr. Mockridge married, August 19, 1873, Carolina Virginia Tichenor, of Newark, and they had one son, Dr. Oscar A. Mockridge, who has for a number of years been a successful physician and surgeon. Mrs. Mockridge died July 16, 1916, and at the time of Mr. Mockridge's death, March 11, 1917, he was residing with his son. His funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Alden S. Bennett, minister in charge of Trinity Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Mockridge was a vestryman. The interment was in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery. Resolutions of regret were passed by the board of managers of the Security Savings Bank and by the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association.

DESHLER, Charles D.,

Journalist, Antiquarian, Author.

The late Charles Dunham Deshler, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, was of the sixth generation of the Deshler family and of the eighth generation of the Dun-

ham family in America, his ancestral lines being as follows:

(I) Johann Deshler, born in Germany, came to America in 1730. (II) Adam Deshler, lived near Allentown, Pennsylvania, purchased, in 1742, from Frederick Newhard, two hundred and three and one-half acres, on which he built in 1760 the stone dwelling called Fort Deshler (still standing); furnished the provincial troops with supplies in the French and Indian war; married Apollonia ———. (III) David Deshler, born at Egypt, Pennsylvania, 1733, died at Bienj's Bridge, Pennsylvania, December, 1796; built in Germantown, 1772-73, the famous dwelling (afterward the residence of the Morris family) known as the Morris-Deshler house, which at one time was the headquarters of the British General Howe, and in 1793, during the yellow fever scourge, was occupied by President Washington as the executive mansion; married Susanna ———. (IV) John Adam Deshler, born 1766, died 1820; married Deborah Wagener. (V) George Wagener Deshler, born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1793, died 1836; lived in Easton, Pennsylvania; prothonotary of Northampton county, Pennsylvania; editor for some time of the Belvidere (New Jersey) "Apollo;" married, May 4, 1818, Catharine Lawson Dunham. (VI) Charles Dunham Deshler, see forward.

(I) Deacon John Dunham, born in England in 1589, came to New England in the ship "James" in 1630, and died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1669; married Abigail ———. (II) Benajah Dunham, born 1640, in Plymouth, Massachusetts, died December 24, 1680, in Piscataway, New Jersey; married, October 25, 1660, Elizabeth Tilson. (III) Rev. Edmund Dunham, born in Piscataway township, Middlesex county, New Jersey, July 25, 1661, died March 7, 1734; married, July 15, 1681, Mary Bonham (born October 4, 1661, died 1742). (IV) Rev. Jonathan Dunham, of Piscataway, born August 16, 1694, died March 10, 1777; married August 15, 1714, Jane Pyatt. (V) Colonel Azariah Dunham, born in Piscataway, New Jersey, 1719, died January 22, 1790; noted land surveyor; active in the Revolutionary War, being a member of the committee of correspondence; married Mary Ford, of Morristown, who was born September 22, 1734, in the old Ford house at that place, afterward Washington's headquarters. (VI) Dr. Jacob Dunham, of New Brunswick, born September 30, 1767, died August 23, 1832; married Elizabeth Lawson. (VII) Catharine Lawson Dunham, born July 14, 1791, died March 26, 1875; married, May 4, 1818, George Wagener Deshler. (VIII) Charles Dunham Deshler.

(VI) Charles Dunham Deshler, eldest child and only son of George Wagener and Catharine Lawson (Dunham) Deshler, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1819. When about four years old he was sent to New Brunswick, New Jersey, to make his home with his grandfather, Dr. Jacob Dunham, who then resided on Peace street at the foot of Church, in a house which is still standing, though remodeled. He was educated in private schools and at the Rutgers Preparatory School, where he was graduated in 1832 at the age of thirteen. After his grandfather's death in the latter year, he was apprenticed as clerk to Richard S. McDonald in the drug business in New Brunswick. Succeeding Mr. McDonald, he conducted the business under the firm styles of Deshler & Carter, Deshler & Boggs, and finally C. D. Deshler. During this period he took an active and prominent part in organizing the New Brunswick gas works, savings institution, and circulating library, as also the New

Brunswick public school system, of which he has always been regarded as the founder.

Moving to Jersey City, Mr. Deshler became editor of the "American Standard," resigning that position to accept the editorship of the Newark "Daily Advertiser," and conducted these papers with marked ability during a portion of the Civil War. Appointed by Governor Joel Parker commissioner for the sick and wounded Jersey troops, he spent considerable time in the South caring for the wants and interests of the New Jersey and other troops in the various hospitals. In 1865 he went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, occupying the position of treasurer of the Farmers' railroad, which ran from Petroleum Center to Oil City. He resigned that place to become secretary of the International Life Insurance Company of Jersey City, and later was engaged in business interests and literary work in New York City, where he was at various times editor of the "Christian Intelligencer," secretary of the United States Dairy Company, secretary of the Harney Peak Tin Mining, Milling and Manufacturing Company and book reviewer for the publishing house of Harper Brothers.

Reëstablishing his residence in New Brunswick, Mr. Deshler was until his death a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of that community. He was lay judge of the Middlesex county court of common pleas, postmaster of New Brunswick (appointed by President Cleveland), and agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company. For many years he was vestryman of Christ (Episcopal) Church. Throughout his very long life he was strongly interested in public affairs, and he was associated on intimate terms with many of the most distinguished political leaders. Originally an ardent Whig (his first vote being cast for Harrison and Tyler in 1840), he later became a member of the so-called Know Nothing party, and finally of the Democratic organization. By appointment from Governor McClellan he served as one of the commissioners for the Blind and Feeble-minded, having charge of the erection of buildings, etc. At the centennial of the New Jersey State Legislature he delivered, by the invitation of that body, one of the addresses. A man of accomplished literary ability, for a portion of his life (as we have seen) a professional writer and editor, and at all times occupied more or less with literary studies and composition, no account of his career would be adequate without a somewhat particular allusion to this phase of it. His reading was most extensive, his tastes inclining especially to the study of English literature, of which he had a scholarly knowledge, and upon which he wrote and published valuable critical essays and other contributions. He was the author of "Selections from the Poetical Works of Geoffry Chaucer" (Putnam, 1848) and "Afternoons with the Poets" (Harper, 1879). He also devoted much attention to historical researches, and in this connection published many sketches and addresses. The George W. Deshler Memorial Library of the New Brunswick high school was given by him in memory of a son. Mr. Deshler died at his residence in New Brunswick, May 10, 1909, in his ninety-first year.

He married, May 30, 1841, Mary Moore Holcombe, born October 10, 1824, in New Brunswick, died September 7, 1893, daughter of Theophilus Moore and Catherine Neilson (Farmer) Holcombe. The Holcombes in this line were an older Quaker family, originally of Lambertville, New Jersey. Children: 1. Edward Boggs. 2. George Wagener, graduate of West Point Military Academy, and after-

ward first lieutenant of Company A, First Artillery, United States Army; died of yellow fever at Fort Barrancas, Florida, July 28, 1875. 3. Monroe Holcombe (deceased). 4. James. 5. Kate. 6. Theophilus Holcombe (deceased). 7. Mary Holcombe. 8. Elizabeth Dunham (deceased). 9. Charles. 10. Frederick. 11. Edith.

STRYCKER, Gen. William S.,

Soldier, Historian.

The Strycker family is of most remote antiquity. Proof has been brought from Holland of the family having remained on the same estates near The Hague and near Rotterdam for full eight hundred years prior to the coming of the first member to this country in 1652. The following facts, viz.: the ducal coronet on the crest and the family being traced far back to the latter part of the eighth century, prove that the progenitors were among the great military chieftains of the Netherlands who were created dukes, counts and barons by Charles the Bald, in order to bring some form of government out of the chaos of those times long before the advent of the Dutch Republic. Many legends are told of this powerful family in those warlike days—one particularly accounting for the three boars' heads upon the shield.

In 1643 the States General of the Netherlands offered a grant of land in New Amsterdam to Jan and Jacobus Strycker provided that they brought out, at their own expense, twelve other families from Holland. This grant, it does not appear, they accepted until eight years afterward, when they established the American branch of the family in and near New Amsterdam. The old Strycker mansion at Fifty-second street and the Hudson river is the last of the old manor houses of New York City. There were few offices which these able men did not fill at different times. Jacobus was a great burgher of New Amsterdam in 1653-55-57-58-60, also one of Peter Stuyvesant's council.

Jan Strycker, born in Holland, 1614, reached New Amsterdam from Rouen with his wife, two sons and four daughters, 1652, leaving behind him all the privileges and rights which might be his by descent in the old world. He was a man of ability and education, for his subsequent history proves him to be prominent in the civil and religious community in which he cast his lot. His first wife was Lambertje Seubering. After her death he married Swantje Jans, widow of Cornelis Potter, of Brooklyn. The second wife died in 1686. In March, 1687, he married a third time, Teuntje Teunis, of Flatbush.

Jan Strycker remained in New Amsterdam a little over a year, and in the year 1654 he took the lead in founding a Dutch colony on Long Island at what was called Midwout; it was also called Middlewoods. The modern name is Flatbush. On the 11th of December, 1653, while still in New Amsterdam, Jan Strycker joined with others in a petition of the Commonality of the New Netherlands and a remonstrance against the conduct of Director Stuyvesant. The petition recited that "they apprehended the establishment of an arbitrary government over them; that it was contrary to the genuine principles of well regulated governments that one or more men should arrogate to themselves the exclusive power to dispose at will of the life and property of any individual; that it was odious to every freeborn man, principally to those whom God has placed in a free State of newly settled lands. We humbly submit that 'tis one of our privileges that our consent, or that of our representa-

tives, is necessarily required in the enactment of laws and orders." It is remarkable that at this early day this indictment was drawn up, this "bill of rights" was published. But these men came from the blood of the hardy Northmen and imbibed with the free air of America the determination to be truly free themselves

In the year 1654 Jan Strycker was selected as the chief magistrate of Midwout, and this office he held most of the time for twenty years. The last time we find the notice of his election was at the council of war holden in Fort William Hendrick, August 18, Anno 1673, where the delegates from the respective towns of Midwout, Bruckelen, Amers-fort, Utrecht, Boswyck and Gravesend selected him as "Schepen." He was also one of the embassy from New Amsterdam and the principal Dutch towns to be sent to the Lord Mayors in Holland on account of their annoyance from the English and the Indians; they complain that they "will be driven off their lands unless reënforced from Fatherland." On April 10, 1664, he took his seat as a representative from Midwout in that great Landtdag, a general assembly called by the burgomasters, which was held at the City Hall in New Amsterdam, to take into consideration the precarious condition of the country. He was one of the representatives in the Hempstead convention in 1665, and he appears as a patentee on the celebrated Nichols patent, October 11, 1667, and again on the Dongan patent, November 12, 1685. He was elected captain of the military company at Midwout, October 25, 1673, and his brother Jacobus was given the authority to "administer the oaths and to install him into office." Captain Jan Strycker was named March 26, 1674, as a deputy to represent the town in a conference to be held at New Orange to confer with Governor Colve on the present state of the country.

During the first year of his residence at Midwout he was one of the two commissioners to build the Dutch church there, the first erected on Long Island, and he was for many years an active supporter of the Dominie Johannes Theodorus Polhemus, of the Reformed Church of Holland, in that edifice. After raising a family of eight children, every one of whom lived to adult life and married, seeing his sons settled on valuable plantations and occupying positions of influence in the community, and his daughters marrying into the families of the Brinckerhoffs, the Berriens and the Bergens, living to be over eighty years of age, he died about the year 1697, full of the honors which these new towns could bestow, and with his duties as a civil officer and a free citizen of his adopted country well performed.

Jacobus Gerritsen Strycker, or Jacob Strycker, as he seems to have generally written his name, was a younger brother of Jan and came from the village of Ruinen in the United Provinces, to New Amsterdam, in the year 1651. On February 11, 1653, he bought a lot of land "on west side of the Great Highway, on the cross street running from the said highway to the shore of the North River, Manhattan Island." A part of this "lot" is still in possession of the family. He was a great burgher of New Amsterdam in 1653-55-57-58-60. In the month of March, 1653, he appears as subscribing two hundred guilders to the fund for erecting a wall of earth mound and wooden palisades to surround the city of New Amsterdam to keep off the Puritan colonists of New England and unfriendly Indians. On May 27 of the same year the worshipful schepen, Jacob Strycker, is the purchaser of a lot of land ten rods square on what is now Exchange Place, east of Broad street.

About the close of the year 1660 he re-

moved to New Amersfort, Long Island, now called Flatlands. He must have returned for a time to New Amsterdam, for in 1663 he appears again as an alderman of the young colony there. In the year 1660 he and his wife Ytie (Ida) (Huybrechts) Strycker, whom he married in Holland, and who bore him two children, a son and a daughter, appear on the records as members of the old Dutch Church of New York, and it is noted that he had removed to New Amersfort. The records of the church in the latter place shows both of them as members there in the year 1667. On August 18, 1673, he became schout or high sheriff of all the Dutch towns on Long Island, a position of influence and responsibility at that time. He was also a delegate to the convention, March 26, 1674, to confer with Governor Colve on the state of the colony.

He seems to have been a gentleman of considerable means, of much official influence and of decided culture. He died, as we find from the church records kept by Dominie Casparus Van Zuuren, in October, 1687. From this date until the present time (1906) the family genealogy has accurately been traced down by General William S. Strycker, whose biography we here append, drafted and adopted by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania shortly after his death.

William Scudder Strycker, son of Thomas Johnson and Hannah (Scudder) Strycker, of Trenton, New Jersey, was born in that city, June 6, 1838, died at his home in that city, October 29, 1900. He prepared for college at the Trenton Academy and was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1858. He read law and was admitted to the bar (Ohio), but never engaged in active practice. He responded to President Lincoln's first call for troops and enlisted as a private April 16, 1861. He was appointed major and disbursing officer and quartermaster at Camp Vredenburg, Freehold, New Jersey, July 22, 1862, by the Governor of New Jersey, and assisted much in organizing the Fourteenth New Jersey there. He was appointed paymaster of United States Volunteers, February 19, 1863, and ordered to Hilton Head, South Carolina, where, July 8, 1863, he volunteered as acting aide-de-camp to General Gillmore and participated in the capture of Morris Island, in the night attack on Fort Wagner, and in the siege of Charleston generally. Subsequently he was transferred to the north on account of illness and assigned to duty as senior paymaster at Columbus, Ohio, at Parole Camp, and continued in charge of that paying district (including Detroit) until 1866, when he resigned and returned to Trenton.

On January 10, 1867, he was placed on the staff of the Governor of New Jersey as aide-de-camp and lieutenant-colonel, and April 12, 1867, was appointed adjutant-general of New Jersey, with the rank of brigadier-general, which office he held continuously to his decease (over thirty-three years) and the duties of which he discharged with signal ability. He was nominated brevet major-general by Governor Parker for long and meritorious service, February 9, 1874, and confirmed by the Senate unanimously.

General Strycker was a wide reader and close student, especially of American history, and collected a large and valuable library, especially rich in Americana. He was noted as an author and wrote some of the best and most accurate historical monographs yet issued in America, relating particularly to New Jersey and the battles of Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth. He became so interested in the conduct of the Hessians at Trenton that

he made a trip to Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and exhumed from the archives there new facts of rare value concerning them. His "Trenton One Hundred Years Ago," "The Old Barracks at Trenton, N. J.," "The New Jersey Volunteer-Loyalists," "The Battles of Trenton and Princeton," "The New Jersey Continental Line in the Virginia Campaign 1781," "Washington's Reception by the People of New Jersey in 1789," and other like monographs are authorities on these subjects, and will continue so. He also compiled, or had compiled in his office as adjutant-general, a "Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War" and a "Record of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Civil War 1861-1865," that abound with painstaking accuracy and care and that will forever remain as monuments both to himself and the State. In recognition of his scholarly work and worth, his *alma mater* justly conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon him in 1899.

He was president of the Trenton Battle Monument Association and the life and soul of it for years and to his wise and patriotic conduct is due in large part its erection at last. He was president of the Trenton Savings Fund Society and greatly interested in its new banking house, an ornament to his native city. He was a director of the Trenton Banking Company and of the Widows' Home Association; also trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, Trenton, and of the Theological Seminary at Princeton. He was president of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati and of the New Jersey Historical Society, and a member of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; also a fellow of the American Geographical and Historical societies and of the Royal Historical Society of London.

General Strycker traveled extensively, both at home and abroad, and dispensed a gracious hospitality to Count de Paris and others, and was everywhere recognized as an American scholar and gentleman. He was modest and unassuming beyond most men, but was an accomplished officer and Christian gentleman. In both his military and civil relations he was alike honorable and honored. "None knew him but to love him, none named him but to praise." His abilities were of a high order, and he had a charm of manner and grace of bearing peculiarly his own. His high qualities, both of head and heart, his intellectual attainments and social elegance, marked him as one of nature's noblemen, and when he passed away one of the highest types of American soldier, citizen and gentleman was lost. He was the very soul of probity and honor. His work is done and it was well done, and his example remains an inspiration and a hope.

General Strycker married, September 14, 1870, Helen Boudinot Atterbury, of New York, and their children were: Helen Boudinot, wife of John A. Montgomery, Esq.; Kathlyn Berrien and William Bradford. His wife and three children survived him.

HOPPER, John,

Lawyer, Jurist, Legislator.

In the records of the First Reformed Dutch Church in Hackensack, New Jersey, it is written that William Hoppe was a member of the church there as early as 1686, that Mattys Hoppe and his wife Antjie Forkse were members of the same church in 1687, and that their daughter, Christyna Hoppe, was baptized there on her confession of faith in the year 1686.

There is little question that the surname Hoppe herein mentioned is identical with the ancient Holland Dutch name of Hopper, which has been so well and prominently known in the region of New Amsterdam and the New Netherlands for more than two and a half centuries, but the exact kinship of either William or Mattys Hoppe and Garret Hopper is not clearly settled, although the fair presumption is that both of the former were of a single generation anterior to that of Garret Hopper, and that if one of them was not his father they both probably were his uncles, and not of a more remote degree of consanguinity. During the half century of undisputed Dutch dominion in America the family names of Hoppe and Hopper occur frequently in church and borough records and they both are known to stand for and represent a substantial element of the sturdy people that followed Hudson, the navigator and explorer who in 1609 opened the way for Dutch colonization and settlement on Manhattan Island, originally the city of New Amsterdam but now New York, and in the regions adjacent thereto, which during the dominion of Holland on this side of the Atlantic ocean were within the jurisdiction of that sovereign power under the name of New Netherlands; and after the overthrow of the Dutch power in America by superior British might both names were still retained for generations although that of Hopper became finally dominant and is generally accepted as the common family patronymic.

(I) Garret Hopper was of Holland origin and ancestry, if not of Holland birth, and it is to him that genealogists and historians have accurately ascribed progenitorship of the particular family considered in these annals. He became possessed by purchase of a considerable tract of land extending from Hackensack river to Slaughter dam, and from which was taken an ample portion of about five hundred acres for the family mansion and estate. There he caused his mansion house to be built and there he dwelt in comfort to the end of his days, cultivating his broad acres and in the enjoyment of the fruits of industry and a life well spent. The name of his wife does not appear, nor the names and dates of birth of all of their children, although the tradition is that theirs was a goodly family in numbers as well as in estate.

(II) Jacob, son of Garret Hopper, was born previous to 1730, and died about the year 1815. He had his residence on his father's estate, and his own house stood on the Polliffy road leading out from Paterson turnpike to Carlstadt. He too was an husbandman of industry and thrift, giving chiefest attention to the cultivation of his lands and providing abundantly for those who were to come after him in inheritance and possession. The baptismal name of his wife was Cornelia, and according to records which are regarded as reasonably accurate they had four children, all of whom are believed to have been born on the old homestead: 1. Katrina, married John Earle, who died about the beginning of the War of the Revolution. 2. Henry Garret, who with his brother John occupied the paternal estate and divided it between themselves. 3. John I., born 1775. 4. Elizabeth, married Cornelius Terhune, grandson of John Terhune, the latter the progenitor of a notable family in early New Jersey history.

(III) John I., son of Jacob and Cornelia Hopper, was born in 1775; died in 1833, on the family homestead in Hackensack, where his life was chiefly spent; and not spent in vain endeavor, for he is remembered as having been one of the most thrifty and successful farmers in

Bergen county in his time, bringing his lands to the highest degree of cultivation and productiveness and tilling them according to methods which in many respects were far in advance of his day. The products of his farm were always of the best quality and he marketed them in New York at good cash prices; his butter often brought a premium award because of its superior quality, and he profited not a little on account of his thrift and enterprise. He was one of the very first farmers to carry his produce to market in a wagon with springs and top, and he also was one of the first farmers of the region who sold produce in New York City. He is said also to have been a man of excellent education, and it is known that he attended the private school in Hackensack of which Dr. Wilson was then the head master; and a famous pedagogue he was, as well as being a man of high educational attainments.

During the second war with the mother country Mr. Hopper was drafted for service in the American army, but he furnished a substitute to take his place in the ranks. This was not because he was scrupulous of bearing arms, for none of the Hoppers ever were wanting in either moral or physical courage, nor is it believed that they ever were opposed to war on principle; but at that time he evidently felt that he could best serve his country's cause by furnishing a substitute in his stead and he might be free to care for his family and home and farming interests which otherwise must suffer loss. In 1818 he built a fine substantial mansion house of brownstone, on a commanding elevation affording a good view of the surrounding country. It stood on what in comparatively recent years became known as Terrace avenue. He was zealous in religious matters and for many years was officially connected with the First Reformed Church as one of its elders and deacons. For a long time he vigorously opposed the movements of the so-called seceders, but finally yielded to their persuasions and joined them. His wife was Maria, daughter of Albert Terhune. She was born about 1781; died January 1, 1856, having borne her husband nine children: 1. Cornelia, married John Terhune, a farmer and miller of New Barbadoes, who died in 1879, aged seventy-nine years. 2. Altia, married Albert A. Brinkerhoff, of Hackensack. 3. Catherine, married Jonathan Hopper, a merchant of Paterson. 4. Albert, died 1833, aged twenty-four years. 5. Jacob I. 6. John. 7. Eliza. 8. Maria, married Henry Demarest, of New York. 9. Jane, married Dr. George Wilson, of New York.

(IV) Jacob I., son of John I. and Maria (Terhune) Hopper, was born on the family homestead in Hackensack, December 21, 1810, and spent his whole life there, engaged in agricultural pursuits and to a large extent in market gardening and raising small fruits. So early as 1840 he began growing strawberries on an extensive scale for the New York market, and in this business he was very successful and continued it for many years. So great indeed was the yield of his fields that his daily shipments are said to have averaged more than three thousand baskets. This of course would not be regarded as an extraordinary yield for the present time, but it must be remembered that Mr. Hopper grew market berries nearly three-quarters of a century ago, when even a single trip to the market required a half day's time in going and returning, and when the plough, the harrow and the hoe were the only implements used in preparing the land and cultivating the crops. But notwithstanding all this he was a very successful man in

his business life and a man very highly respected for his sturdy integrity and upright life. In 1835 Mr. Hopper married Ann, daughter of Garret Mercelis, whose wife was Lenah de Gray, of Preakness, Passaic county, New Jersey. She was born December 13, 1812, died in June, 1868. They had two children: 1. John, see forward. 2. Ellen M.

(IV) Judge John, son of John I. and Maria (Terhune) Hopper, was born on the homestead farm in what now is the township of Lodi, Bergen county, New Jersey, March 2, 1814; died in Paterson, October 15, 1897. He acquired his earlier literary education at Washington and Lafayette academies in Hackensack, and prepared for college under the tutorship of the Rev. John Croes, at whose classical school in Paterson he was a student for some time, and also under the special instruction of Mr. Thomas McGahagan, the once famous master of the old academy in Bergen Town, now Hudson City, New Jersey. In 1830 he matriculated at Rutgers College, entering the sophomore class, completed the academic course of that institution and was graduated A. B. in 1833, *cum laude*, dividing second honors with Robert H. Pruyn, afterward minister plenipotentiary from the United States to Japan. After leaving college Mr. Hopper took up the study of law under the preceptorship of Governor Peter D. Vroom, of Somerville, New Jersey, remaining with him about two years, and afterward continued his studies for another year in the office of Elias B. D. Ogden, of Paterson. At a term of the Supreme Court held at Trenton, September 8, 1836, he was licensed to practice as an attorney-at-law and solicitor in chancery in all of the courts of this State, and on February 27, 1840, he became a counselor-at-law.

Having come to the bar Judge Hopper began his professional career in partnership with his former preceptor, Judge Ogden, under the firm style of Ogden & Hopper, which relation was maintained until 1848, when the senior partner was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State. From that time he practiced alone until 1869, when he took as partner his own son, Robert Imlay Hopper, then recently admitted to the bar; and thereafter this partnership relation was continued so long as Judge Hopper was engaged in active practice, until he assumed judicial office which necessitated the laying aside of private professional employments. During the long period of his professional career as an attorney and counselor at law, Judge Hopper was recognized as one of the ablest lawyers of the Paterson bar; a man of the highest character, a lawyer of distinguished ability, a ripe scholar, and an advocate with whom principles always prevailed over expedients. His practice was largely on the civil side of the courts, and his clientage was such and the character and mind of the man were such, that he was able to accept or decline cases without danger of pecuniary loss to himself; but he would not refuse a case in which he was not sure of ultimate success to his client, although at the same time he would not allow himself to be drawn into an action in behalf of a client whose personal integrity he had reasonable ground to question. His methods always were careful, but they were not laborious, and it was his policy to discourage rather than to promote litigation; a safe and prudent counselor in the office, he nevertheless was a power in the trial courts, and with him it was a cardinal principle never to go half prepared into the trial of an important case; petty actions he preferred to be turned over to the younger members of the profession.

In the trial of a case he always was properly deferential to the court, but never more than that, and never obsequious in his manner before any tribunal. In presenting a case to the jury it was noticeable that he approached the subject in hand with dignity and in the light of principle and common sense, addressing himself to the understanding of his hearers and never appealing to their passions. And what may have been true of him as a lawyer, whether in private practice or in the capacity of prosecutor for the people, also was true of him as a magistrate on the bench of the court, for there too he was ever dignified and courteous, always considerate of the rights of attorneys representing litigant parties, and especially considerate and forbearing in his treatment of the younger members of the profession, frequently encouraging them with fatherly assistance and advice.

Throughout the period of his professional life Judge Hopper was much of the time an incumbent of office in connection with the operation of the courts and the administration of the law; town counsel of Paterson from 1843 to 1847; surrogate of Passaic county for two terms, 1845 to 1855; counsel to the board of chosen freeholders of Paterson from 1855 to 1864; prosecutor of the pleas from 1863 to 1868 and from 1871 to 1874. From 1868 to 1871 and again from 1874 to 1877 he was Senator from Passaic county in the Legislature of the State. In March, 1877, he was appointed by Governor Bedle judge of the District Court of Paterson, serving in that capacity until January 8, 1887, when he resigned to accept Governor Abbett's appointment as president judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court and Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the unexpired term of Judge Absalom B. Woodruff, deceased. He was reappointed by Governor Green, March 15, 1887, and again on April 1, 1887, for a term of five years; and on April 1, 1892, he was reappointed by Governor Abbett. In 1879 he was appointed by Chancellor Runyon one of the advisory masters in chancery. In political adherence Judge Hopper was a firm Democrat, and while he was looked upon as one of the leading men of the State in the councils of his party his democracy was of the type which was calculated to draw strength to the party and not to engender bitter antagonisms in the opposition party. From 1851 until the time of his death he was a member of the board of trustees of his *alma mater*, Rutgers College, and also was a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, a director of the Paterson & Ramapo Railroad Company, its first secretary in 1844 and was elected its treasurer in 1851.

On June 16, 1840, Judge Hopper married Mary A., daughter of Robert Imlay, at one time a prominent merchant of Philadelphia; and June 16, 1890, Judge Hopper and his wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. They had six children who grew to maturity: 1. John H., silk manufacturer, member of the firm of Hopper & Scott, Paterson. 2. Robert Imlay, lawyer, Paterson. 3. Mary A., wife of Frank W. Potter, late United States consul to Marseilles. 4. James, removed to Texas. 5. Caroline. 6. Margaret Imlay, wife of John T. Boyd, of Brookline, Massachusetts.

FERGUSON, Rev. John,

Clergyman.

This ancient surname is of Scottish origin, derived from Fergus, a favorite name and one proudly worn by many Scotch chiefs in ancient times.

(I) Rev. John Ferguson, immigrant,

was born December 9, 1788, in Dunse, a market town in Berwickshire, in the southern part of Scotland. His grandfather came from the north of Scotland and was one of the soldiers of the Duke of Marlborough, serving in the Scots Greys, a regiment of heavy cavalry during the period of Queen Anne's wars. His father and uncle came to America and settled in Newport, Rhode Island. About the time of the Revolutionary War his father returned to Scotland, for he was not willing to take up arms against the mother country; but at the age of about seventy years he returned with his wife and family to Newport. His wife was Anne Briggs, of Little Compton, Rhode Island.

At the time of the return of his father to this country John Ferguson was a young man of seventeen years. He was converted at an early age and at once began fitting himself for the ministry. For two years he studied theology with Dr. Tenney, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Newport, Rhode Island, intending to enter Yale College two years in advance of the regular course. While living in Providence, Rhode Island, he at one time was a student of theology under the instruction of Rev. Galvin Park, D. D., professor of ancient languages and later of moral philosophy at Brown University. However, he was compelled to abandon his plans for entering Yale and had to again enter business pursuits and assume the care of his father and the maintenance of his family. For ten years he continued this course, and during all of that time he never relinquished the hope of entering the ministry. He seemed to have a presentiment that the chief desire of his life would be fulfilled, and the ten years proved a period of preparation for that kind of life, although of quite different nature from that which he would have chosen.

His first sermon as a candidate was preached at Attleboro, Massachusetts, and his text was "The Lord is a Man of War." The text and sermon were not only characteristic of the man and of his theology, but of his ministry, which to use his own expression was "warlike." He never shrank from the defense of truth, never hesitated to sacrifice comfort, reputation or means of support in the maintenance of principle. He was ordained in Attleboro, February 27, 1822, and dismissed March 25, 1835. In speaking of his ministry there one writer says: "It was of great value in the administration of wise and judicious measures and marked the beginning of the system of support to the various benevolent enterprises of the day, and of aid to the labors of parent and pastor by a judicious and careful education of children in Sabbath schools, and maternal associations." After leaving Attleboro Mr. Ferguson was settled in Whately, Massachusetts, from March 16, 1836, until June 7, 1840. He was called Father Ferguson and was a man to whom churches looked for counsel and pastors for advice, often when pastors and churches were involved in difficulties. "He was very often solicited to appear as advocate before ecclesiastical courts, and many a time as he has done this have the coolness and shrewdness, the wit and wisdom with which he advocated the course extorted the exclamation 'what a lawyer he would have made'." He almost always defended the weaker party, his sympathies frequently inclining to the unpopular side. "He was always ready to grasp the shield and poise his lance for the injured and defenceless. In all such cases he sniffed the battle like the war horse and fought with all the chivalry and the courtesy of a Christian

knight." He became extensively known as the "champion of the oppressed," although at the same time he was equally well known as "a lover and maker of peace."

He preached for about two years at Lanesborough and Whately, the place of his former settlement, and in 1842 became general agent for the American Tract Association for the States of Vermont and New Hampshire, in which office and its duties he was very successful; and he really became the Congregational bishop for those two States. He died at Whately, November 11, 1858. He was a man of vigorous mind and of vigorous body, a large-hearted man, of keen wit, "but his keenest shafts were winged with kindness." He was social and genial in manner. Realizing the defects of his own education—never having graduated from any college—he labored hard and made many sacrifices to give each of his sons a college education. Amherst College bestowed on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, a proof that although he had been denied the advantages of a college course he had by his own exertions thoroughly educated himself and the compliment was a source of great gratification to him. Mr. Ferguson published a sermon on the death of Ebenezer Daggett, Jr., which was delivered December 16, 1831, and several other discourses. He also published for the use of Sunday schools a "Memoir of Dr. Samuel Hopkins," the celebrated theologian.

Mr. Ferguson married (first) June 7, 1813, Mary V. Hammett, of Newport, Rhode Island, by whom he had two children. She died June 30, 1818, and he married (second) April 28, 1819, Margaret S. Eddy, of Providence, who died May 6, 1871, by whom he had nine children. Children: 1. John, born January 1, 1815; married Sarah Moore. 2. Margaret, November 11, 1816, died December 19, 1819. 3. Mary H., February 25, 1820; married Charles D. Stockbridge. 4. Peter, December 13, 1821, died October 14, 1822. 5. Peter, July 20, 1823. 6. William E., April 1, 1825, died June 6, 1854; married Elizabeth Sawtelle. 7. Rev. George R., March 19, 1829; married Susan Pratt, of Andover. 8. Margaret E., December 9, 1830; married H. B. Allen, of New Haven, Connecticut. 9. James A., November 17, 1832; married Claudia Churchill, of New Orleans. 10. Anna B., May 3, 1835, died August 6, 1840. 11. Abby Park, April 4, 1837.

STEVENSON, James,

Educator, Litterateur.

On August 7, 1764, a tract of twenty-five thousand acres of land situated at what is now Salem, Washington county, New York, was granted Alexander Turner and twenty-four others residing in Pelham, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and these proprietors conveyed an undivided half to Oliver Delancy and Peter Dubois, of New York City. The whole tract of twenty-five thousand acres was marked off into three hundred and four small farms of eighty-eight acres each, suitable to the requirements of a Scotch-Irish farming colony.

The "New Light heresies" which in the middle of the eighteenth century sowed dissensions in the Presbyterian churches in Scotland and Ireland caused an Irish Presbyterian community in and about Monaghan and Ballibay to petition the Associate Burgher Presbytery of Glasgow, Scotland, to furnish them with orthodox preaching. Rev. Thomas Clark, M. D., an ordained minister of this Glasgow Presbytery, was thereupon sent "as a missionary to Ireland," and shortly after was regularly ordained and installed by a com-

mittee of the Glasgow Presbytery over the church at Ballibay, where he became greatly honored and beloved for his piety and zeal. Bitter persecution, however, instigated by prominent members of the rival Presbyterian church in Ballibay induced Dr. Clark and a large portion of his flock to seek a new home in the wilds of America. Dr. Clark and his parishioners sailed for New York from Neury, Ireland, May 10, 1764, arriving there July 28, 1764. The unique feature of this interesting emigration is the fact that the entire church organization was transferred from Ireland to America. An Irish Presbyterian church with a Scotch pastor affiliated ecclesiastically with a Scotch Presbyterian Assembly was thus transferred to America in a body. As stated in the "Salem Book," there were none of the formalities of organizing a church. No admission of members or election of trustees. The company was already a perfectly organized religious society with its pastor, its elders, its members, all regularly constituted. Dr. Clark had never resigned nor had the Presbytery released him from his pastoral charge over these people. We doubt if any other religious society has been transferred from the Old to the New World in a manner so regular and orderly and with so little to vitiate its title to a continuous identity." Dr. Clark searched for a suitable place on which he and his people could establish their church and their homes, and after much investigation and travel he secured on September 13, 1765, from Delancy and Dubois their undivided share of the twenty-five thousand acre tract, which already had been sub-divided into farms as above stated. The result of acquiring rights to the allotment of farms distributed throughout a large tract, instead of acquiring the whole of a tract which the colonists could divide among themselves, was that the Scotch-Irish and Scotch colony under Dr. Clark were intermingled over a wide territory with a New England colony who divided among themselves the farms which represented the half of the tract which Dr. Clark did not purchase. Dr. Clark and his people were under obligation after five years to pay a rent of one shilling per acre, and hence they no doubt urgently invited their co-religionists from Scotland as well as from Ireland to join them, and within ten years from the original settlement a very substantial addition to the colony was made by emigrants from the part of Scotland from which Dr. Clark had come. Dr. Clark named the settlement New Perth, while the New England settlers called it White Creek. On March 2, 1774, the Legislature of New York combined both tracts into the township of New Perth thus establishing a legal name, which remained until March 7, 1788, when in dividing the whole State into counties and towns, the name New Perth was changed to Salem, located in Washington county, New York. This was the objective point to which the passengers of the brig, "Commerce," were bent on April 20, 1774, when James Stevenson and his family left Scotland for the New World.

(II) James (2), son of James (1) Stevenson, a shawl weaver of Scotland, was the founder of this family in America. He was born in the home of his parents on the bank of the Bonnie Doon in Ayrshire, Scotland, about the year 1747. When a young man he removed to Paisley, where he learned the trade of silk and linen weaver. He joined the Scotch Presbyterian church in Paisley, at that time having as its pastor the distinguished divine, John Witherspoon. While a citizen of Paisley he married Margaret, daughter of David Brown, of Stewartson, Scotland, and while residents of Paisley three chil-

dren—James, Jane and John—were born. The family embarked at Greenock, Scotland, April 20, 1774, in the brig, "Commerce," with several other families, their destination being the Scotch settlement at New Perth in the State of New York. He had allotted to him a farm located two miles east of the present village of Salem, Washington county, whereon he settled and lived during the remainder of his life. In 1896 this farm was owned by two of his grandsons, Thomas S. and Robert M., sons of Thomas and Agnes (McMurray) Stevenson. The first election held in the town of New Perth, now Salem, was on September 8, 1774, and James Stevenson voted at that election. Soon after the American Revolution had assumed a definite purpose, he volunteered for military service in the New Perth Company, commanded by Captain Alexander McNitt. Upon his arrival James Stevenson became a member of the church of Dr. Thomas Clark and was afterward one of its ruling elders. When Dr. Clark severed his relations with the congregation in 1782, Mr. Stevenson went on horseback through the almost unbroken wilderness from Salem, New York, to Pequea, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to endeavor to persuade the Rev. James Proudfit to become pastor of the church at Salem as successor to Dr. Clark, who had resigned to join another Scotch settlement in South Carolina as their pastor. In this mission he was entirely successful and Dr. Proudfit became the second pastor of the Scotch church in Salem. Mr. Stevenson brought with him from Paisley, Scotland, a large library of excellent books, and a quantity of fine linen, the product of the industry of his family, and these heirlooms are highly prized by his descendants.

Children of James and Margaret (Brown) Stevenson: 1. James, see forward. 2. Jane, born in Scotland; married George Telford and settled in Argyle, New York. 3. John, born in Scotland; married Katherine McLeod and settled in Howard, Steuben county, New York, where he died in 1863. 4. David, born in Salem, New York, died there unmarried. 5. Thomas, born in Salem; married (first) Agnes, daughter of John McMurray; married (second) Mary, daughter of Joshua Steele; his children were: Thomas S., Robert M. and James B.; Thomas Stevenson lived on the homestead; was an elder in the church at Salem for nearly half a century; died in Salem, 1854, aged seventy-five years. James Stevenson, father of these children, died in Salem, New York, April 19, 1799, and his widow died the following year.

(III) James (3), eldest child of James (2) and Margaret (Brown) Stevenson, was born in Paisley, Scotland, January 8, 1762. He came with his parents, sister Jane and brother John to America in 1774. He was prepared for college by his father, and then entered the Hackensack Classical Academy, conducted by Dr. Peter Wilson, afterwards of Columbia College, and was graduated at Queen's now Rutgers College, Bachelor of Arts, 1789. He was principal of the academy at Morristown, New Jersey, the Rutgers grammar school, and in 1811 was appointed principal of the Washington Academy, Salem, New York, in which institution he proved himself one of the ablest classical teachers in the country. Among his pupils, several of whom have written eulogistically of his character, his attainments and his extraordinary skill and capacity as an instructor, were Dr. Philip Lindsay, vice-president of Princeton and president of Nashville, Tennessee, University, Professor Henry Mills, of Auburn Theological Seminary, Samuel L. Southard, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Rev. Jacob Kirkpatrick and Rev. Dr. George W. Bethune.

That eminent scholar, Dr. Taylor Lewis, professor in Union College, who was a pupil for two years in the Salem Academy, in some reminiscences which he writes of his beloved instructor, says: "He stands in my remembrance as the best model that I ever knew of the most honorable and dignified profession, the schoolmaster's. Some of the thoughts respecting him come to my mind when I read Dr. Arnold, the best example of a teacher that England ever produced." James Stevenson was a trustee of Washington Academy, incorporated February 18, 1791, the fourth academy incorporated in the State of New York and the first free academy established in the State outside of New York City. He contributed to the newspapers and magazines of the time devoted to educational and religious subjects.

James Stevenson married Hannah, daughter of Richard Johnson, of Morris county, New Jersey. Children: James, Sarah, Martha, Richard, Paul Eugene, Anna Louisa. James Stevenson, father of these children, died October 9, 1843, in the eighty-second year of his age.

TRENCHARD, James H.,

Authority on Land Titles.

The Trenchard family belongs to a good old English stock which had made its name in the old country many years before it was transplanted to the new world. The family traces its origin back to Pogames Trenchard, who held land in County Dorset during the reign of Henry I., in 1090. In the sixteenth and the preceding century they had intermarried with the Damosels and the Moleynes.

(I) Thomas Trenchard, Knight, of Wolverton, was born 1582, died 1657; he was knighted by King James I., December 14, 1613, and held the office of high sheriff of Dorset; he was the founder of the branch of the family at present under consideration. His son Thomas is referred to below.

(II) Sir Thomas (2) Trenchard, son of Sir Thomas (1) Trenchard, was born in Wolverton, County Dorset, in 1615, died in 1671. Like his father he was a baronet. In 1638 he married Hannah, born 1620, died 1691, daughter of Robert Henley, of Bramhill, Hampshire. Their son John is referred to below. Two of his cousins, Grace Trenchard, who married Colonel William Sydenham, and Jane, who married John Sadler, of Wardwell, were strong supporters of Oliver Cromwell.

(III) John, son of Sir Thomas (2) and Hannah (Henley) Trenchard, was born in Wolverton, County Dorset, England, March 30, 1640, died in 1695. He matriculated from New College, Oxford, in 1665. He was elected a member of Parliament for Taunton, February 20, 1678, and was a member of the club of Revolutionaries which met at the King's Head Tavern in Fleet street. November 2, 1680, he spoke against the recognition by parliament of the Duke of York as the heir apparent, and in July, 1683, he was arrested as a conspirator, but released for lack of evidence. In 1687 William Penn, who was a warm personal friend of Trenchard, obtained from King James II. a free pardon for Sir John and he was again elected to parliament. He was one of those who united in the invitation to William of Orange to come over and seize the English throne. October 29, 1689, he was knighted at Whitehall and was appointed to the office of chief justice of Chester, which he held until his death. In November, 1682, John Trenchard married Philippa, daughter of George Speake, and the sister of Charles and Hugh Speake, by whom he had four sons, one of whom is George, referred to below.

(IV) George, son of John and Philippa (Speake) Trenchard, was born in county Somerset, New York, in 1686, died at Alloway township, Salem county, New Jersey, in 1712. He was probably married and had several children. In his will he names as his children: George, Edward, John, Joan.

(V) George (2), son of George (1) Trenchard, died in Salem county, in the latter part of 1728. Coming to America with his father he settled in Salem county and from 1723 to 1725 was sheriff. He was also one of the deputy sheriffs for West Jersey and also one of the assessors. By his marriage with Mary Bender, of Salem county, he had five sons and several daughters. The daughters married into several of the leading families of Salem and have left numerous descendants. The sons were: 1. Curtis, born 1740, died 1780; from 1778 to 1779 clerk of Salem county, later surrogate. He married the daughter of Attorney Burcham, of Salem. His son Edward was in the United States Navy, commanded the "Constitution" at the siege of Tripoli and the "Madison" in the War of 1812 and other famous men-of-war. 2. John, referred to below. 3. James. 4. George, born 1748, died 1780; was attorney-general of West Jersey from 1769 to 1776, prominent in the Salem committee of safety and the Camden Second Battalion, Salem County Light Horse, and one of those to whom Colonel Mawhood's letter was addressed. He married Mary, daughter of Judge Andrew Sinnickson, of Salem. 5. Thomas.

(VI) John (2), son of George (2) and Mary (Bender) Trenchard, was born in 1742. He lived for a time at Cohansey Bridge, and about 1768 with his brother bought a property at the northwest corner of Laurel and Jefferson streets, which was afterwards owned by James Boyd, at the commencement of the Revolution, where for several years afterwards Mr. Boyd's widow resided and kept a store there. In 1769 they sold this property and afterwards removed to Fairfield, where he died in 1823. He was twice married. His first wife was Theodosia Ogden, by whom he had ten children, three sons and seven daughters. The sons were: 1. John, referred to below. 2. Curtis. 3. Richard.

(VII) John (3), son of John (2) and Theodosia (Ogden) Trenchard, died in 1863. In early life he worked as a blacksmith with Curtis Edwards, whose shop was situated on the old road from Bridgeton and Fairfield to Rocap's Run. He continued in that employment four or five years, and then went into business at Fairton, keeping store with Daniel P. Stratton. When Mr. Stratton removed to Bridgeton in 1814 John Trenchard continued business, sometimes alone and sometimes with a partner for twenty years, being engaged in building vessels and in getting lumber and shipping same to Philadelphia, this being at that time a highly profitable business. He also sent produce to Bermuda. In 1843 he purchased from David Clark the mill property at Fairton and in 1845 moved the mill to its present site, where by close attention to business he amassed a very considerable estate. During all his life he was most highly esteemed by his associates. In early life he was a Democrat and a supporter of John Quincy Adams rather than Jackson and became a Whig. In 1827-28 he was elected a member of the New Jersey Legislature.

John Trenchard married (first), in 1803, Eleanor Davis, who bore him seven children. Married (second) Hannah L. Pearson, in 1816. She bore him thirteen children. Ten of these children died in infancy. Children of John and Eleanor

(Davis) Trenchard to reach maturity were: 1. James Howell, referred to below. 2. Ethan, twice married, his second wife being a Miss Diament. 3. Eleanor. Children of John and Hannah L. (Pearson) Trenchard who reached maturity were: 4. John, M. D., of Philadelphia, married (first) Mary Olnsted and (second) a Miss Booth. 5. Theophilus, of Bridgeton, New Jersey. 6. Emily, married the Hon. George S. Whiticar, of Fairton. 7. Rufus, married Sarah Jane Bennett. 8. Nancy, married the Rev. David Meeker, a Presbyterian minister. 9. John, died unmarried. 10. Henry Clay.

(VIII) James Howell, son of the Hon. John (3) and Eleanor (Davis) Trenchard, was born May 20, 1811, in Fairton, New Jersey, died February 27, 1877, after a severe illness of about ten days duration. He went into the mercantile business soon after his marriage, having purchased the interest of his father-in-law, Judge Barrett, which he continued for a time until he removed to Centreville (now Centreton) in the fall of 1839, where he entered largely into the general store and milling business and the lumber trade. In early life he was for a while under the Rev. Dr. George Junkin, of Easton, Pennsylvania. He had a liking for mathematics and soon began surveying in this branch, abounding in intricate cases in great land try-outs. In the fall of 1848 Mr. Trenchard was elected to the New Jersey Assembly on the Whig ticket. He was very popular in his own neighborhood and received the votes of many in the township whose policies were opposed to his purely from personal considerations. He refused to run a second time, the corruption of the lobby and the questionable character of a large part of the public and private legislature as then and since directed having no charms for one of his honest, frank and independent manner. At this time Mr. Trenchard was very frequently called upon to find old searches, to settle disputes as to title and to act as commissioner, also to engage in surveying whenever wanted. He did not give his whole attention to these matters until he removed to Bridgeton in the spring of 1863. Here his son was with the firm of J. H. and W. B. Trenchard, surveyors, which was then one of the most prominent ones in that section of the State. No person in New Jersey had done more practical surveying or tramped more miles in all weathers and under all conditions than had this James H. Trenchard. At various times he had had many of the most valuable papers in his possession relating to the lands in the lower counties of the State. Consequently he became thoroughly conversant with the titles, butts, bounds, courses and descriptions and all other matters relating to lower Jersey's real estate. He always carefully preserved copies of maps of all surveys made by him, and these are of very great use to persons asking information in regard to landed property. He possessed great natural kindness of heart and was generous in his impulses, which rallied around him earnest friends. Not the least of his merits was his unflinching patriotism. At the time of his death he was city surveyor, a position which he had long held. As such he established the present grade of the Bridgeton streets, and also at the time of his death was serving his second term as councilman from the second ward. He was president of the Bridgeton Water Works of Bridgeton, New Jersey, and a forerunner in the movement which secured the city's present water works.

The Hon. James Howell Trenchard married Mary, daughter of Judge William D. Barrett, of Fairton, New Jersey, who was born in 1815 and who bore four

sons and three daughters. Three sons and two of the daughters married. The other one died unmarried. Children: 1. Richard, who was killed, as was also his wife, July 30, 1896, in the Meadow disaster, Atlantic City, leaving five children. 2. William B. 3. James W. 4. Thomas W., died aged fourteen. 5. Eleanor, married J. T. Williams, of Philadelphia; she is deceased. 6. Jeanette, married Charles R. Elmer, now deceased; she lives in Riverton, New Jersey. 7. Araminta, died in infancy.

IRICK, Gen. John S.,

Soldier, Public Official.

The progenitor of the Irick family in America was Johan Eyrich, of Palatina, Holland, who landed at Philadelphia with his brother William about A. D. 1750-60.

(I) John Irick (Johan Eyrich) came to Pemberton, New Jersey, and lived with Dr. William Budd, a large owner of proprietory lands, and at his death John Irick remained with the widow for some years, becoming interested in purchasing large tracts of lands, by which he laid the foundation of the future wealth of the family. We have not been able to establish the fact that he must have been possessed of a competency upon his arrival in this country, but it is believed that he was so possessed, for he could not in such short time have amassed the large estate of which he died possessed. He with others was naturalized by the provincial legislature in 1770, his name being anglicized to John Irick. The record of his marriage shows that General Elias Boudinot became the bondsman in five hundred pounds at that time, which fact indicates that he was not yet twenty-one years old. Besides being a man of large means, he was a strong churchman, and for many years was prominently identified with St. Mary's Church (Episcopal) of Burlington. Among his possessions was a large estate between Burlington and Mt. Holly, and there he spent the greater part of his life, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married, 2 mo. 28, 1761, Mary Sailer, and (second) 2 mo. 26, 1781, Mary Shinn. He died in 1826, aged about eighty-six years. His children, William and John, were by the first wife, Mary Sailer.

(II) General William Irick, elder son of John and Mary (Sailer) Irick, was born near Burlington, New Jersey, in 1767, died January 26, 1832. Immediately after his marriage he removed from his father's homestead on the road from Mt. Holly to Burlington, to Vincentown, New Jersey, and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson, Henry J. Irick. He received his education in the academic schools of Burlington, and after leaving school took up surveying and conveyancing in connection with his extensive farming operations. His public documents, deeds, articles of agreement, etc., are well and accurately written, and still serve very well as models from which to copy. He early became interested in public affairs, and filled many positions of trust and honor; was a member of the House of Assembly in 1804, and again from 1811 to 1814, inclusive, and member of the Governor's Council from 1815 to 1817. During the second war with the mother country he was in command of the State militia at Billingsport, and thus acquired the military title by which he was ever afterward known and addressed. In politics General Irick was a staunch Whig. His death was much lamented by a wide circle of devoted friends, chief among whom was Chief Justice Ewing, with whom he always maintained an intimate friendship. He married Margaret, daughter of Job and Anne (Munro) Stockton; chil-

dren: 1. Anne, married Colonel Thomas Fox Budd, of Vincentown. 2. Mary, married Marzilla Coat, also of Burlington county. 3. William, see *post*. 4. Job, see *post*. 5. John Stockton, see *post*.

(III) General William (2) Irick, son of General William (1) and Margaret (Stockton) Irick, was born on the Irick homestead, near Vincentown, Burlington county, New Jersey, December 20, 1799, died August 17, 1864. He followed in the footsteps of his father as a surveyor and business man, and always lived in Vincentown. He also was honored by his fellow townsmen with many public offices and was the last member of the old council of New Jersey from Burlington county under the continental constitution. His acts of charity and benevolence were unbounded, and he always was ready to lend a helping hand to his neighbor. He was a man of fine stature, standing full six feet tall, weighing two hundred and twenty-five pounds, energetic and painstaking in all of his business transactions. He took great interest in military affairs, and he and his staff were a soldierly looking body of men. In his magisterial capacity of justice of the peace he married many of the very first people of his and the adjoining counties. At the outbreak of the Civil War, notwithstanding his physical infirmities, General Irick tendered his services to Governor Olden, but under a reorganization of the State militia about that time he was legislated out of his military office. He did the next best thing, however, in aiding the government by pledging his ample fortune through Jay Cooke & Company in support of the Union cause. General Irick married (first) Sarah, daughter of Amos and Lydia Heulings, of Evesham township, Burlington county. She died in 1852, and he married (second) Mrs. Sarah Eayre. He had five children—all daughters—by the first wife, and one child by his second wife: 1. Lydia H., married Franklin Hilliard, of Burlington county. 2. Margaret, married David B. Peacock, of Philadelphia. 3-4. Eliza Ann and Mary Ann, twins; Eliza Ann died in early womanhood; Mary married Benjamin F. Champion, of Camden county. 5. Cornelia, married John W. Brown, Esq., of Burlington county. 6. William John, now president of the First National Bank of Vincentown, and whose home is near the paternal home in Southampton township.

(III) Job, second son of General William (1) and Margaret (Stockton) Irick, was a land surveyor and successful farmer, but he died early in August, 1830, at the age of thirty-seven years. He married Matilda Burr, and lived and died in Southampton township. He had one son, William H. Irick (father of Mary Irick Drexel), and two daughters, both of whom married and lived in Philadelphia.

(III) General John Stockton, third son of General William (1) and Margaret (Stockton) Irick, was born on the old homestead in Southampton township, August 4, 1811, died August 4, 1894. In May, 1832, he married and being so nearly of age at that time, his brothers, William and Job, executors of his father's will, permitted him to occupy his inheritance at once, and took him into partnership in working off and marketing the timber growing on the broad acres devised to them jointly. Both he and his wife having a handsome landed estate, their way in the world was successful from the beginning, until along in the fifties, when he joined with nine other men in the iron foundry business at Lumberton, as partners, without being incorporated, each member being personally responsible for all its obligations, and trusting to the management of two of the partners, at the end of a very few years the concern

became heavily involved, and he realized the fact that he was held responsible for $250,000, all that he was worth at that time. But with the same energy that always characterized his actions, he took hold of the concern, came to the aid of the bankrupt cities, built their gas and water works and financed them, and soon paid off the indebtedness and saved a handsome profit while the others stood off without offering any material aid. The war of the rebellion broke out at about this time, and under the reorganization of the State militia he, with three others, was appointed by Governor Olden to organize and command it, with the rank of major-general. Upon the election of Governor Parker, he was continued and gave his time and services throughout the war. He, like his brother William, tendered through Jay Cooke his fortune in defence of the Union. He was a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly, 1847-48-49, and never lost his interest in public affairs, always taking an active part in politics as an ardent Whig and Republican. His only other public office was that of freeholder, serving as director of the board during his three years' term. It was largely through his efforts that the first railroads in Burlington county were built and he was a director in all of them. He also was instrumental in organizing the First National Bank of Vincentown, being its president until his death, when William John Irick succeeded him. He died August 4, 1894, upon his eighty-third birthday, leaving a large circle of acquaintances and friends. General Irick married, May 17, 1832, Emeline S. Bishop, a Quakeress, daughter of Japheth and Rachel Bishop. She was born in Vincentown in 1814, died April 2, 1895; children: 1. Henry J. 2. Rachel B., September 9, 1835; married Charles Sailer. 3. Samuel S., August 30, 1838; married Susan Butterworth. 4. Margaret A., January 1, 1841; married Henry B. Burr. 5. Job, August 8, 1844; died young. 6. John B. 7. Emeline, 1848; died young. 8. Robert H., June 30, 1851; died young.

NEWMAN, John,

Man of Affairs.

John Newman, former mayor of the city of Bayonne, New Jersey, and late president of the Mechanics' Trust Company, the leading financial institution of that city, was born in England, February 12, 1831, died at his residence on Avenue C, Bayonne, November 2, 1901. He was the son of George and Elizabeth Newman, and grandson of George Newman.

John Newman was reared under Christian influence, and his education somewhat limited, was acquired in the parish schools of his native town. At the age of seventeen years, impelled by a strong desire to seek his fortune, he, with the consent of his father, emigrated to the United States and after a long sailing voyage arrived in New York in the early part of 1848, with no other friends than those gained during the voyage. On his arrival in New York he sought out an old-time friend of his father's family, Henry Robinson, who at that time was a prosperous merchant at No. 70 William street, and a member of the wholesale dry goods firm of Robinson & Parsons. Here the young man began life in the commercial world, like many others at the beginning with a determination to succeed. He soon found favor with his employers, and by his strict attention to the business in all its details and his probity rose to positions of greater responsibility and remuneration, his employers realizing that in their young employee was the making of a thorough, reliable factor in their business. He remained with the firm until

the civil war when, like many other firms, they became embarrassed owing to the closing of the southern markets. With the careful savings acquired by much self-denial, Mr. Newman began to look about in other fields of enterprise and shortly afterward engaged in the lighterage and packet trade with John S. Conklin, a fellow clerk in the house of Robinson & Parsons, with headquarters at No. 87 Broad street; the firm operated three transportation freight boats from the New York docks to various destinations in and about New York. After a partnership of seven years, Mr. Newman sold his interests and entered into the fire and marine insurance business with A. G. Brown under the firm name of Newman & Brown, at No. 105 Broad street, which in later years was transferred to No. 35 South William street. During the period of the firm's success Mr. Brown was removed by death, Mr. Newman continuing the business up to his death in his own name. Henry Byron Newman, a nephew, was admitted to partnership, the business being continued under his very able management.

During Mr. Newman's career in the insurance world he became associated with his brother David in the wholesale and retail dry goods business at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, where the brother took up a residence. The undertaking was eminently successful from the start, David taking the management of the business in the far west while John assumed the buying in New York, with regular yearly trips to the western house. With an already large demand for their products and the reputation of the Newman house, the enterprise speedily developed into one of the large firms in that line in Wisconsin, where the brothers continued for a period of over fifteen years, subsequently removing to Lincoln, Nebraska, where they erected a handsome business block in the heart of the business district of that city. Since the death of the brothers, which occurred within two months of each other in 1901, the business has been leased, the heirs of each holding their respective shares of the profits. The success that marked Mr. Newman's management of the two vast concerns naturally attracted the attention of men connected with private and municipal affairs and he was eagerly sought for influential places in the administration. Upon the organization of the Mechanics' Trust Company of Bayonne, he was elected the first president, March 1, 1886, in which office he presided until his death. Under his careful and discreet management the business foundation of this institution was established, upon which the present magnificent superstructure has been built, a monument to his name and executive ability.

The broader field of his activity did not preclude his interest in and sympathy with the municipal and business affairs of his city. His opinions were models in their way and his name was looked upon as the most favorable and prominent in party affairs. He served for over fourteen years as a member of the city council and was president of the board; he was elected mayor of Bayonne in 1887 and presided in this honorable position five successive terms, up to 1891, gaining great credit for his party, his Republican principles being fully administered during that period. He served as president of the Bayonne Building and Loan Association. He was popular in social life and a leading member of the New Jersey Athletic Club, the outgrowth of the old Argonata Rowing Association, which had a remarkable history of winning events. He became its president and a director. He was a member of the

Masonic fraternity and was made a member of Bayonne Lodge, No. 99, Free and Accepted Masons, July 1, 1869. He served that body as its worshipful master during 1874-75-78, and was treasurer from 1880 until his death in 1901, filling these offices of trust with great credit to his lodge and himself. He was formerly a member of Company No. 1, Bayonne Fire Department, and was formerly regimental paymaster of the old New York Second Regiment Volunteer Militia previous to the Civil War.

As in public life so in private life Mr. Newman was a model man. In his home, which he loved so devotedly, he was all that a loving husband could be. In the church, which was his supreme delight, he was a pillar. Reared in the Episcopal faith, he soon after coming to his adopted land became a communicant of the Jane Street Methodist Church, New York City, where he was united in marriage to Mary Frances La Force, daughter of David and Abbie (Burnet) La Force, July 28, 1852, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Longsberry. She later, by profession of faith, became a member of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, where he was leader of the choir and basso for a number of years. He also was secretary and librarian of the Sunday school. In September, 1865, he removed to Bayonne, New Jersey, and purchased his attractive residence on Avenue C. Mr. and Mrs. Newman became members at this time of the Dutch Reformed church, where they worshipped about twelve years. Later both became interested in the organization and building of the First Presbyterian Church, the faith under which Mrs. Newman was reared. Mr. Newman took a keen interest in the affairs of this church and became its choir leader and trustee, also serving on other executive boards. The religious element in his character was positive and of a high type. He was a close student of religious subjects, free from cant and narrowness, and preserved throughout his public, as in his private career, the preëminent Christian character. He was a man of the people, plain and simple, possessed of a strong personality that greatly endeared him to all who knew him and came in contact with him. He was a man whose strong and honest convictions could not be swerved under the most trying circumstances. The following resolutions were passed at the time of Mr. Newman's death:

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of Mechanics' Trust Company of the City of Bayonne, New Jersey, held November 6, 1901, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted: God in his wisdom has again removed from our councils one of our most active and valued members. John Newman has been the executive head of this company since its organization for business in 1886, and has served in that capacity with great fidelity. Our exceptional success has been due in a large measure to his ceaseless activity and constant interest in promoting the growth of this Institution. His intimate knowledge of the municipal affairs of this city gained by having held for a number of years various positions as member of the Board of Education, member of the Common Council and Mayor of this city, gave him that broad experience with men and affairs which increased wonderfully his usefulness as the head of this company. Through its infancy and during the formative period of this company his ripe experience, sound judgment and conservative methods have inspired that confidence in this institution and its management that has led to its attaining the strong financial standing in the community which it now has. He was a positive quantity and a born leader of men. Mr. Newman is the fourth member of our first board whose death we have had to mourn since the organization of the company. He will be greatly missed by us as well as by his large circle of associates in other lines of activity. In order that we may give appropriate expression to these our sentiments be it resolved that these words of respect and appreciation be recorded on our minutes.

De Witt Van Buskirk, V. P.,
Chas. D. Noe, Sec.

The following resolutions on Mr. Newman's death from the Bayonne Building Association, No. 2:

At an adjourned regular meeting of the Bayonne Building Association, No. 2, held November 26, 1901, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas through the death of our late President, John Newman, we have suffered the loss of one whose interest in the welfare of this association has been evinced by earnestness, perseverance and zeal in his efforts to sustain its character and better its condition. Therefore be it resolved that we place upon record fitting evidence of our sorrow, at being deprived of all wise council and cheerful coöperation, that we cherish the recollection of his labors and profoundly acknowledge his many noble and generous qualities. Resolved that with this tribute of our esteem and respect we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family in their affliction and be it further resolved that these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes and that a copy of the same be sent to the family of our deceased associate. R. H. Ten Brooch, V. P.,
Schuyler L. Mackie, Sec.

CARPENTER, John,

Journalist, Public Official.

The noble family of Carpenter from which the Irish Earls of Tyrconnel have descended, is of great antiquity in County Hereford and other parts of England. John Carpenter, the earliest known member of the family, appears there as early as 1303. In 1323 he was a member of parliament for the borough of Leskard, in Cornwall, as two years afterwards was Stephen Carpenter for Crediton, County Devon. John Carpenter's son Richard, born about 1335, had a son John who became town clerk of London, and in turn had a son John, born about 1410, whose son William is the founder of the branch of the family at present under consideration.

This William Carpenter, son of John, Jr., commonly known as William Carpenter, of Homme, lived in the parish of Dilwyne, County Hereford, England, was born about 1440, and died in 1520. Among his children was a son James, who died in 1537, leaving a son John, who died three years later, in 1540, whose son William, named for his great-grandfather, was the most prominent ancestor of the Tyrconnel Carpenters, and the founder of the Rehoboth branch of the Carpenter family at present under consideration.

(I) William Carpenter, founder of the American branch of the Tyrconnel Carpenters, was born about 1540, and had several children: 1. James, who inherited the estate of his father. 2. Alexander, born about 1560, a dissenter, who removed to Leyden, Holland, and whose youngest son, William Carpenter, of Codham, was one to whom was granted the "Greyhound" arms. 3. William, referred to below. 4. Richard, removed to Amesburg; his son William came to America in 1636, settled in Providence with Roger Williams, and became the progenitor of the Providence branch of the Carpenter family.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) Carpenter, born in 1576, was a carpenter by trade, and lived in the city of London. He rented a tenement in Houndsditch in 1625 on a lease for forty-one years. In 1638, however, with his son William and his daughter-in-law he came to America in the ship "Bevis." He was registered in Southampton, Long Island, but returned home in the same vessel in which he came over, leaving a son William in this country to become the founder of this branch of the family.

(III) William (3), son of William (2) Carpenter, was born in England, 1605, and died February 7, 1659, in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He was admitted freeman of Weymouth, May 13, 1640, and was representative of that town in 1641 and 1643. In 1641 he was constable, and

was admitted an inhabitant of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, March 18, 1645, and was representative for Rehoboth in the same year. Governor Bradford, who married his cousin Alice, manifested for him great friendship, favoring him in all his measures in the criminal court, in fact, from all their dealings and transactions, public and private, which have been recorded and come down to us, it is evident that these two men were the closest of friends. The legal business of the town or colony seems to have been principally in the hands of William Carpenter. He was one of the committee who laid out the first lot from Rehoboth, Dedham, and with others was chosen to look after the interest of the town, to hear and decide on the grievances with regard to the division of land by lots, and to represent the town in the Criminal Court of Cambridge. In 1647 and again in 1655 he was one of the selectmen of the town. His will was dated April 21, 1659, and proved February 7, 1669. By his wife Abigail, who died February 22, 1687, he had seven children: 1. John, is referred to below. 2. William, born about 1631, died January 26, 1703; married (first) Priscilla Bennett, (second) Miriam Searles. 3. Joseph, born probably about 1633; married Margaret Sutton, died May, 1675. 4. Hannah, born April 3, 1640; married her cousin, Joseph Carpenter, of Providence, Rhode Island. 5. Abiah, born April 9, 1643. 6. Abigail, twin with Abiah, married John Titus, Jr. 7. Samuel, born probably 1644; died 1682; married Sarah Readaway.

(IV) John, son of William (3) and Abigail Carpenter, was born about 1628, and died May 23, 1695. He came from England with his father, and when young went to Connecticut, and was there previous to 1746, when he must have been about seventeen years old. For several years he traveled about in Connecticut working at the carpenter trade. In 1660 he bought land at Hempstead, Long Island. He is mentioned in his father's will as is also his son. In May, 1664, he was made freeman of Connecticut, and in 1663 was chosen townsman of Hempstead. He was generally known as Captain John Carpenter, in virtue of his office as commander of the Jamaica fusileers, which in 1673 was ordered to defend Fort James, New York, against the fleet of the Prince of Orange. John Carpenter was one of the patentees of the town of Jamaica, Long Island, under the Dongan patent of 1680, with Nehemiah Smith. He was one of the committee to settle the Rev. John Pruden over the church of Jamaica in 1676. His will, November 10, 1694, begins: "I, John Carpenter now ancient crazy in body and sound of mind." He leaves his carpenter's tools to his sons. He was a man of superior judgment, who did much to assist in the building up of the community. By his wife who was probably Hannah Hope, he had seven children: 1. John, who is referred to below. 2. Hope, whose will was proved March 23, 1712, whose wife's name was Mary, and who was commissioned ensign January 10, 1690, and with his brother Samuel was captain of militia in 1700. 3. William, born about 1662, died February 2 or 21, 1748 or 1749; married (first) probably Sarah ———; (second) Elizabeth ———. 4. Samuel, born about 1666. 5. Solomon, born about 1670. 6. Ruth, married a Ludlam. 7. A daughter, name unknown, who married a Rhodes.

(V) John (2), son of John (1) and Hannah (Hope) Carpenter, was born in Connecticut, about 1658. His will was proved July 30, 1732. His residence was Jamaica, Long Island. After November 22, 1703, he took the oath as captain of troops at Jamaica. He was assessed in 1683 at £78. His wife's name was Mary.

Children: 1. Nehemiah, born about 1685, died April 25, 1821; married Elizabeth ———. 2. John, is referred to below. 3. Solomon, born about 1686, died 1772. 4. Joseph, born about 1687; married probably Phebe, daughter of Wait Smith. 5. Increase, born about 1688, died about 1776; married a Bergin. 6. Mary. 7. Hannah. 8. Susanna. 9. Phebe.

(VI) John (3), son of John (2) and Mary Carpenter, was born about 1685. He was called "John the Sheriff," to distinguish him from other Carpenters bearing his own name. The title was given him because he served as sheriff of Orange county, New York. At one time he declined. Shortly after his marriage he removed from Long Island to Goshen, New York, where he died. His wife married for her second husband, Mr. Thurston. By his wife Ruth Coe he had nine children: 1. Ruth, born about 1720; married (first) Ephraim Marston; (second) Peter Stagg. 2. Daniel, born about 1720, died March 10, 1790; married Susan Thompson. 3. Increase. 4. Isaac, married (first) Susanna (Horton) Little; (second) Susanna (McKinney) Thompson. 5. Temperance, married Jeremiah Curtis. 6. John, referred to below. 7. Benjamin, born about 1750, died 1811; married Eunice, sister to J. Stewart. 8. Moses. 9. Susanna, died March 17, 1790; married a Howell.

(VII) John (4), son of John (3) and Ruth (Coe) Carpenter, born June 3, 1730 (or February, 1745, according to another account), died February, 1800. He is said to have represented Orange county in the Colonial Assembly in 1778, also at one time to have been a judge of the same county. He is sometimes called "John the Distiller." He moved to Washington town, north of Albany, New York, and went into the distillery business, which in those days was considered highly honorable, and accumulated much property. He was a man of knowledge, held many important offices, and was at one time a member of the Assembly of New York. He was a successful and prominent business man. January 31, 1779, he married Abigail, born August 29, 1758, died April 21, 1841, daughter of Benjamin and Louise (Cory) Moore, who survived her husband and after his death married Hezekiah N. Woodruff. This was his second marriage. His first wife, name supposed to have been Frances, bore him three children. The remaining nine were the issue of the second marriage. These children were: 1. Margaret, born April 30, 1773. 2. Elinor, born October 27, 1775. 3. James, baptized September 21, 1777. 4. Cynthia, born May 23, 1782; married Philip C. Schuyler. 5. John Coe, referred to below. 6. Abigail, born August 21, 1787; married John Sherwood. 7. Susan, born 1795, married Truman Hart. 8. Benjamin, born April 4, 1783, married Charlotte B. Alden. 9. Mary, born July 28, 1789, married John C. Wynans. 10. Temperance, born June 25, 1791; died August 2, 1831; married Sands Higinbothan. 11. Isaac born September 19, 1793; married (first) Cynthia Samantha Goodwin; (second) Emeline Woodward. 12. Elizabeth, born July 19, 1798; married a Leonard.

(VIII) John Coe, son of John and Abigail (Moore) Carpenter, was born May 4, 1784. He lived at first at Windham, Greene county, New York, and later in Fayettesville or Manlius, Onondaga county, New York. By his first wife ——— Mead, he had three children. In 1807 he married (second) Hannah Babcock, of Coventry, Connecticut, who bore him one more child. Children: 1. John, referred to below. 2. Eliza, born January 1, 1801, married Asahel Peck. 3. Cynthia, born September 21, 1803, married a Kenney. 4. Sands Coe, born about 1815, married Mary Clark.

(IX) John, eldest child of John Coe Carpenter by his first wife, was born at Windham, Greene county, New York, December 13, 1805, died in Woodbury, New Jersey, July 21, 1891. He took to the printing trade while yet a boy, securing an apprenticeship in the office of the "Herkimer Herald." He became its acting editor during his apprenticeship, and at the age of nineteen, differing with the opinion of the editor as to the presidential candidates, he bought the balance of his apprenticeship and the paper with it, and transferred his support from Adams to Jackson. The people of Herkimer county in the election of 1824 sustained the cause of the new editor. In 1826 Mr. Carpenter was induced to remove to Oswego, New York, where he helped to establish the Oswego "Palladium," which is yet prosperous and influential and one of the oldest Democratic papers in New York State. The greater part of John Carpenter's younger life was spent in Oswego, which he saw grow from a little village and become a city of considerable commercial importance to the country. It is interesting to note that Mr. Carpenter took the first iron printing press used in Oswego from Albany, New York, on a sleigh. After about twenty years labor on the "Palladium" (during which time it did good service for his party being the paper which in the 1840 campaign got from General Harrison and published a famous letter in which he confessed that he had a political committee of three to keep his political conscience and tell what his opinions were on public issue), Mr. Carpenter sold the printing office in order to accept the clerkship of the county, to which he had been elected, but he afterwards for many years contributed to the political columns of the paper.

Throughout his life he was a strict adherent to the old party of Jefferson. His first vote for President was for Andrew Jackson, and his last for Grover Cleveland, and in his old age he expressed himself glad to know that for more than half a century he had never failed to discharge his duty as a citizen in voting at every election. He removed to New Jersey a few years before his death, as he was warned by a second attack of pneumonia that he could no longer stand the Lake Ontario winters, but he so timed his removal as to cast his vote in New York State and become a resident of New Jersey the same day. In 1876, when he had voted for the one-hundredth time, he was elected by acclamation to represent the Oswego district in the Democratic State convention of New York, with a very complimentary resolution by the county convention. He was as unselfish as he was devoted to the party of his preference. When he did not like its candidates he supported them for their cause. When his own views failed to prevail he promptly accepted those of the majority as distinct from the regular council of the party. In no other way he believed could a party and its principles be sustained and its policy carried to triumph for the good and glory of the country. From 1852 to 1856 he was a member of the New York Democratic committee. He was a staunch friend and adherent of President Van Buren. When in 1848 Mr. Van Buren started his own personal party, Mr. Carpenter stood almost alone in his section in support of the regular ticket of the New York convention. In fact, Mr. Nathan Robbins, then collector of the port of Oswego, was the only other person at the time in the Democratic county who with Mr. Carpenter supported the regular electoral ticket. Oswego after this used to be a Democratic county, and Mr. Carpenter was several times elected a member of its

board of supervisors and took a prominent and noble part in the county management.

He was as devoted to domestic duties and to his private affairs as he was to his duties as a citizen. He won warm and universal esteem as a neighbor. He was unselfishly and untiringly active as long as his eye and hand had strength to labor. Only a few weeks before his death he had helped effectively in the office of the "Gloucester County Democrat," the paper of his son James. The last eight years of his life were spent in comfort at his son's home in Woodbury, New Jersey.

John Carpenter married (first) August 20, 1828, Sarah L., daughter of Andrew Ferrill, M. D., of Herkimer, New York, who died September 14, 1844, having borne him eight children. January 3, 1848, he married (second) Mary, daughter of Judge Edmund Hawkes, of Oswego, New York, born December 16, 1821, who bore him seven children.

BEEKMAN, George C.,

Lawyer, Antiquarian, Historian.

George Crawford Beekman was a descendant of Maarten Beeckman, who died at Albany, in 1676. His father, Jacob T. B. Beekman, graduated at Union College, Schenectady; entered Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and was licensed as a minister of Reformed Dutch church in 1826. He was called the same year as pastor of the Dutch church then located in what was the old township of Middletown, Monmouth county, but afterwards taken off to form what is now Holmdel township. Here he served ten years, content, as he once remarked to his friend, Rev. Garret C. Schenck, with "stipends sufficient to pay the board of myself and my horse." He also did considerable missionary service through Monmouth county, which then included the county of Ocean. He rode about on horseback, preaching in school houses and sometimes in barns. In 1836 he severed his connections with the Holmdel Dutch church and took up his permanent residence in the village of Middletown, where he resided the rest of his life. The first Baptist church in what is now the State of New Jersey had been organized in this place. The population of English descent were strong believers in baptism by immersion. Even in the coldest winters they would cut holes through the ice of the nearest mill pond to baptize their converts. The Dutch church at Holmdel, then called the Middletown Dutch Church, was five miles distant by the public road from Middletown village. With the good will of four or five farmers of Dutch descent, named Hendrickson, Luyster and Couwenhoven, residing on farms over a mile west from Middletown village, it was resolved to purchase a lot and erect a church in this village. Many people ridiculed the idea of building a church when there was no congregation to fill it or support a minister; others said, "the people here are all Baptists and they will not attend a church where people are sprinkled with a few drops of water." Undisturbed by the clamors, Mr. Beekman went on. A lot was bought and a church was built. He gave freely of his time, labor and means. He even borrowed $500 on his individual note, to pay some of the final indebtedness. When the edifice was completed, Mr. Beekman gave public notice that he would preach every Sunday, and invited the people to attend, assuring all of a welcome. Attracted more by curiosity than piety, a large number of people attended, for there was nothing to pay. Not only on that Sunday but for nearly three years following, he preached without any salary

or other perquisites. In that time he had gathered a congregation able and willing to support an unmarried man as pastor. Mr. Beekman secured a young and single man named Crawford to serve as their first regularly installed pastor at a stated salary. During the three years Mr. Beekman preached, he had the care of conducting a farm and other business. In the year 1837 he lost an infant daughter. Three years before, his first born, a son, named Edwin, died. The graves of those two children, with headstones giving their names and dates of death, may be seen to-day in the yard behind this church. They were among the first interments in this burying-ground. Mr. Beekman's funeral was held in this church, and was the only thing he ever received for his sacrifices and services. It was, however, now too small to seat the crowd of people who turned out to pay their last respects to the memory of "Dominie Beekman," as he was generally called. Mr. Beekman, later in life, preached many years at Port Washington, as Oceanic was then called. He also preached at one time for a church in New York City and elsewhere. He never refused to preach the funerals of the colored people when requested.

He married, February 12, 1833, Ann (born February 22, 1801, died May 18, 1876), daughter of George Crawford and Eleanor Schanck, his second wife.

George Crawford Beekman was born July 2, 1839, in the same dwelling where his mother was born and had always resided, at west end of Middletown village; this house was accidentally burned down in 1892. At age of fifteen he entered the freshman class of Princeton College, and graduated in 1859, receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts in course. He entered as a student of law in the office of Joel Parker, of Freehold. His first vote was cast the same year for the Douglas electors on the presidential ticket, erasing four electors who represented the ultra-southern pro-slavery Democracy and the "Know Nothing" party. He did this without knowing that a majority of the New Jersey Democrats would vote the same way, and was therefore surprised that these three electors were the only ones chosen. When South Carolina passed her act of secession, he wrote an article for the Republican paper at Freehold, now known as the "Monmouth Inquirer," signed "A Jackson Democrat," and expressing his views as to the result if they were permitted to dissolve the Union peaceably. This article attracted considerable attention, and evoked a savage criticism from James S. Yard in the "Monmouth Democrat."

Mr. Beekman was licensed by the Supreme Court of New Jersey in 1863 as an attorney at law, and three years later as a counsellor. Joel Parker, elected Governor of New Jersey in 1863, permitted Mr. Beekman to use his law office and library at Freehold during his term. In the winter of 1869 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the appointment of a "law judge" for Monmouth county, with an annual salary of $1,800; the act prohibited the incumbent from practice of law during his term. Mr. Beekman was the first judge to occupy this position in Monmouth county. The first two years he was fully occupied in the trials of the accumulated cases and such new business as came in, the third year he had only the new business, and this did not occupy the courts over two months of continuous time during the year. As he was debarred from practice of law and had no other business, he spent considerable time searching the records of Monmouth county and gained considerable information, showing where the first set-

tlers in Monmouth came from, how the early courts were constituted and who were the judges, etc.; also the disputes between the Scotch and English settlers, and other facts of interest. Some of these researches he gave to James S. Yard, who published them from week to week in his newspaper. This was purely a labor of love as Mr. Beekman received no compensation and expected none. At a later date Mr. Yard had these articles, with others written by Hon. Edwin Salter, and some compiled by himself, bound together in books, entitled "Old Times in Old Monmouth," and put on the market at five dollars per copy.

During the three years Mr. Beekman served as judge he tried many civil and criminal cases; few were carried to the higher courts for review; none was reversed or modified, but were all affirmed. Becoming weary of the idleness of this office, Mr. Beekman resigned in the winter of 1873. He at once resumed the practice of law at Freehold. During his forty years of practice at Freehold, he tried many civil and criminal cases, some of which attracted great public interest and involved important interests. The New Jersey Law and Equity Reports show some of these cases, but the great majority were never carried out of the county courts of Monmouth. In 1876 Mr. Beekman was a delegate to the presidential convention of the National Democratic party held at St. Louis. He considered the convention as characterized by want of deliberation, stifling of discussion, and unfair management, which changed Mr. Beekman's opinions on the subject of "Democracy." Then and there he resolved never to take part in another Democratic convention in the county or State under party call. All his former ideas of Democracy were revolutionized and upset. In 1878 he took part in a county convention in Freehold, and by which he was nominated for State Senator, and he was also nominated by the Republican convention, which was in session at the same time. After organization, on motion of Edward Hartshorne, a committee of seven were appointed to draft resolutions expressing the views of the conventions. Mr. Beekman was named as chairman of this committee, and drew the resolutions, which were reported and unanimously adopted. Mr. Beekman was elected by a majority of over five hundred. For the first time since 1850, the regular nominee of the Democratic party in Monmouth county was defeated. The senate journal of New Jersey and other legislative documents for years 1879-80-81 show that he faithfully carried out to the best of his ability the platform of the convention. He was invited by representatives of both parties to take part in their caucus, but he refused to enter either. Mr. Garret Hobart, who served as Senator from Passaic county and was afterwards elected Vice-President of the United States, wrote to some of his Republican friends in Monmouth county some years after Senator Beekman's term had expired, that no one during his term could have determined by his votes what party he belonged to.

In 1879 bills were introduced in the Legislature to give the justices of the Supreme Court and Secretary of State a fixed yearly salary instead of fees. This was the beginning of that legislation which finally did away with the fee system in New Jersey. It was opposed bitterly, and nearly twenty years passed before it could be extended to all the State and county offices. The fight was hard and bitter. Mr. Beekman was obliged to draw himself all the reform bills he introduced. The first year he got through an amendment to the bribery act, allowing

one of the parties to the crime to testify against the other, and if he told the truth granting him immunity. He also introduced a bill to repeal the act requiring the session laws to be published in the newspapers of the State, at an annual expense of some $70,000 to the taxpayers. Another bill Senator Beekman introduced, to repeal act requiring sheriff's sales of land to be published in two newspapers, and expense of the printing paid out of the property of the debtor, who is sold out. Mr. Beekman also introduced several bills, concerning his own county, which became laws, such as the act creating the "Township of Neptune;" and the act to appropriate $10,000 toward erecting a monument on the battlefield of Monmouth, which also passed. It was the first monument erected in New Jersey to honor the memory of our Revolutionary fathers. He also voted for the law, giving justices jurisdiction of civil suits to amount of $200; also the law forbidding suits on bonds in law suits, when mortgage given to secure the same, was being foreclosed in the Court of Chancery. He also drew and introduced a bill cutting down costs of the foreclosure of mortgages one-half, when the amount due did not exceed five hundred dollars.

In 1880 Mr. Hobart, president of the Senate, appointed Mr. Beekman chairman of the joint committee of the two houses on State library. He carefully examined the books and found it was almost wholly a law library and used principally by the Trenton lawyers and judges. He drew a report recommending the purchase of standard works useful to other professions and occupations, also the collection of all local histories, pamphlets, etc., relating to any part of New Jersey. This report was agreed to and signed by the other members. (See "Report of Joint Committee on State Library for year 1880," among the legislative documents).

Mr. Beekman's term as Senator ended in 1882. Mr. Murphy served in the lower house one term. In 1882 the partnership of Beekman & Murphy was amicably dissolved, after an existence of eight years. From this time until he removed from Freehold to Red Bank, in 1903, Mr. Beekman conducted the law business alone. For forty years he practiced law at the county seat of Monmouth and during this time, as the court records will show, he never sued any one on his own account. If his clients failed to pay, he let the claim go. During those years he contributed to the "Monmouth Democrat" and "Monmouth Inquirer," then the only newspapers published in Freehold, many articles on political questions, some tales founded on local tradition, and also facts relating to the early history of Monmouth county. These last he gathered from the old records in the county clerk's office and from old documents and papers which had been treasured up in some of the old families of the county. James S. Yard, owner and editor of the "Monmouth Democrat," included part of these contributions in the book compiled and published by him entitled "Old Times in Old Monmouth." This work was purely a "labour of love," Mr. Beekman never asked or expected any compensation. At a later date the "Freehold Transcript," a third newspaper, was established at Freehold. A series of articles on some of the "Early Hollanders" who settled in Monmouth county was published in the weekly issues of this paper, and extending through some two years. The owner and editor of the "Transcript" also issued one hundred and twenty-five copies in book form, for which he charged five dollars per copy; he generously turned over one-half of these receipts to the compiler. This

was the only pecuniary reward Mr. Beekman ever received for his literary efforts.

Mr. Beekman married, at Freehold, November 6, 1877, Laura B. Alston, a descendant of the Alstons who resided at or near Woodbridge, Middlesex county, New Jersey, prior to the Revolutionary War. During the war or after one of this family resided on Staten Island. His son, David Alston, with his wife and two sons, removed from Staten Island, by way of Tottenville, over to New Jersey, in 1815. He took up his residence at Spotswood. Here he remained several years, having two more sons and three daughters born at this last place. From here he removed to Juliustown, Burlington county, New Jersey, where he lived the remainder of his life. One of his sons, Abraham D. Alston, married, in 1839, Caroline Bareford, and had ten children—five sons and five daughters. His fourth daughter, Laura B., was born March 2, 1852, and married Mr. Beekman, as above stated. Three sons—Alston, Jacob Ten Broeck and Edwin Laurens,—and one daughter, named Anne Crawford, were born. The last died December 16, 1902, at Freehold, was buried in Beekman plot, at Fairview cemetery. The eldest son married Matilda, daughter of John Craig, and engaged in practice of law at Red Bank. The second son, Jacob Ten Broeck, resided with his parents. The third and youngest son, Edwin Laurens, resided on Beekman's farm, at Middletown. This farm has been in the family over a century, and is generally considered one of the most productive in that vicinity. The railroads from New York to Red Bank pass over the north end of it.

Mr. Beekman was a member of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 16, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Freehold, New Jersey. He served four years as worshipful master, and at his death was the oldest past master of this lodge. Mr. Beekman removed from Freehold to Red Bank in 1903, taking up his permanent residence at No. 54 Shrewsbury avenue, on the banks of the Shrewsbury river.

HOPE, Washington L.,

Man of Enterprise.

Reuben Hope emigrated with his two brothers, Cornelius and Thomas, from England to America, early in 1800. The family was formerly French, where the name was L'Esperance, and they were banished from France with other Huguenots. Reuben Hope was born in 1774, and after his arrival in New York he became one of the prominent old time merchants of that city, his business being shipper and importer. He died in 1854.

When the Marquis de Lafayette came on his official visit to this country in August, 1824, at the invitation of the United States government, Mr. Hope was one of the officials appointed to welcome him to New York City, and his youngest child being born at this time, he commemorated the event by naming him Washington Lafayette. Reuben married Catherine, daughter of Abner Taylor, a member of the New York family of the name, and closely allied to many of the old and prominent colonial Dutch and other families. Her father himself was a Revolutionary soldier, and had been especially commanded for his efficient services to his country in the blockading of the Hudson river near West Point, and also in the counties of Rockland, Orange and Ulster, New York. Children of Reuben and Catherine (Taylor) Hope: 1. William, a farmer and large real estate operator. 2. George Taylor, for many years president of the Continental Fire Insurance Company of New York City. 3. Samuel Waller, of Trenton, New Jersey;

a United States customs inspector, inventor and farmer. 4. Mary, married John Carpenter, merchant. 5. Catherine, married Charles Edward Steane, M. D. 6. Frances Matilda, married Benjamin Pike, Jr., the noted manufacturer of philosophical and scientific instruments, and publisher of books on those subjects. 7. Cornelius, a merchant in New York City. 8. Rev. James Malcolm, a Baptist minister of Brooklyn, Long Island. 9. Washington Lafayette, referred to below. 10-11. Two children died in infancy.

Washington Lafayette, son of Reuben and Catherine (Taylor) Hope, was born in New York City, August 4, 1824, and died at his residence on Sycamore avenue, Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, New Jersey, February 13, 1899, in his seventy-fifth year. After receiving his education in the schools of New York City he entered on a business career, but being a studious and thoughtful man he became an exceedingly well read scholar. At first he engaged in mercantile business in New York City and in Orange county, and became a contractor for materials used in building and equipping railroads. In November, 1844, he was appointed and commissioned major and quartermaster in the Twenty-eighth Regiment of New York State, and served several years when the militia of the country was preparing to take part in the war with Mexico. Later he engaged in farming in Rockland county, New York, and was one of the organizers of the Rockland County Agricultural Society, of which until his removal to Shrewsbury, New Jersey, he was one of the officers. In 1865 he removed to Allendale, in Shrewsbury township, Monmouth county, New Jersey, to property which had descended to his wife through her parents. Mr. Hope was for a long time lecturer for the New Jersey State Grange, and as State lecturer for the Order of Good Templars, he delivered many addresses, not only throughout New Jersey, but also in other States, and in a number of other cases his services as an orator were in great demand, as he was a highly instructive and eloquent public speaker. He was also Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the State of New Jersey, and an officer of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars of America. In politics he was a member of the Republican party from its first organization, and he was in a great measure independent both in principle and practice, adhering more to what he believed to be the spirit than the letter of his party platform, and when needful reforms could not otherwise be brought about, he had no hesitation in acting with a third party. He was zealous for the abolition of the liquor traffic, and made diligent and partially successful efforts for legislation favoring local option, and was always very active during the campaigns when local option was an issue. He was a candidate for Congress on the Prohibition ticket when the late General Clinton B. Fisk was a candidate for Governor of New Jersey, and at that time and also in 1878, when he was a candidate for Congress in the Third New Jersey district on the national independent ticket, he received a very large vote, which was regarded as a high personal compliment to him. In the different reform movements outside the Republican party in which Mr. Hope's high sense of public and civic duty led him to engage, he was intimately associated with General Fisk, the late John G. Drew, Benjamin Urner, the venerable Peter Cooper, General Benjamin F. Butler, and many other prominent men who believed certain reforms in State and national government were necessary for the welfare of this country. Mr. Hope was an Abolitionist, and ren-

dered efficient services in the campaigns of 1860 and 1864 for the election of Abraham Lincoln, and in 1868 and 1872 for the election of General Grant to the presidency. During the Civil War he was most patriotic in behalf of the Union and outspoken against disloyal persons in Rockland county, New York, and when the uprising which culminated in the draft riots in New York City occurred, he armed his family and employees to protect himself against attacks which had been threatened because of his active loyalty, and his refusal to surrender two old negroes who had been in his employ for many years as family servants. Although his offer to serve in the Union army was not accepted because of a slight physical disability, he labored zealously and successfully in aiding to stop the spirit of secession, and induced many who were at first against the cause and policies of the government, to become earnest supporters of the Union cause. As he expressed it in a pamphlet he published at the time, he persuaded many men so to act that "not a single star shall be taken from the flag of our Union." He was a devoted husband and father, highly respected for his sterling character and exemplary life, and he and his estimable wife were zealously engaged in many good works, being particularly active in religious and temperance work, and entertaining at their home many prominent persons who were intimately associated with them in their labors. From 1855 both Mr. and Mrs. Hope were members of the Baptist church, and for many years each served faithfully in various important offices in the churches and Sunday schools, Mr. Hope being trustee, deacon and Sunday school superintendent for more than thirty years. He married, September 6, 1848, Helen Cobb, daughter of George L. and Ann Cocks Allen, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Henry Finch, rector of Christ Church, Shrewsbury, at the bride's home, which Mrs. Hope and her ancestors owned for over two hundred and thirty years, and where Mr. and Mrs. Hope themselves lived since 1865. Here they celebrated their golden wedding in September, 1898, and here Mr. Hope died after a two weeks' illness from pneumonia, and Mrs. Hope died there December 6, 1902.

HOPPER, Benjamin W.,

Veteran of Civil War.

Benjamin W. Hopper, son of John A. and Keziah (Westervelt) Hopper, was born in Bergen county, New Jersey, near Hackensack, May 15, 1839. He was brought up in Newfoundland, Morris county, 1840-55, where he received his school training. He was apprenticed to the trade of carpenter in Newark in 1856, and in spring of 1861 arranged to go to Macon, Georgia, as a master mechanic in carpentering and building, he having accepted a flattering offer for a master builder in that southern city. The outbreak of the Civil War, however, changed the plan and the whole current of his future life. He went south as a soldier instead of as a master carpenter, and on September 1, 1861, was in the ranks of the Union army as a private in the Ninth New Jersey Volunteer Regiment Lieutenant Colonel Charles A. Hickman. He was assigned to Company E, and in December, 1861, was promoted to sergeant. He went with the regiment to North Carolina in the Burnside expedition, and at Roanoke Island his regiment was second in line of battle in the Second Brigade under command of General Jesse L. Reno, the army being under command of Major-General Ambrose E. Burnside. Sergeant Hopper distinguished himself at

Roanoke Island when the troops were landed under cover of the gunboats, and as General Foster in command of the First Brigade had awaited the arrival of General Reno with the Second Brigade no fighting occurred between the two assembled armies until Reno's arrival to take his place on the left with the Twenty-first Massachusetts, which had the right of the line, followed by the Ninth New Jersey and the Twenty-first New York, and the three regiments began an effective attack, turning the Confederate right by marching through a thicket of briers, shrubs and swamp land, almost impenetrable. This was February 8, 1862, and after the capture of the fort, Foster and Reno pursued the enemy to the northern extremity of the island, where an unconditional surrender of the entire Confederate force was effected. After a well-earned rest the army proceeded to the attack on New Berne, which place was reached by transports under guard of the gunboats. Here again Reno had the extreme left and made his favorite swing to the rear of the Confederate right, and the enemy found themselves between two effective fires and broke and fled to the town, burning the bridges as they retreated, and in that way escaped capture. The town of New Berne, North Carolina, was occupied by Burnside and his army in the afternoon of March 14, 1862. Burnside sums up the victory as follows: "The Burnside Expedition has passed into history; its records we can be proud of. No body of troops ever had more difficulties to overcome in the same space of time. Its perils were both by land and water. Defeat never befell it. Its experience was a succession of honorable victories." The gallantry of Sergeant Hopper attracted the attention of Colonel Hickman, who promptly promoted him to a lieutenancy and subsequently made him captain of the company. He followed the fortunes of his regiment through the entire war. His sword hand was disabled while leading an advance on the abattis protecting Fort Darling, May 14, 1864; at the terrific combat at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864, he was wounded in the breast and arm and was ordered to the rear by Regimental Surgeon Gillette. He persisted in remaining with his command, his bleeding arm supported by a sling which the surgeon extemporized, and he sought the aid and comfort of the hospital only after he had secured for his decimated command a position of comparative safety. Such a commander could not fail to secure the universal respect and love of every member of the company and the esteem of every member of the regiment. In the final campaign of the Carolinas after the fall of Wilmington, North Carolina, and near the close of the war, his regiment was, with a division of the Twenty-third Army Corps under command of Major-General Cox, placed in command of the Beaufort district The Ninth New Jersey was in the Second Brigade under Colonel James Stewart, the regiment being commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Hufby. The duties of this column were to open the railway from New Berne to Goldsboro. Sergeant Hopper had fought with his regiment at New Berne early in the war, and now at its close the fortunes of war carried him back to familiar places, and after the successful battle of New Berne, March 8-10, 1865, the Union army occupied Kinston, North Carolina, March 14, and reached Goldsboro on the 21st. He led his company into Goldsboro, North Carolina, March 21, 1865, and secured the capitulation of the citizens and few troops who had not fled. The commander of the Ninth New Jersey in recognition of his valor and daring in capturing the city,

detailed his company as provost guard, and Captain Hopper was made inspector-general of the Twenty-third Army Corps, the onerous duties of which position were so well performed that he received special commendation from General Sherman and Generals Cox and Schofield.

Upon his return home, Captain Hopper, through the kind offices of his old commander, now General Hickman, was appointed a conductor on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and he held that responsible position together with that of general freight agent of the road for over forty years, becoming personally known to every regular patron of the road. He died in Newark, New Jersey, April 18, 1906.

His brother, Henry Hopper, was also a veteran of the Civil War. He was eighteen years of age and he left the plow in the furrow and hastened to join his brother, Benjamin W., who was recruiting volunteers to fill up Company E of the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers. He followed the fortunes of his brother and the Ninth New Jersey at Hatteras, when he was detailed to serve on the gunboat fleet that bombarded the fort on Roanoke Island. In the afternoon before the eventful day on which the forts were captured, he urged strongly to be allowed to go ashore with the launch carrying howitzers to the scene of the attack, and thus became temporarily attached to his regiment and took part in both the battles of Roanoke Island and New Berne. His brother, then a private, assisted in dragging and firing the howitzers, the only artillery ashore at Roanoke Island, until after the victory had been won. After New Berne had capitulated, and seeing ahead no more gun boat fighting, he procured his discharge from the naval service, and from that time until the end of the war was with his regiment and his brother who so gallantly commanded Company E. He was mustered out with the regiment in July, 1865, and again took his place at the plow and he continued on the farm until 1873, when he went to Newark and obtained employment there. In 1878 he was appointed on the police force as patrolman. He soon made his services to the city and the department so valuable that he was promoted through the grades to captain of the precinct and thence to chief of the police force of the city of Newark, from which honorable position, especially honored by his unimpeachable character and service, he resigned.

BAER, Jacob F.,

Pioneer Silk Manufacturer.

Jacob Frederick Baer, son of Frederick Jacob and Anna (Weibel) Baer, was born in the village of Beckton, in the canton of Basle, Switzerland, November 27, 1836, and died at Paterson, New Jersey, November 29, 1905. He attended the schools of his native town, and immediately after, while yet a boy, was taught the trade of silk making by his father, who moved from Arburg to Aargau, a nearby hamlet and a part of Arburg. After thoroughly mastering every detail of the trade under his father's careful tutorage, he decided at the age of twenty years to emigrate to America with the hope of finding a broader and more remunerative field for his skill and labor. He came to New York, where for a time he worked at his trade, and later became a member of the firm of E. Walther & Company, of New York City, where he continued up to 1863, when the firm of E. Walther & Company were looking for a new field in which to engage in manufacturing to the best advantage. They decided to come to Paterson, New Jersey, then the center of the

silk industry of the country, and here Mr. Baer finally engaged in the manufacturing business for himself with the little money he had saved by dint of simple and frugal tastes taught by his sturdy and honest ancestors, starting with a half dozen small looms. He began to prosper, and by his careful and conscientious management the plant increased. He introduced the first ribbon loom in Paterson, and was the first in America to make satin back velvet ribbons. He was in a fair way to become the largest silk manufacturer in the country when the disastrous panic of 1873 swept the country, and with a number of other silk makers he was among those who suffered, his plant being entirely wiped out and his entire savings lost in the failure. At the time he was located in the Crescent mill, on what is now Belmont avenue, and was succeeded by the firm of Sterett Ryle & Murphy. Nothing daunted by this failure, Mr. Baer again determined to try his resources of energy, brain and thought, and in the meantime he secured positions as superintendent of the Pioneer Silk Company, and later with William Strange & Company, which position he held several years. In 1887 he resigned his position of superintendent, and resumed the manufacture of silk ribbons on his own account, and was instrumental in founding and establishing the Helvetia Silk Mill, which company was incorporated in March, 1887, and soon grew into a flourishing concern. He became the head of this concern, with branches on Van Houten street, and Lehighton, Pennsylvania, and which to-day are the most conspicuous of the industrial establishments of Paterson. The success of the firm was due to the untiring energy, honesty and executive ability of its founder. The plant has been enlarged at various times in order to meet the constantly increasing demands of its products. About 1904 an addition was made to the plant that increased the output about one-third. There are about two hundred and twenty ribbon looms in the mill, and the concern employs about three hundred and twenty-five operatives. The present officers are: Frederick A. Baer, president, and Ralph Baer, secretary. Jacob Frederick Baer always enjoyed a reputation for liberality, especially in his dealings with his employees, and seldom if ever has any differences occurred with them. He was a man of high ideals and probity of character, and noted for his kindness and generosity to all with whom he came in contact. With his friends he was generous to a fault. He was always an energetic and enterprising citizen, actively engaged until his death, being the oldest silk manufacturer in Paterson.

Jacob Frederick Baer married, in New York City, 1858, Louisa Blattner, born September 26, 1838, at Küttingen, Canton Aargau, Switzerland, died at Paterson, New Jersey, July 4, 1904, daughter of Jacob and Anna Blattner. Their sons—Ralph, William A. and Louis G.—inherited the father's tastes and abilities, and followed in his occupation.

MASON, Victor Louis,

Man of Affairs, Enterprising Citizen.

Though not yet in his prime when his life came to its sudden end, Victor Louis Mason had already gained a recognized position in the business world of two continents. In his early career as private secretary to high government officials, he formed many close and lasting friendships with men eminent in public life, notably John Hay, General Russell A. Alger and General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.

His business life was an important one, and just prior to his death he had advan-

tageously placed in London a large issue of the bonds of an American company. He was a social favorite, and a well known member of leading clubs in different cities. In his adopted home, Passaic, New Jersey, he became a leader, and as president of the Board of Trade was foremost in all movements for the upbuilding of the city. He was of English and French ancestry, and combined with the solid qualities of the former, the vivacity and dash of the latter. His paternal ancestors were early settlers in Virginia; his mother was of French parentage, a direct descendant of Pepin le Broef. Thoroughly equipped through inheritance, education and personality, he met with no failures in his life work, and will be remembered as a man who achieved much, even though his life was a comparatively short one.

Victor Louis Mason was born in Washington, District of Columbia, December 9, 1870, and died in London, England, May 13, 1912. He was the son of James Madison and Laura Elizabeth (Pepin) Mason, and of distinguished Virginia lineage. He prepared for college in Washington schools, and then entered Columbian University (now George Washington University) from which he was graduated in the class of 1897. Soon after graduation he became private secretary to General Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War under President McKinley, and remained with him until General Alger was succeeded by Hon. Elihu Root. He continued with Secretary Root in the same capacity for a short time. After General Alger returned to Detroit, Mr. Mason joined him in 1899, and again became his private secretary. He filled this position until the spring of 1902, when he became assistant to Frank M. Murphy, president of the Development Company of America in New York City. Shortly afterward he was elected second vice-president, then vice-president, an office he most efficiently filled until his resignation in 1910. In addition to serving as vice-president and member of the executive committee of the Development Company of America, Mr. Mason was a director and a member of the executive committee of the Tombstone Consolidated Mines Company, Limited, the Imperial Copper Company, and the American Mexican Lumber Company.

He was the close personal friend of Mr. Murphy, and was always free to admit that to his association with him he owed much of his success in the business world. During a portion of the time that he was connected with the Development Company, Mr. Mason represented the company in England, where he gained an extensive acquaintance among the financiers of London and Continental European cities. On his return from England he became a resident of Passaic, New Jersey, and served as president of the Passaic Board of Trade from 1907 until the time of his death. He actively encouraged all movements for social betterment; took a prominent part in affairs of local interest, as for instance, when he laid the corner stone of the Smith Academy, an institution devoted to the social and physical activities of the young people of Passaic; and indeed displayed enthusiasm for the development of the city along all lines. It was through his efforts that an appropriation was secured from Congress for a post office building in Passaic, and that a Sunday mail collection was ordered. It was due to him also that the Passaic Bank was made a national depositary. He was one of the first and strongest advocates of the purification of the Passaic river, the agitation he began, now bearing fruit in the construction of the trunk sewer system, that will eventu-

ally purify the river and enhance the value of all lands adjoining the river.

While president of the Passaic Board of Trade, he planned the memorable banquet given by the board to noted men of the nation, an event that was fully recorded in the daily press and will long be remembered in Passaic. President Taft was the guest of honor. Other eminent men attending the banquet were: Postmaster-general Hitchcock, Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel, the British Ambassador, Leslie M. Shaw; ex-Governor Stokes, of New Jersey; ex-Governor Murphy, and Governor Woodrow Wilson. These men were all personal friends of Mr. Mason. Other warm friends were General Alger, General Coleman Dupont, ex-Governor Fort, ex-Governor Griggs, Oscar Straus, Senator Brice, of Ohio, and Charles E. Hughes. Mr. Mason was brought into contact with many public men through his association with General Alger in Washington and Detroit, his important business connections, his service in 1908 as assistant secretary of the Republican National Committee with headquarters in New York, and his active part in the election of President Taft. He also made a large army acquaintance in his capacity as secretary of the National Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

Mr. Mason was a delegate to the New Jersey Republican State Convention of 1908, and a delegate to the National Republican Convention of that year which nominated President Taft. During the campaign that followed, he accompanied Mr. Taft on his noted western trip. Although Mr. Mason was importuned to accept the nomination for mayor of Passaic and was spoken of for United States Senator from New Jersey, he would never allow his name to be used in connection with political office.

He was deeply interested in the movements to bridge and tunnel the Hudson river, and by appointment of Governor John H. Fort represented New Jersey as a member of the New York Interstate Bridge Commission, a joint commission appointed by the States of New Jersey and New York, of which he was vice-chairman. He was also chairman of the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission, and not long prior to his leaving for England in 1911 was called in conference by Governor Wilson to discuss the plans of the new commission for bridging the Hudson.

Mr. Mason was a selfmade man in the truest sense; he worked his way through college and followed high ideals. He was a witty, eloquent after-dinner speaker and a most pleasing writer. He began writing for the press and periodicals when but twenty years of age, and continued to be an occasional contributor in later life. Some of his articles were highly commended and republished in England, notably "The Four Lincoln Conspirators," an article illustrated by photographs taken by Mr. Mason. Among his other contributions to current literature were "Munitions of Modern Warfare," and the "Flight and Capture of Jefferson Davis." He was also responsible for the publication of a "History of the Spanish-American War," which vindicates General Alger from the charges of neglecting the soldiers' health and welfare.

At a dinner of the Gridiron Club of Washington given in honor of Mr. Mason after the elections of 1908, he was presented with a handsome silver loving cup, the gift of the Republican National Committee, in recognition of his valuable services during the campaign as secretary in charge of headquarters in New York City.

He was an ardent devotee of out-door sports, went on frequent fishing and hunt-

ing trips, and was a member of the Yountakah and Aquackanock Country clubs of Passaic, and the Automobile Club of America. He was also a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington, the Lawyers' Club of New York City, and the Passaic Club of Passaic. He was governor of the Michigan Society of New York, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. His college fraternity was the Theta Delta Chi. In all these clubs and societies he took an active interest and was most highly regarded by his fellow members.

Mr. Mason married, in 1891, Daisy Comstock, daughter of Frank Asbury and Emma Helena Simons, of Watertown, New York. His wife and three children—Annette, Helena, and Victor Louis (2d)—survive him.

In the latter part of November, 1911, Mr. Mason went to England in the interest of the North Carolina Transcontinental Construction Company, and for several months was engaged in the flotation of a twenty-five million-dollar bond issue of that company. After completing the bond sale to English capitalists, Mr. Mason gave a luncheon to some personal friends in London, including Commander Marsh, an officer of the English army and at noted aviator. Aviation was a subject of interest to Mr. Mason; he had once made an ascent in a biplane in the United States. Naturally the conversation turned to aviation, and after luncheon the party, on invitation of Commander Marsh, motored to Aviation Field at Brooklands. As Mr. Mason had expressed a wish to go up, Commander Marsh secured him a seat in a monoplane piloted by the daring aviator, E. V. R. Fisher. After being in flight but a few minutes the machine became unmanageable and fell to the ground, injuring Mr. Mason fatally.

The following tributes to Mr. Mason's memory speak volumes in his praise:

At a special meeting of the members of the Passaic Board of Trade, held May twenty-third, nineteen hundred and twelve, the following minute was unanimously adopted:

The Passaic Board of Trade is met in special session upon the saddest occasion in its history. Words cannot express the sorrow and loss we and the entire city of Passaic have sustained in the death of Victor Louis Mason. We feel impotent to adequately honor the memory of such a life. As our president for five years we knew Mr. Mason as an inspiring leader in every movement for civic betterment: a leader who commanded respect, confidence, and finally success. The good that he has done will live after him. The Board of Trade never before achieved such success as it has under the presidency of Victor Louis Mason. It has been during the period of his residence and activity among us that the city of Passaic has had its largest growth, and become most widely known. Mr. Mason's marked executive ability, his high personal character, and pleasing personality were freely acknowledged on every hand. In city, State and national councils, his advice and assistance were freely given and highly esteemed.

We shall miss his wise leadership, his faculty for accomplishment, and his personal friendship. We shall miss him more than we can tell. His capacity and willingness to labor for the upbuilding of his city were conspicuous and notable. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we record our high regard and affection for our late president, Victor Louis Mason, and our deep appreciation of the voluntary public services rendered by him to the Board and to the city of Passaic, also our keen sense of loss in his death, and that we extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement. CHAS. F. H. JOHNSON,
Secretary.

Directors—Christian Balmsen, Alfred R. Barton, R. H. Bremner, E. J. Coughlin, Isaac W. England, Julius Forstmann, W. F. Gaston, Thomas A. M. Goodlate, Chas. F. H. Johnson, Robt. D. Kent, Richard Morrell, Edward A. Poor, George C. Hohlig, George P. Rust, Richard Scoles, George N. Seger, Alex. Stuart, B. G. Volger, F. Wilckes.

The Interstate Bridge Commission and

the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission in joint session:

In the passing of Victor Louis Mason, chairman of the New Jersey Bridge Commission and vice-chairman of the joint commissions since their organizations in nineteen hundred and six, the public service with respect to improved interstate transportation between New York and New Jersey has sustained a great loss and his colleagues on these commissions realize the deprivation of his wise counsel and excellent business judgment; association with him in conference lightened our labors. Let us therefore pause to note upon the minutes of our proceedings our respectful voice in memory of his devotion to his duties in connection with our work and the pleasant companionship he afforded us:

Resolved, That the secretary cause a copy of this minute duly certified and suitably engrossed to be transmitted to the family of Victor Louis Mason with the condolence of the members of the New York Interstate Bridge Commission and the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission.

McDOUGALL HAWKES,
Chairman.

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the North Carolina Transcontinental Construction Company, held at its offices in the City of New York, May 21, 1912, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His wise Providence to remove from our midst our esteemed associate and loyal friend, Victor L. Mason, a man whom to meet was to love; a true friend, a capable officer; a man of unusual energy and zeal, and of high integrity, a Christian gentleman, and a patriotic citizen, and.

Whereas, The long and intimate relation held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties as president of this company makes it eminently fitting that we record our appreciation of him, therefore

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all members and friends of this organization, and will prove a serious loss to the community and public.

Resolved, That we convey to the bereaved wife and family of our departed associate and friend our deep sympathy in this their hour of trial.

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, duly signed by the authorized officers.

T. C. DUPONT,
President.

Attest:
A. H. FAUST,
Secretary.

GODLEY, John Forman,

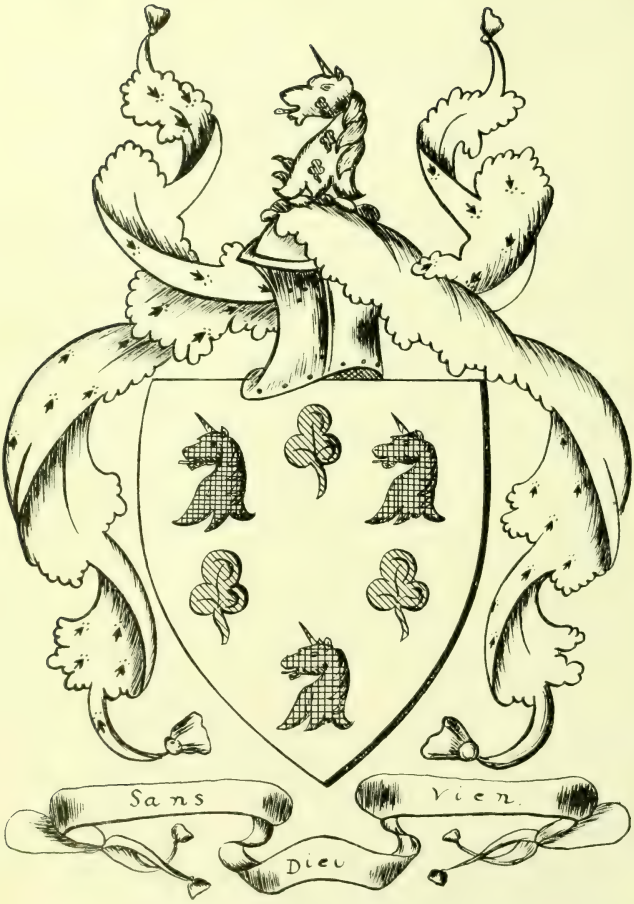
Enterprising Business Man.

The late John Forman Godley, of Trenton, New Jersey, was a fine example of a man born to command. Wise to plan, quick in action, capable of prolonged labor, all these qualities were combined with a power of close concentration. He had a habit of investigating thoroughly every detail of a proposed enterprise, and of calculating closely the probable consequences of any given policy. Every subject was given intense thought, and when satisfied with the conclusions at which he had arrived, he had the courage of his convictions in the face of determined opposition. His mistakes in judgment were few and far between.

William Godley, great-grandfather of John Forman Godley, married Mary Rockhill, daughter of Edward Rockhill, a prominent man of Hunterdon county, New Jersey.

William (2) Godley, son of William (1) and Mary (Rockhill) Godley, bought a tract of land of two hundred acres in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1791, and the following year built the large stone homestead on it. The Godleys were Methodists, and as there was no church in the neighborhood, the presiding elder held meetings at regular intervals at this homestead. He married (first) Abigail Grandin, and when she died he married (second) her sister, Eleanor (Grandin) Covenhoven, a widow, daughters of Philip and Eleanor (Forman) Grandin. Philip

J. F. Godley.



Godley

Hunt

Grandin was commissioned major of the Second Military Battalion by Governor Franklin, April 10, 1771.

Augustus Godley, son of William (2) and Eleanor (Grandin-Covenhoven) Godley, was born on the Godley homestead in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. He was the owner of a mill, and Godley Mills, Hunterdon county, was named in his honor. He was also the possessor of other extensive lands in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. He finally sold his mill and retired to the homestead which, after his death, was purchased by his son, John Forman Godley. Augustus Godley married (first) Mary Disbrough, (second) Elizabeth Paul Forman, a descendant of the Rev. William Forman, of England, whose son, Robert Forman, had returned to England from Holland, having married Johanna ———, and from thence emigrating to America, locating in Flushing, Long Island, in 1645. Their son, Aaron Forman, married Dorothy ———. Their son, Samuel Forman, high sheriff of Monmouth, 1605, married Mary Wilfore, of Rhode Island. Their fourth son, Ezekiel Forman, married Elizabeth Seabrook, sister of Daniel Seabrook. Their son, Dr. Aaron Forman, married Ann Emley, daughter of John and Sarah (Lawrence) Emley. Their son, John Emley Forman, married Sidney Paul Rakestraw. Their daughter, Elizabeth Paul Forman, became the second wife of Augustus Godley and mother of John Forman Godley.

John Forman Godley, son of Augustus and Elizabeth Paul (Forman) Godley, was born on the Godley homestead, at Godley Mills, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, August 21, 1845, and died at Trenton, New Jersey, April 22, 1913. His elementary education was acquired in the town of his birth, and he then became a student at the Excelsior Normal Institute at Carversville, and later at the Attleboro Institution, Pennsylvania. About the year 1875 he removed to Trenton, and there established himself in the wholesale bedding and spring business, in association with Jacob C. Bloom, the firm name being Bloom & Godley. They commenced business in a modest way in a small building on South Warren street, near Fall street. Three years later they had outgrown their quarters, and rented a structure on South Broad street, opposite Lafayette. The progressive methods put into practice here caused a steady and consistent increase in the demands made upon their business resources, and they soon outgrew these quarters also. In 1889 they erected a large and modern plant at Nos. 203-207 North Willow street, which is the present home of this important concern. It has been found necessary to improve and make additions to the original building from time to time as the growing needs demanded. This firm is the only one in the city which manufactures bedding and bed springs, and one of the very few in the State engaged in this industry. About eight years prior to the death of Mr. Godley, the business was incorporated, at which time Mr. Godley was chosen president of the corporation, Mr. Bloom was made treasurer, and William Cooley, of Trenton, secretary.

The reliable methods which have characterized this business from the outset have resulted in gaining the confidence of all who have had dealings with it, and the majority of its patrons are of very long standing. Mr. Godley never held public office, holding the opinion that he was best serving the interests of the community by devoting his time and attention to increasing her material prosperity by means of his business. He has, however, always been a generous and

hearty supporter of any project which tended for the public welfare in any particular. Of a deeply religious nature, Mr. Godley was a member of the Third Presbyterian Church for a period of thirty-five years, during thirty of which he taught a class of young men in the Sunday school. He was a member of the church session for almost a quarter of a century, serving as sessional treasurer about eighteen years. In early years he became a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and at the time of his death had been a director of this organization for many years. His fine and commodious residence was at No. 197 West State street.

Mr. Godley married Sarah E. Hunt, youngest daughter of Edward and Effie Hunt, of Milford, New Jersey. He was buried in Milford Union Cemetery, in the beautiful family plot, marked by a handsome granite monument of noble proportions. The view from here, looking up the river to the west among the hills to the setting sun, is most charming and not to be forgotten by those who have looked upon the beautiful scene. Mr. Godley was of a genial, warm-hearted disposition and his generosity and philanthropy were well known. A tale of distress was always a passport to his sympathetic heart, and he did not rest until the trouble had been alleviated to the best of his ability. The entire career of Mr. Godley was marked by uprightness and sincerity of purpose.

CROSBY, Henry Barrett,

Founder of an Important Business.

Of the three important periods in the life of Henry Barrett Crosby, Paterson's leading merchant for so many years—childhood, youth and man, the first and second most truly show his mettle and the strength of his character. Descended from good English forbears, he inherited a strain of ambition, industry, perseverance and determination which, with a sound mind and body, were his only fortune. Yet as a boy he worked, contrived and saved, secured enough education to render his after business life secure, purchased his freedom, and partially learned a trade. His youth was a repetition of his childhood experiences, but he persevered, never lost heart, and at the age of twenty-seven years had completed his trade, tested of many of life's changes, accumulated a small capital which he invested in a small business in Paterson that grew and grew until at his retirement he had been for many years at the head of a very large wholesale and retail grocery business. When prosperity came, the traits that won success predominated, and that period of his life was noble and useful. But the twenty-seven years preceding his entrance into business and the first years thereafter were the years that proved his inward quality and his right to rank as "a man among men."

Henry Barrett Crosby was a descendant in the seventh generation of the Crosby family in America founded by Simon Crosby, who came from England to New England in 1635, on the ship "Susan and Ellen." Simon Crosby was a descendant of that Ode de Crosseby who was constable of Titchall, Yorkshire, England, in 1204 A. D. and bore arms: Per chevron sable, argent three goats pass, countercharged. Watson Crosby, of the sixth generation, moved from Massachusetts to Brattleboro, Vermont, but never prospered financially, although noted for honesty and shrewdness of wit. He married Desiah Bangs, and had ten children, his only fortune.

Henry Barrett, son of Watson and De-

H. B. Crosby

siah (Bangs) Crosby, was born at Brattleboro, Vermont, April 13, 1815, and died in Paterson, New Jersey. He attended the public schools until ten years of age, then began a life of toil and privation that extended over a long period, but which, instead of crushing his spirit and ambition, developed those latent qualities that carried him finally to the topmost rounds of the ladder of success. He worked for two years on a neighboring farm, his employer being the grandfather of President Rutherford B. Hayes. At twelve years of age the family returned to Massachusetts, locating in Springfield, the lad beginning work in a cotton factory at Chicopee Falls. At the age of fourteen years he began learning the paper maker's trade, but the introduction of machinery convinced him that the day of the handmade paper worker was over. He worked at farming at fifteen dollars monthly wages until sixteen years of age, then decided upon the machinist's trade as his life work. He went to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, where for six months he worked for his board, then for eight months at one dollar per day wages. He made rapid progress in his trade, and next went to Chicopee Falls, where he worked until June, 1834. His parents had returned to Brattleboro some time before, and, having saved some money, he resolved to visit them and spend a few months in attending school. He did so and for six months attended Brattleboro Academy. During this period he bought his release from his father, giving him notes for two hundred and twenty dollars, which he later paid in full. He was then about twenty years of age, and with nothing but his freedom papers he again started out to face the world. He secured employment in a machine shop at Ware, Massachusetts, where he was employed three years. He then started west by way of the Erie Canal, but only got as far as Utica, New York, then started on the return journey. He got as far as Troy, there being taken sick. After recovery he went to Poughkeepsie, where he obtained employment at his trade, helping to build two engines for piledriving purposes. He then started to return to Massachusetts, but on the steamer he met Supt. Lawton, under whom he had formerly worked, and by him was induced to go to Paterson, New Jersey, where Samuel Colt was beginning the manufacture of guns and pistols under his own patents. He arrived in Paterson, April 23, 1837, being then twenty-two years of age. He worked for Mr. Colt for some time, contracting portions of the lock and revolving parts of the guns. Mr. Colt did not succeed and Mr. Crosby was again out of work. Fortune now deserted him, his health failed, and he was obliged to spend a summer at Cape May. A summer by the sea completely restored his health, but times were bad, and having a very few hundred dollars saved he decided to invest it in a small grocery store, although he had no especial knowledge of that line of trade. He secured as assistant Lewis L. Conklin, and under his advice stocked a small store on Main street, near Broadway, opening for business, May 6, 1868. The little venture was a success, Mr. Crosby proved an apt pupil, and soon demonstrated that at last he had found his true vocation. In two years he was compelled to enlarge, and, moving his business to Main street and Broadway, he obtained commodious and more suitable quarters. There he remained ten years, then by purchase acquired more property on Main street, and the property in the rear extending to Washington street. He then not only extended his retail lines but also added a wholesale department. His business be-

came very large in both departments, but Mr. Crosby had grown with it, and at no time was he at a loss to properly manage and direct it. In 1867 he admitted his son, J. Henry Crosby, to a partnership under the firm name of H. B. Crosby & Son. For twenty-one years longer he continued at the head of the magnificent business he had created, then on April 2, 1888, after forty-five years of successful endeavor in mercantile life, he retired, his son continuing under the reorganized form, Crosby, Ackerman & Van Gieson, until 1893.

During these forty-five years Mr. Crosby, although starting with no experience and little capital, never allow a note or check to go to protest, never owed a bill that was not paid exactly when due, nor ever paid less than one hundred cents on the dollar. He was both exact and exacting, rendered to every man his just due, and demanded from others the same. He never went outside his chosen business, but into that he threw all the energy he possessed. He personally directed and superintended his business, not until 1869 allowing himself an extended vacation. He then toured Europe with his family, and also spent eight months in California. His business record is a wonderful one, but its beginning was on the sure foundations of honesty and uprightness, and on these foundations was built the largest business of its kind, perhaps in the entire State.

It is pleasant to record that Mr. Crosby was also a man of public spirit, and aided in the establishment of other enterprises of importance and was foremost in civic improvement. After his return from Europe in 1869 he read a paper before the Paterson Board of Trade on "public parks," the result of his investigation of parks and park systems abroad. From this paper sprang the movement that gave to Paterson her splendid park system, Mr. Crosby long serving as president of the board of park commissioners. He was associated with others in founding the Cedar Lawn Cemetery Association, and from 1876 was its president. He aided wonderfully in the suburban development of Paterson as president of a building association, as president of the East Side Land Company, as president of the Passaic Land Improvement Company at Lake View, and gave an impetus to the building of modern homes of beauty by erecting his own beautiful home, corner of Broadway and Paterson streets, in 1853, the location then being a cornfield.

He was one of the largest stockholders in the First National Bank, aided in its organization, was a member of its first board of directors, and always held that position while he served. He was for many years vice-president of the Paterson Savings Institution, was one of the organizers of the Paterson Board of Trade, and in New York was connected with the Produce Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce. In all these his sound judgment, prudence and practical business experience were of the greatest value. He gave to them the same careful attention that he gave to his private business, neglecting no precaution to safeguard corporate interests entrusted to him.

In religious faith, Mr. Crosby was a Baptist, a member of the Paterson First Church for forty years, serving as trustee and member of the building committee that erected their new edifice. In politics he was an ardent Republican, served as a delegate to the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and always was a loyal supporter of party principles. He was a strong temperance man and, when starting in business in 1843, excluded all liquors from his stock.

Thus at all points Mr. Crosby met the requirements of good citizenship. He was indeed the builder of his own fortune, and right well he built, but withal he was modest and unassuming. His life should prove an inspiration to the young man, showing as it does that no place in the business world is beyond the reach of the clean living, clearheaded, ambitious and persevering boy or man, even though handicapped by little capital and the absence of influential friends.

Mr. Crosby married (first) February 27, 1840, Pauline Fairfield Hathorn, born at Smithfield, New Jersey, September 3, 1821, died at Paterson, January 23, 1872, daughter of Thomas W. and Anna (Hinchman) Hathorn, and granddaughter of General John Hathorn, of General Washington's staff during the Revolution, and a member of the Second and Fourth United States Congresses. Mr. Crosby married (second) December 6, 1875, Harriet Eliza Rogers, born January 8, 1839, daughter of Noah and Rebecca (Clark) Rogers, of Cornwall, Connecticut, a descendant of Puritan and Huguenot ancestors. Children of the first marriage: Pauline Crosby, married Samuel Coit Allen; John Henry, married Mary Harriet Crowell; Annie Louise, married Isaac Newton, Jr.; Isabella Stewart, deceased. Children of second marriage: Henry Barrett (2), married Mabel Marion; Florence Lyon. Mrs. Crosby died in September, 1916.

PERRY, Oliver H.,

Financier, Enterprising Citizen.

The late Oliver H. Perry, of Jersey City, New Jersey, well and favorably known in business and social circles, had inherited in rich measure the sterling qualities which characterized his distinguished ancestors. He was a descendant in a direct line of Edward Perry, a Quaker, who came from Devonshire, England, to Sandwich, Massachusetts, where, January 1, 1676, he wrote, "A Railing Against the Court of Plymouth," and was heavily fined for this article. He married Mary, a daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Edmund and Elizabeth Freeman, and their son migrated to Rhode Island, where one of his descendants was the famous

Captain Christopher Raymond Perry, of the United States Navy, born at Newport, Rhode Island, December 4, 1761, and died there, June 1, 1818. He devoted his life to the service of his country. He first enlisted in the "Kingston Reds;" served in the patriot army, and then on a privateer, and on the "Mifflin" was captured, and lay for three months in the "Jersey," the famous prison ship, but escaped; reënlisted on the "Trumbull," and was in the battle with the "Watt." Later he was again captured, while on a privateer, and kept a prisoner at Newry, Ireland. Captain Perry made voyages in the mercantile marine trade to the East Indies, and his appointment as a post captain in the United States Navy came to him January 9, 1798. He built and commanded the "General Greene," and cruised in the West Indies, coöperating with Toussaint L'Ouverture in the civil war in Santa Domingo. When the navy was nearly disbanded in 1801, he was appointed collector of Newport, but not long afterward retired to private life. While in Newry, Ireland, he first met his wife, Sarah Wallace Alexander, whom he married at Philadelphia, in October, 1784. She was born in Newry, County Down, Ireland, in 1768, and died in New London, Connecticut, December 4, 1830. Her grandfather was James Wallace, an officer in the Scotch army, and a signer of the Solemn League and Covenant, who fled in 1600 with many others from

County Ayr to the North of Ireland. She was left an orphan at an early age, and was provided for by her uncle's family. She accompanied her parents' friend, Mr. Calbraith, to this country, and shortly after her arrival married Captain Perry, then mate of a ship, at the house of the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia. They had five children.

Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, son of Captain Christopher Raymond and Sarah Wallace (Alexander) Perry, was born at South Kingston, Rhode Island, August 23, 1785, and died at Port Spain, Trinidad, August 23, 1819. He was carefully reared by his mother, who inculcated one truth beyond all others—that, in order to command others, one must first learn to obey. He was educated in private schools in Kingston, Tower Hill and Newport, and was an apt scholar in mathematics and navigation. At the age of twelve years he was confirmed in the Episcopal church. With his parents he removed to Warren, Rhode Island, in 1797. April 7, 1799, he received his commission as midshipman, and cruised in the West Indies. Later he cruised to Louisiana, and then served in the Tripolitan War. January 15, 1807, he was appointed a lieutenant, and, after building a fleet of gunboats, commanded the schooner, "Revenge." While preparing for the War of 1812 he gave deep study to the science of gunnery and naval tactics, so that when the fight commenced he was considered the best qualified naval officer in the United States. He had assembled his gunboats and made his men comprehend the evolutions of a fleet. He tendered his services to Commodore Isaac Chauncey on the lakes, and, on the request of the latter, Perry was ordered to Lake Erie. Within twenty-four hours of February 17, 1812, he had sent ahead a detachment of fifty men, and set off in a sleigh for Lake Erie on the 22nd, reaching there March 27th. He directed the building of a squadron from the virgin forest, and by incredible toil collected a force of nine vessels, but in it were only two vessels which could be classed as men-of-war—the "Lawrence" and the "Niagara," of five hundred tons burden each, carrying twenty guns apiece. The British side, under Captain Robert Heriot Barclay, supplied its ships by dismantling its forts, and he had six vessels of one thousand four hundred and sixty tons, with sixty-three cannon, or nine more than the American fleet possessed. Perry moved from Put-in-Bay on the morning of September 10, 1813, to meet the British fleet. The opposing forces approached each other at eleven o'clock, and when the bugle sounded on the flagship of the British fleet the men gave three cheers, and the long guns of the "Detroit" opened on the "Lawrence" at a distance of half a mile. At noon the battle was on in dead earnest, the heaviest vessels of each fleet confronting each other as in a duel. The advantage at the start was with Barclay, and the cockpit of the "Lawrence" was filled with wounded men and the ship reduced to the condition of a hulk. Under these circumstances, Perry called for men to man a boat, and with the flag wrapped around his arm was taken to the "Niagara." The breeze coming up now, aided the Americans to get into position, so that they swept the British decks. At three o'clock the enemy lowered the British flag, announcing that Great Britain had lost its entire squadron, and this to a man of twenty-seven years. It was then that Perry sent the famous despatch to General Harrison, reading: "We have met the enemy and they are ours." A painting depicting this great episode in American history may be seen in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. Com-

modore Perry married Elizabeth C. Mason. A lineal descendant of Commodore Perry was Dr. Alfonzo Perry, of Rhode Island, who married Marietta Plate. Their son was

Oliver H. Perry, who was born in New York State, and died in Jersey City, New Jersey, in 1908. He was the recipient of an excellent education at Rockford College, New York, and after being graduated from this institution accepted a clerical position with the Erie Railroad Company, with whom his brother was already holding a responsible position. Later he engaged in the coal business in Jersey City, with which he was identified until his death. He was a man of many sided ability, and was held in high regard in the financial world. He was a director of the Fifth Ward Bank, and of the Third National Bank of Jersey City. For a time he was a freeholder of the county. He was a member of the Hollywood Hunting Club, of the Union League, and the Corate Club.

Mr. Perry married Eugenia Wild, also a native of New York. While taking a fair share in the social life of the city, Mr. Perry was a man of very domestic inclinations, and found his chief pleasures in the home circle.

HUSK, James H.,

Respected Citizen.

A selfmade man rising to a condition of competence and ease through enterprise, industry and resolute purpose, Mr. Husk belonged to that honored class of men whose lives are a lesson and an inspiration. Few men in Essex county, New Jersey, were more widely known, none more worthy of the high esteem in which he was held, and none more deserving of success than he. He was of the third generation of his family in Caldwell township, Essex county, his grandfather, John Husk, a native of Holland, Europe, purchasing a tract of land at Clinton, Caldwell township, in 1800. On his first visit to Clinton the locality was in such primitive condition that on the spot which afterward he cultivated as a garden, he shot a deer. John Husk carried on the work of wresting a farm from the forest all his life, and to such men is due the reclamation of the beautiful Caldwell section. They laid the foundation for the present prosperity, and, like John Husk, left sons who carried forward the work begun by their sires. John Husk had seven children: Abraham, of further mention; Ellen, married John M. Van Duyne, of Morris county; Sarah, married Henry Francisco, of Caldwell township; Rachael, married Lewis Estler, and died at Boonton, New Jersey; Richard, died at Boonton; Eliza, married Henry Stager, whose farm was on the North Caldwell road; John, lived and died in Caldwell township.

Abraham Husk, eldest son of John Husk, the founder, was born at the Husk homestead in Clinton, Caldwell township, in 1807, there spent his life of fifty-one years, and died March 4, 1858. He spent his life from boyhood in the cultivation and improvement of the farm, succeeded to its ownership, and was highly regarded in his neighborhood, as a man of industry and thrift. He married Esther Crane, who died February 14, 1869, daughter of Abijah Crane. Children: Maria; James H., of further mention; Stephen; Eliza; Lucetta; John; Richard; William; Alfred; Thomas; Abbie, and Marcus E.

James H. Husk, son of Abraham and Esther (Crane) Husk, was born at the homestead in Clinton, Essex county, New Jersey, October 13, 1829, died in Caldwell, New Jersey, April 6, 1909. He attended the district school, and from boyhood

until attaining legal age remained at home, his father's farm assistant. He never liked his occupation, and as soon as he attained his majority left the home roof, with a small well earned capital, a stout heart, a clear mind, and a good healthy body, developed under the best conditions of country and family life. He first went to Boonton, New Jersey, where he had relatives living, and for a time was employed as a team driver. He then secured a position with the Boonton Iron Company as a cutter in the nail department, and in a later year was promoted to the position of general superintendent of outdoor work. He continued with the Boonton Iron Company until 1859, when he resigned to become wagon salesman for Campbell, Lane & Company, of Caldwell, New Jersey. His business was to drive over a given route at regular intervals, and dispose of the stock of goods with which his wagon was loaded. He was very successful and in course of time he accumulated considerable capital, which he invested in a farm. He cultivated his own acres for a time, but the boyhood dislike for farm labor was still strong within him, and he soon sold out and sought a new field of investment. This he found in the Caldwell and Montclair stage line, which he bought in 1883 and operated very profitably until June 30, 1897, when the trolley line superseded the stage. He then operated a livery barn and continued in business activity for several more years, then retired completely to the comfort and enjoyment of the competence he had so honorably earned. He was a man of strong character, rugged in his honesty and everybody's friend. He was a member of the Republican party, and always a keen voter on town, county, State and government affairs. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in Caldwell, New Jersey.

Mr. Husk married, in Morris county, January 19, 1850, Adeline Stites, daughter of Nicholas Stites. She survives her husband, a resident of Caldwell. Children: Wilson, Maria L., Jessie, Sarah, Thomas S., Nellie and Adline. Mr. Husk and his family were members of the Presbyterian church.

MULLIGAN, Patrick Francis,

Bookseller, Newsdealer, Stationer.

Born in Ireland, but from infancy until death a resident of the city of Newark, Mr. Mulligan's life story is one of exceeding interest and commendable example. He found no royal road to fortune, but pursued the old difficult path to business success, starting humbly, thoroughly mastering every detail, and earnestly and intelligently pursuing one line of business from his boyhood. He was a "newsdealer" from the time he was a little boy, and it is said of him that he knew the name and address of every man in Newark who had attained prominence. From a small beginning he built up the largest book, stationery and news business in the city of Newark. His store on Broad street, opposite the City Hall, being the literary centre for the city. He supplied three generations, and as his memory was peculiarly accurate and retentive, he could tell the life story of thousands of his fellow citizens, and in this faculty he had no equal in the city. One of the main reasons for his rise in the business world was his personal, consistent and constant devotion to his business. His familiar station in the store was behind the counter near the door. He knew every item of his stock, was for years his own cashier, and his volume of personal sales exceeded that of all of his clerks. This attention he continued even after the stream of fortune had floated him to a high financial level; in fact, he was an indefatigable

worker until the end, and contrary to the advice of his friends and his physician he refused to take any vacation, and chose rather to be in his old place in the store and still "in harness," as he liked to put it. Men liked and admired the outspoken manner of the boy, and they enjoyed to linger in conversation with him in the riper and mellowed years of manhood and old age. He was a man of strong and decided views, and while he expressed them frankly and uncompromisingly, he yet possessed the rare faculty of differing without offending.

While for forty-two years he conducted his business on Broad street, and was the best known dealer in his line in the city, he became thoroughly familiar with Newark real estate values, and acquired his wealth largely from well timed investments in centrally located property. His judgment of real estate values was remarkably accurate, and from his host of friends he could always obtain any information which he might desire regarding investments. Intensely strong in his political views, it was only as a patriotic, interested citizen, never as the office seeker, although his reputation at large and his friendship with the leaders of both parties was a weighty asset had he desired to use them for his political advancement. But he was never lured from his chosen life work, and while he was proud that he had made his life a success, he was well contented to end as he began, "P. F. Mulligan, bookseller, newsdealer and stationer."

To the city of which he was a long honored resident, he left the record of a well lived life, and an example of perseverance, integrity and character. His two sons, James Roosevelt and George Doane Mulligan, are successful members of the Essex county bar.

Patrick Francis Mulligan was born February 5, 1846, in the Aghadrumsee district of Clones, in County Monahan, Ireland, and died in Newark, New Jersey, May 17, 1910, son of Hugh and Bridget (McCaffery) Mulligan, both of Irish birth, the former a native of County Monahan, the latter of County Fermanagh.

In 1847 Mrs. Hugh Mulligan, after the death of her husband, brought her three sons to the United States, settling in East Newark, New Jersey.

Patrick Francis attended the public school in East Newark and the famous Kearny School in Newark, and began his business life on August 31, 1861, as one of Newark's booksellers in the employ of Charles A. Wallen, who conducted a book store on Broad street, near the Third Presbyterian Church. He continued an employee of Mr. Wallen until Friday, November 13, 1868, when at the age of twenty-two he bought out the Wallen business, and in 1871 moved it to a new building which he had erected at No. 927 Broad street, the present location of the book store which is now run by the family as a corporation. As the years passed, his business expanded until "Mulligan's" became the most important of all similar establishments in the city.

These two lines, his business and his investments were Mr. Mulligan's greatest activity, and in both he won reputation and fortune. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the congregation of Saint Patrick's Cathedral. He belonged to no clubs, and the only interests in his life were his business, his home and his family. He was buried in the family plot in the Cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre, East Orange.

Patrick Francis Mulligan married, in Saint Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, February 5, 1877, Mary Elizabeth Gaffney, daughter of Peter Gaffney and Catherine

Carr. Children: Francis P., born November 4, 1877, died December 18, 1885; James Roosevelt, born May 28, 1880; George Doane, born May 28, 1880; Ella May, born May 10, 1883, died May 25, 1887; and May Frances (Mrs. Harry L. Brittingham, of Danville, Illinois), born March 15, 1888.

TATEM, William Peniston,

Business Man, Public Official.

At the old Tatem homestead at Woodbury, Gloucester county, New Jersey, William P. Tatem was born, May 28, 1822, and seventy-four years later, August 20, 1896, he ended his useful life at Collingswood, Camden county, New Jersey. He came from an old New Jersey family, well known in Gloucester county and South Jersey, and in his own life maintained the high standards and best traditions of his race. He obtained a good education, and for several years taught school in his native county, but later engaged in the insurance business in Camden, New Jersey, where for thirty-five years he was a director of the Camden Fire Insurance Association and for twelve years its president. He was a good business man, a capable executive and an authority in the insurance world in which he moved. Mr. Tatem was a son of Joseph and Mary Tatem, and the old homestead in Woodbury is yet owned in the family.

Mr. Tatem was always deeply interested in politics and an ardent supporter of the Republican party. He held many positions of honor and trust, through the favor of the voters of Woodbury and Gloucester county, and each office held but increased his hold upon public confidence. While he held many minor offices, he also filled places of county and district importance. He was but thirty-two years of age when elected sheriff of Gloucester county, and so satisfactory was his administration of the duties of that office that later he was called to represent his district in the New Jersey State Senate. In that body he became well known throughout the State for his devotion to the interests of the people, for his able work upon the floor of the Senate and his untiring labors in the committees upon which he was placed. At the expiration of his term he was reëlected, and repeating the successes of his first term his constituents returned him for a third term, which he likewise served with honor and fidelity. While he was a straight party man and always stood firmly by his principles, he was not unfair or blindly partisan, and retired from every office he ever held with the confidence and respect of the people he served irrespective of party affiliation. In 1868 Senator Tatem was appointed internal revenue collector for a New Jersey district by President Grant, an office he filled most satisfactorily to the government and to those whose business came within the scope of his authority until the first administration of President Cleveland, when he resigned and retired from public life. From 1854, when elected sheriff, until his retirement in 1885, his life was lived in the fierce light of publicity and much of that period was one of heated political feeling when party spirit ran high, but he held inviolate a strict sense of public honor and never was there a stain upon his public record. In private and business life he adhered to the same high ideals and left to his descendants an honored name. He was one of the organizers of the Haddonfield Presbyterian Church, and was a trustee of the church until his death. Within a square of his old home at Collingswood a $50,000 Presbyterian church has been erected, being on a part of the old homestead ground.

Mr. Tatem married, in 1849, Achsah White Frazer, of near Bordentown, Burlington county, New Jersey, and this life was an ideal one. Mrs. Tatem's death occurred six years prior to her husband's. Four children were born of their union: Joseph E., deceased; William P., Jr., died in infancy; Mary L., deceased; Henry R., resides in Collingswood, New Jersey, where he is engaged in the real estate and insurance business; was the town's first mayor, acted as postmaster for ten years, and served two terms in the New Jersey Legislature.

VANDERPOEL, Beach,

Enterprising Citizen, Public Official.

The great-great-grandfather of Beach Vanderpoel, one of Newark's honored mayors of the early day, was Wynant Vanderpoel, born in Albany, New York, 1681, died in Newark, New Jersey, April 14, 1750. Wynant Vanderpoel, of Albany and Newark, was a son of Melgert Wyantse Vanderpoel, a grandson of Wyant Gerritse Vanderpoel, born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1620, died in Albany, New York, 1699, and a great-grandson of Gerrit Vanderpoel, of Amsterdam, and his wife, Tryntje (Melgert) Vanderpoel, also of Amsterdam. The Vanderpoel residence in Newark began with Wynant Vanderpoel in 1730, and from that day until the present the name has been an honored one in the official and business annals of the city.

James Vanderpoel, father of Beach Vanderpoel, was prominent in Newark public affairs from 1808 to 1836, and shortly after his retirement his son, Beach, took up the father's unfinished work, and as mayor of the city for two terms and as a business man for years, added new lustre to the family name. With the sons of Beach Vanderpoel came into the family new lines of activity, and in the professions—law, medicine, divinity and engineering—each bore a man's part, proving their true mettle and strength of character.

Beach Vanderpoel was born in Newark, New Jersey, October 26, 1808, and died in the same city at the home erected by himself near the corner of Washington Place and Halsey street. His early education was obtained under Andrew Smith, then principal of old Newark Academy, and at the boarding school kept by Calvin S. Crane, at Caldwell, New Jersey. He did not incline to a professional life, but at the age of seventeen began a business career, becoming a clerk in the dry goods house of Josiah James & Company, in New York City. Three years later, in 1828, he entered into partnership with his brother John, establishing the importing and wholesale dry goods house of J. & B. Vanderpoel. The firm occupied a store in Maiden Lane, and there until 1841 conducted a most successful business. After the death of his father in 1842, Mr. Vanderpoel moved his residence from New York to Newark, first occupying the old family homestead, corner of Broad and Division streets, on the present site of the Continental Hotel, afterward removing to the brick building he caused to be erected in 1868 on Washington Place, near the corner of Halsey street.

After locating permanently in Newark, he became actively interested in the official management of the Morris & Essex Railroad Company. He was chosen a director in January, 1842, also was elected treasurer, and until the leasing of the road to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western was one of its most prominent active officers and managers. It is worthy of remark that James Vanderpoel, his father, was one of the original founders of the road, and that after it passed to the

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Beach Vanderpoel continued a member of the board of directors until his death. Like his father in his devotion to public affairs, Beach Vanderpoel both in New York and in Newark was ever engaged in all that pertained to the public good. In Newark he was especially interested, and during the years 1846-47 capably and honorably filled the mayor's office, by will of the voters, who twice elected him their chief executive.

He married, March 3, 1834, Miss Fisher, of Hightstown, New Jersey, a granddaughter of Colonel David Chambers, who commanded a regiment of Continentals during the Revolution, leading them at Trenton and Monmouth. Great as was the service Beach Vanderpoel rendered Newark as executive citizen, his best gift to his native city was his five brilliant sons: William, Beach, Jr., James, Eugene, Wynant. 1. William, a graduate of Burlington College and Harvard Law School, also spent a year in study at the University of Berlin, Germany. He was an honored member of the Essex county bar, was a long time connected with financial institutions of Newark, and secretary of the New Jersey Insurance Company. He was a close student, with a mind of rare ability and culture, had widely traveled, and was richly endowed with a wealth of manly qualities. He died November 2, 1885. 2. Beach, Jr., was a graduate of Burlington College and Harvard Law School, also studied for several years at the University of Berlin, Germany. He was admitted to the Essex county bar and to the New York bar, practicing at both, but most of his life was spent abroad, in European capitals. 3. Dr. James Vanderpoel was a graduate of Williams College and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. After obtaining his degree he was connected with the staff of St. Barnabas Hospital and St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, but later went to Japan, where he was assistant physician at the Yokohoma General Hospital. He died there, January 14, 1876, in the thirty-fifth year of his age; his was a life of rare promise, suddenly terminated. 4. Eugene, of whom is further in an extended notice in a following sketch. 5. Rev. Wynant Vanderpoel was a graduate of Princeton University, and a graduate in divinity at Union Theological Seminary, New York. He took holy orders, and became a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church.

VANDERPOEL, Eugene,

Man of Affairs.

Eugene Vanderpoel, fourth of the sons of Beach Vanderpoel, was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1844, and there after a life of great usefulness he died, July 12, 1903, at his residence, Washington Place, near Halsey street.

He prepared in the public schools and then entered Princeton College whence he was graduated. He chose engineering as his profession, preparing therefor at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York. After leaving college he entered the active fields of labor, giving especial attention to gas manufacture and distribution. In this field he became pre-eminent, and was a consulting authority much sought after. He became president of the Newark Gas Company, and was its active, efficient executive until 1895, when the company became the Newark Consolidated Gas Company. He was an expert authority on all matters associated with the manufacture of gas, and as a trained engineer was of the greatest service to the company in planning and installing the lines of the distribution service. He was president of the International Gas

Light Association, and a consulting authority on all subjects pertaining to the use of gas as an illuminant.

In the world of Newark finance he occupied a similar leading position. He was a director of the Newark Banking Company, and from February 17, 1902, until his death he was president of the Howard Savings Institution, succeeding Frederick Frelinghuysen when the latter became president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of which Mr. Vanderpoel was adjustor. He was a member of the Board of Trade, and for the four years preceding his death was treasurer of the Essex County Board of Park Commissioners. This was the only public official position he would accept, although his friend, Governor Murphy, offered him an important appointment on the Court of Errors and Appeals. He was a member of the Democratic party until alienated by the Free Silver doctrines that prevailed for a time in that party, thereafter acting with the Republican party, but steadfastly declining all offers of a political nature. He was a member of the Essex Club, Essex County Country Club, the University of New York, the Engineers' Club of New York and the Princeton Club. He had many friends in these organizations, as he had elsewhere, his sterling qualities winning and holding the regard of his fellowmen.

Death came in the dread form of appendicitis, his daughters both being absent, one in Europe and the other on a sick bed at Short Hills. The various bodies with which he was affiliated and the institutions with which he was connected all passed resolutions of respect, and his funeral was attended by a large number of friends and acquaintances, the list of honorary pall bearers containing the names of men distinguished in city, State and Nation. The Board of Trade of the city of Newark passed resolutions that admirably expressed the regard in which Mr. Vanderpoel was held. The resolutions were as follows: "Prominently identified with the business interests of the city during all the years of his life, he attained a prominence in manufacturing which placed him at the head of his chosen profession, earning by his talent the reputation of an expert without a superior. Prominently identified with the leading financial institutions of Newark, his advice, judgment and mental balance were considered by his associates of a high order. His opinions were prized because of his ripened judgment and acute intelligence. While refusing to take any active part in political affairs his advice upon questions of public policy was often sought." Mr. Vanderpoel was all his life a member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Vanderpoel married, in 1868, Eleanor E. Tiffany, whom he survived four years. A daughter married (first) Howard W. Hayes, (second) Mr. Pennington. Another daughter married Sheppard Homans.

ROBERTS, Christopher.

Manufacturer, Man of Fine Qualities.

The life and career of Christopher Roberts, late a distinguished citizen of Newark, New Jersey, were but another proof of the close kinship in blood and spirit, thought and manner, existing between the two great members of the Anglo-Saxon race, the American and English peoples. For Mr. Roberts was not a native of New Jersey, nor indeed of the United States, his parentage being English, and his birth occurring in the city of Manchester, England, yet his assimilation into the social fabric of his adopted State—New Jersey—was so complete that

he became entirely identified with its life and traditions, feeling full sympathy for its ideals and sharing in its characteristic achievements with its native sons.

Born January 5, 1827, at Manchester, England, Christopher Roberts passed his youth and early manhood in his native land. His education was received at his father's home in Manchester, where he enjoyed the advantages of private tutors and proved himself an apt and ready scholar. He also attended for a time a private school at the town of Chorley, a small place in the immediate vicinity of Manchester. After completing his studies, he turned his attention to business activities, and as a preliminary learned all the details in connection with the manufacture of rubber, and became associated with his cousins, the Hopes, of Manchester, who were engaged in that city in the rubber industry on a large scale. Mr. Roberts continued this association until the year 1849, at which time he was twenty-two years of age. For some time past his attention had been drawn to the great opportunities which awaited men of enterprise and intelligence in the great western Republic across the sea, and he determined to try his fortune there. Accordingly, in the above mentioned year, he came to America in charge of a cargo of machinery to be used by the Hopes in their manufacturing business which they had established at Providence, Rhode Island, where they erected a large factory for the manufacture of rubber thread, such as is used in the production of elastic cloth, etc. Mr. Roberts became a party to this enterprise, and once more found himself in association with his cousins, this time, however, in the New World. Eventually, however, he withdrew, and went to Middletown, Connecticut, where he engaged in the rubber making business on his own account, his specialties being stationer's rubber and druggist's supplies. He did not remain a great while in Middletown, however, but from there came to Newark, New Jersey, where he permanently settled, and built up a very large industrial business, manufacturing principally stationer's rubber, and continued there until his death on the 20th day of September, 1903. He built a large factory in the New Jersey city which was, however, no more than sufficient to house his rapidly developing operations. He continued actively employed in this line until his death, the concern being known in later years as the C. Roberts Rubber Company.

Mr. Roberts did not, however, confine his interests entirely to his industrial activities, but was associated with other important concerns in Newark, especially the Essex County National Bank of that city, of which he was a director. While most keenly interested in political issues and a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, he confined his activities in this direction to the exercise of the franchise and to such personal influence as he could exert in his capacity as private citizen. He was politically unambitious, avoiding rather than seeking office and indeed consistently refused to consider emerging from private life. Mr. Roberts was naturally of a retiring disposition, and found his chief pleasure by his own fireside. One of his strongest tastes was that for books, and he was a great and wide reader. He was an Episcopalian in his religious belief, and a prominent member of the Trinity Episcopal Parish in Newark, of which he was a vestryman for a number of years. Another of his activities was that in connection with charitable movements and enterprises. He was a great lover of dumb animals, and for a time was president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty

to Animals of Newark. He did not spend a great deal of his time in social activities, as he found his chief pleasure and recreation in his own household. His clubs were the Essex Club of Newark, and the Essex County Country Club. He was also a member of the Washington Association of New Jersey.

In the spring of 1851 Mr. Roberts was united in marriage with Mary Campbell, in the City of New York, on her arrival from England, where she was born in 1825. They were the parents of three children as follows; Frederick Duncan, born at Middletown, Connecticut; Edward Redfern, born at Newark, New Jersey; and Emily Elizabeth, born at Newark, New Jersey, married George S. Coxe, and to this union there were born two children: George R. and Campbell R.

UEBELACKER, Armin, M. D.,

Physician.

Among those whose professional reputation was exceptional in Morristown, New Jersey, was the late Dr. Armin Uebelacker, a distinguished physician of German birth, whose justly merited position in professional and social circles was due to his remarkable talents and the success with which he met in his chosen career. A close student of human nature, as well as of the technicalities of his profession, he applied the knowledge which he thus acquired with singular felicity, and with the result that there was no more popular or progressive practitioner in the town. Courteous and kindly in manner, quiet and self-contained, he inspired confidence in those whom he would heal; and he was welcomed wherever he went, not only as the mitigator of bodily ills, but as a true friend and counsellor.

Dr. Armin Uebelacker, son of John George and Catherine (Wehner) Uebelacker, was born in Voelkershausen, Bavaria, Germany, April 8, 1831, and died at his home in Morristown, New Jersey, February 6, 1914. After the necessary preparation in elementary schools he became a student at the gymnasium (corresponding to our high school), in Schweinfurth, Bavaria, and from there went to the university at Erlangen, from which he was graduated with honor. His musical education as a pianist was a most thorough one, and for a short time he studied medicine. He then decided that America offered better opportunities for advancement, for a progressive and energetic physician, and determined to finish his medical studies in this country. He accordingly came to the United States in 1851, and for a time made use of his musical proficiency, and gave instruction in this art. Again turning to the medical profession, he took up his studies in this field at the Homœopathic College of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1871, after a three years' course. He at once established himself in the practice of his profession at Schooleys mountain, New Jersey, but after a short time, removed to Morristown, with which he was identified from that time. He became one of the best known and most highly respected physicians of that section, and his friends were legion. Not only was he honored and respected by his patients, but by the business men of his chosen city. He never made a specialty of any particular branch of the healing art, but his love for children was such an integral part of his being that he seemed especially fitted to take care of them and their ailments. He was a member of the State Homœopathic Society, of which he served, at various times, as president; he was a charter member of the State Board of New Jersey Medical Examiners, had served as president, secretary and treas-

urer, and at the time of his death was the incumbent of the last-named office. He took an active interest in the public affairs of the community, and was ever ready to lend his hearty coöperation to furthering any plan which tended toward the betterment or development of the community. He was devoted to his profession, and when engaged on any case, his mind was filled with that to the exclusion of all thought on trivial subjects. He was a devout member of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, and a liberal contributor to its support.

Dr. Uebelacker married, June 14, 1859, Mary C. Miller, still residing in Morristown, and a daughter of the Rev. George B. Miller, D. D., and Delia (Snyder) Miller, and a descendant of a family of distinction among the Huguenots. There were four children of this marriage, of whom there is now living one son: Charles F., an electrical, civil and mechanical engineer, who was graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1889. He is a member of the firm of Ford, Bacon & Davis, of New York City, while his home is in Hackensack, New Jersey. He married Adele Adams, of Cleveland, Ohio, and they have sons: Armin Adams and David Adams. Rev. George B. Miller, father of Mrs. Uebelacker, was a lifelong minister of the Lutheran church. He was professor of theology at Hartwick Seminary for forty years, at the same time continuing to preach in the Lutheran church. When Dr. Uebelacker died, the State Board of Medical Examiners passed resolutions as follows:

Humbly bowing to the will of Divine Providence to give expression to our deep sorrow over the death of our friend and companion, Armin Uebelacker, M. D., who died on the Sixth day of February, 1914, we mourn him as a genial friend, and companion, a man of high and honorable instincts, of the most estimable character, of a sunny nature that made his presence always a pleasure, as a leading spirit in all our associations and gatherings, and as one whose conduct and example were for all that was honorable and good. His long and busy life was one of charity and unselfishness. Mere words cannot express our sorrow over the loss of such a friend and companion, but in this inadequate manner we desire to place our feelings on record. In deepest sorrow over the loss of one whose memory will ever remain with us.

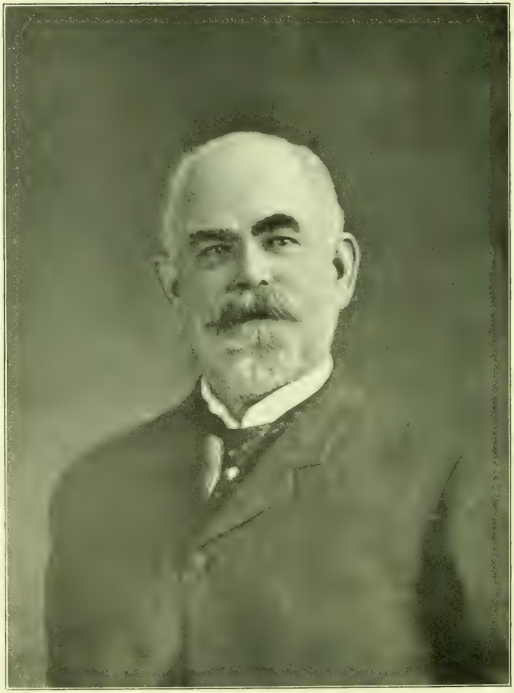
(Signed) The Committee.

ZUSI, Edward,

Enterprising Business Man.

Edward Zusi, one of Newark's prominent manufacturers and business men, was born in that city in the year 1850, and for the whole of his life of sixty-three years was intimately associated with its life in many of its aspects, having made it at once his home and place of business. For many years Mr. Zusi lived at No. 263 South Seventh street, in the district known as the West End, where he had always been an active and important factor in every phase of its advancement and uplift. He obtained an elementary education in the local public schools up to the age of twelve years and then found employment with an elder brother, who at the time was operating a brass foundry in Mechanic street. In this line of work Mr. Zusi spent his youth, and upon reaching his majority purchased from his brother the business and continued it until the time of his death. In the course of time Mr. Zusi built up a large and lucrative business.

Besides his interest in his own manufacturing concern, he was associated with many business and financial enterprises in Newark, and for more than forty years had been a prominent figure in the industrial and civic life of the community. He was an expert in building and loan matters, and for more than thirteen years had been president of the West End Associa-



William Marshall.

tion, one of the largest concerns of its kind in New Jersey and gave freely to it of his time and energy. It was one of his greatest causes for pride that its operation was so successful and the benefits accruing to its members so substantial. He was one of the organizers of the West End Club, and its treasurer from its inception to his own death. He was a director of the Ironbound Trust Company. But Mr. Zusi's activities were not confined to the commercial side of the city's life. He was a lifelong member of the Democratic party, and deeply interested in the politics of the community, and a few years ago found time to participate actively in them. In 1897 he was elected to the old board of education, and upon the expiration of his term was appointed to the same board to complete the unexpired term of a deceased member. Mr. Zusi and his family were members of the Catholic church.

Something over two years ago Mr. Zusi was attacked by a complication of internal ailments of a very serious nature, and shortly after underwent a grave surgical operation in the German Hospital of Newark. The operation, which was an extremely delicate and difficult one, was nevertheless successful and brought such relief to him that in a few weeks he was able once more to attend to his various duties. Even at the time, however, it was realized that this relief could be but a temporary one, and accordingly, but a few months before his death, the expected recurrence of his trouble made its appearance. Mr. Zusi did not give up his active life, however, until within a few weeks of his death, when the symptoms became much graver, and these, indeed, increased in gravity so that, by his family at least, the end was expected for some time before its actual arrival. His death finally occurred May 24, 1913, at his residence on South Seventh street, and caused widespread sorrow, especially throughout the West End section. His funeral services were held in the Church of St. Antoninus, on South Orange avenue and South Ninth street, where a solemn high mass of requiem was sung.

In Edward Zusi, Newark has lost a type of the old-fashioned yet progressive business men; old fashioned in the substantial integrity of his ideals, yet progressive enough to adopt modern improvements in the conduct of affairs. In all the offices of trust which he held at various times, his conduct was above reproach, alike on the score of rectitude and intelligence. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Celestine B. Zusi, and his two sons —Leonard B., treasurer of the Paddock-Zusi Motor Car Company, and Norman E., treasurer and secretary of the Meiselbach-Catucci Manufacturing Company.

MARSHALL, William,

Manufacturer, Enterprising Citizen.

The interest that attaches to the career of William Marshall, long known as a varnish manufacturer of Newark, is that which is always felt in the rise of a man to high and commanding position, when such estate is gained through the exercise of qualities of industry, foresight, judgment, and honor. That for thirty years Mr. Marshall held leading position in his line, combatting and overcoming worthy competition and almost ruinous trade conditions, was a triumph of business sagacity and executive ability, and his colleagues and associates rendered him the tribute of implicit faith and confidence. Distinguished as was his record in the world of business, his accomplishments wear greater lustre when placed by the side of his devoted service in nobler walks of life, his consecrated support of re-

ligious work, and the fine fraternal spirit he brought into his relations with his fellows. His life was one in which were blended virtues of strength and beauty, and his influence was ever a potent force on the side of right.

He was born in Leith, Scotland, January 9, 1848, and that place was his home until 1848, when his parents moved to London. In London his education was obtained, and on April 13, 1859, a lad of eleven years, he began his activity in varnish manufacture, becoming employed in the establishment of John Edward Ives, member of the family which holds such an important place in the early history of varnish manufacture. He applied himself to the mastery of the art of varnish making with energetic industry, with results the full value of which did not show until later years. Not long after attaining his majority he left home, in 1870 journeying to Canada, obtaining a position in the Montreal house of R. C. Jamieson & Company, also varnish manufacturers, and in March, 1871, resigning his position with the Canadian concern to enter the employ of William Tilden Blodgett, who at that time was the largest manufacturer of varnish in the United States. Having thus supplemented his thorough English training with a study of the best American methods, Mr. Marshall established in independent operations in Newark, adopting the best of both systems, and from 1872 until his death continued as a manufacturer. The financial panic of 1873 was upon the country before he had little more than started his activities, but, with stout heart and hopeful vision, he met the distressing conditions everywhere prevalent at that time, and when confidence was once more restored in the world of trade the expansion of his business began. The purity and high quality of his products everywhere attracted favorable comment, and as the demand for his varnishes grew his prominence among manufacturers increased in the same measure.

In 1890 Mr. Marshall relinquished the proud and independent position to which he had ascended in his line, and led in the organization of the Anglo-American Varnish Company, capitalized at $100,000, George M. Ballard and William F. Jackson becoming the principal officers of the new company as president and treasurer respectively. With the large means then at his command, Mr. Marshall directed a campaign of still greater expansion and development, new factories being erected to supply the wider markets reached, and exceptional prosperity attended all of the company's operations. During his entire active life Mr. Marshall remained in close touch with all departments of the business, and was able at any time to suggest more efficient methods in factory as well as in office, to converse with masterly knowledge with the chemists regarding the proportions and strength of the ingredients of their products, or to point out exact defects in a grade of varnish brought to him for inspection. His reputation as an authority on varnish manufacture was widespread, and he was the much sought adviser of vehicle and furniture manufacturers who desired the best finish for their goods. One of his few outside business interests was as a director of the Asbury Park Trust Company, while through business channels he gained membership in the New York Railway Club, the Railway Business Men's Association, the New England Railroad Club, the Western Railroad Club, and associate membership in the Master Car and Locomotive Painters' Association of the United States and Canada. Mr. Marshall was also an interested and active member of the Newark, New Jersey, Board of Trade.

During Mr. Marshall's long residence

in Newark, where his important business interests were located, he became identified with many branches of the city life, discharging the duties of good citizenship with eager promptness but never entering public life. He was a loyal churchman, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal church, for a time a member of the congregation of St. Paul's, then uniting with Centenary, of which he was a member for eighteen years. His connection with this church was broken by his moving from the city in 1909 to his new residence at Asbury Park, New Jersey. In his new home Mr. Marshall at once was entrusted with weighty responsibilities, and at his death was a member of the official board of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and a trustee of the local branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. His death occurred December 1, 1912, and was mourned with loving sincerity by his friends of long standing in Newark and by those of Asbury Park newly bound to him by the graces of his personality and the rugged worth of his character. His remains were buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, New Jersey.

He married, in 1882, Ida Pendleton, of Newark, who survives him.

APPLEGATE, John Stilwell,

Lawyer, Legislator.

John Stilwell Applegate, a prominent lawyer of New Jersey, and who served as State Senator in 1882, 1883, 1884, was born August 6, 1837, in the township of Middletown, Monmouth county, New Jersey. He died November 10, 1916. He was a descendant of Thomas Applegate, who lived at Weymouth, Massachusetts, 1635, and at Gravesend, Long Island, 1647. Thomas Applegate was one of the patentees of Flushing, Long Island, in the patent dated October 19, 1647, issued by Governor Kieft, and he is the progenitor of the Applegate family in America. His son, Thomas Applegate, Jr., moved from Gravesend, Long Island, to Monmouth county in 1674, where he settled, taking up land from the Indians and afterward receiving a warrant therefor from the proprietors. He married a daughter of Sergeant Richard Gibbons, one of the patentees of the noted Nicolls or Monmouth patent. Other ancestors are Richard Hartshorne, James Bowne, William Lawrence, John Throckmorton, Nicholas Stilwell and John Bray, all of whom were pioneer settlers of Monmouth county and bore a leading part in colonial history.

The father of John Stilwell Applegate was Joseph Stilwell Applegate, five generations removed from the original Thomas, of Weymouth, Massachusetts, a prominent and successful farmer of Middletown township and a grandson of John Stilwell, quartermaster of the First Regiment of the Monmouth militia in the Revolutionary War. He (the father) was born in 1789, and in 1857 built a residence at Red Bank, which he occupied until his death in 1881, at the age of ninety-two years. The mother of John Stilwell Applegate was Ann Bray, a descendant of the Rev. John Bray, a Baptist minister from England, who founded the Baptist church and donated building and lot therefor at the village now called Holmdel, but long known as Bray's Meeting House, and subsequently as Baptisttown. She died in 1878, at the age of eighty-two years.

The subject of this sketch was graduated at Colgate University (then Madison University), Hamilton, New York, in 1858, and admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1861. He began and continued the exercise of his profession at Red Bank, New Jersey, until his death, practicing in the State and Federal courts. He was connected with many reported cases of public

interest, and represented as counsel some of the most important corporate and private interests in the State. In 1875 he formed a copartnership with Henry M. Nevius, later judge of the Hudson Circuit Court, which partnership continued until 1880. In 1884 Frederick W. Hope became associated with him as partner, which relation continued until 1901, when he and his son, John Stilwell Applegate, Jr., formed a partnership in the name of John S. Applegate & Son.

Mr. Applegate during the Civil War was commissioned as special deputy of the Union League of America, and organized a number of chapters of that patriotic organization. In 1862 he was nominated and elected by the Republican party as school superintendent of Shrewsbury township, and was three times re-elected to the same office. He served as a member of the State Republican committee in the successful gubernatorial campaign of Marcus L. Ward in 1865. He was president of the first building and loan association of the shore section of Monmouth county for several years, and in 1875, additional banking facilities being a plain necessity of Red Bank, he initiated a movement which resulted in the organization of the Second National Bank of Red Bank, and was selected as the first president of the new institution, holding the position until his resignation in 1887. He was a strong factor in the events which led to the incorporation of his town in 1871, and was elected as one of the members of its first governing body, and chosen as its chief the following years. In 1881 he was elected State Senator, being the first Republican to represent Monmouth county in that position, and receiving a majority of nearly one thousand votes in a county at that time regarded as the Gibraltar of New Jersey Democracy. Upon the organization in 1882 of the New York & Atlantic Highlands Railroad Company, he was elected as its president, serving in that capacity until its consolidation with the Central Railroad system.

In the New Jersey Senate he introduced and passed under the pressure of his influence many important measures; among others a bill requiring the public printing of the State to be put out by contract to the lowest bidder, instead of farming it out to favorites as a reward to partisan service, a system which had then been in vogue for many years. This bill incurred the bitter hostility of many newspapers in the State, but, notwithstanding, its inherent justice commanded the unanimous support of both houses, and it became a law, effecting a public saving of $50,000 annually. He also drafted an introduced a bill of great public convenience and utility, authorizing the smaller towns and villages of this State to construct and maintain water works. This bill became a law, whereby many of these municipalities have organied and now operate efficient systems of public water supply Under this act he was appointed in 1884 a member of the first board of water commissioners of Red Bank, which office he held continuously until the year 1900.

Among other positions of honor and trust which Mr. Applegate held were those of director of the Second National Bank of Red Bank; director and treasurer of the Red Bank Gas Light Company; president of the board of trustees of the First Baptist Church of Shrewsbury, at Red Bank; and trustee of the Monmouth Battle Monument Association. He was a member of the American Bar Association; one of the board of managers of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; a charter member and trustee and at the time of his decease president of the Monmouth County

Historical Association; and of the Monmouth County Bar Association. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, a life member of the Delta Genealogical and Biographical Society; an honorary member of the Regimental Association of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York State Volunteers and a member of the New Jersey State Board of Commerce. In 1880 he delivered the annual alumni address at Colgate University. He published in 1893 a memorial volume of George Arrowsmith, lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York State Volunteers, killed at the battle of Gettysburg; and in 1910, "Early Courts and Lawyers of Monmouth County."

He married, in 1865, Deborah Catharine Allen, daughter of Charles Gordon Allen, a prominent citizen of Monmouth county and a resident of Red Bank. His surviving children are: Annie, a graduate of Vassar College in 1891, and the wife of Professor Charles H. A. Wager, member of the faculty of Oberlin College; John Stilwell Applegate, Jr., a graduate of Colgate University (formerly Madison University), and Harvard Law School; and Katharine Trafford Applegate, a graduate of Vassar College, class of 1897.

TREWIN, William,

Honored Citizen.

There is no richer blood than is found in the sturdy English yeomanry. There is no better earthly heritage than an honorable and saintly ancestry. William Trewin was born heir to these treasures, in Woolwich, County of Kent, England, on March 21, 1845. He was the son of Thomas J. and Mary Anne Phillips Trewin, of the best and purest English descent. Thomas J. Trewin was a pillar in the local church, having been converted to the British Wesleyan faith, a man of strong religious principle and deep spiritual conviction, the builder and founder of one of the first Wesleyan Methodist chapels erected in London.

In 1857 he brought his family to Canada, residing for a time in Toronto. Later they moved to the United States, and settled in New Jersey in 1859. From childhood William Trewin seemed by nature destined for a career of usefulness. His education was now continued in the schools of Hackensack. In the second year of the Civil War, being too young to enter the army but desirous of serving his country, he applied and was accepted in the Commissary Department, serving until the close of the war. He had the privilege of meeting President Lincoln, a memory which he greatly cherished. At the close of the war he entered the Bryant and Stratton Commercial College of New York City, from which he was graduated in 1867. He accepted a position with the "New York Scientific American Magazine," retaining that position until 1868, when he was united in marriage with Miss Edith H. Fry, daughter of Judge Asa Fry, of Jersey City, New Jersey. Of this marriage there were two children, William Clarence and Albert Phillips Trewin.

Although of English birth, his residence here and his love for American institutions prompted him in 1868 to apply for citizenship in this country, to which he gave a most loyal and devoted allegiance, firmly believing in the eternal principles of liberty, equality and justice upon which this government is founded. In politics Mr. Trewin was a Republican, and cast his first vote for President Grant.

People prosper and nations advance according to the wisdom of the policies and measures which govern them. A civilization must stand or fall according to the

basic truths of the religious and moral life which enters it. It was in these fields of Christian endeavor that Mr. Trewin did his most wise and beneficent work.

In 1869 Mr. Trewin settled in Elizabeth and started a business career which continued and prospered for half a century. For over twenty years he was connected with the Tide Water Oil Company, and was a recognized authority in his chosen line. In 1896 he established the Trewin Supply Company. In 1914 he sold the business to the firm of L. F. Hersh & Brother, but continued as manager of this department until the time of his death. Mr. Trewin was one of the charter members of Court Elizabeth, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but later became affiliated with Court Washington. He was also connected with Resolute Council, No. 808, Royal Arcanum.

In 1879 Mr. Trewin was called upon to mourn the loss of his faithful wife, and some years later was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Sargent, of Jersey City, New Jersey. By this marriage he had one daughter, Zillah May.

As from England the winds of emigration had blown sparks of Methodism over to this country to found the first Methodist church in New York City, so the same influence sweeping over the life of this man sent out a stream of glowing embers wherever he went, and caused him to take an active part in the religious life of the community of which he was an honored and respected townsman. Mr. Trewin is believed to have been the last member of the original official board of the old Elizabeth Avenue Methodist Church. He was one of the founders of St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Elizabeth, and remained a member of its official board from its inception until his death. For fifty years he was a teacher in the Sunday school, and one of the organizers and promoters of a strong Men's Bible class.

A consistent Christian gentleman, always possessed of a clear sense of duty, he truly lived for others. Whatever he may have wrought by ready mind and strong hand, he wrought more by the gentle force of his character. He won and held his place of high esteem by ceaseless industry and the graces which commanded loyal respect and love.

His life grew fragrant with the inner soul;
And weary folk who passed him in the street
Saw Christ's love beam from out the wistful eyes,
And had new confidence in God and man.
And so he worked, and lived, and longed, and loved,
Did noble deeds, not knowing what he did,
Thought noble thoughts, unconscious of their worth,
And lived that greatness he desired in vain.

His greatest monument is set up in the hearts and memories of those who knew and loved him.

Mr. Trewin died suddenly in the Elizabeth General Hospital, on December 4, 1916, following a stroke of apoplexy. He is survived by his widow, Elizabeth Trewin; two sons, William Clarence and Albert Phillips Trewin; and one daughter, Zillah May Trewin. A sister, Mrs. F. C. Ludey, of Bayonne, also survives him.

ADDENDA—INDEX

ADDENDA

COLES—Page 209—Arms: Sable, three fleurs-de-lis between two bendlets argent. Crest: An eagle displayed argent, ducally gorged or. Motto: *Deum cole, regem serva.*

HOPPER—Page 47—Hopper coat-of-arms: Gules, a chevron between two mullets in chief, and a fleur-de-lis in base or. Crest: A vol proper. The Ward coat-of-arms: Azure, a cross flory or. Crest: A wolf's head erased proper, langued gules. Motto: *Sub cruce salus.*

MARSH—Pp. 1-12—Mary Catherine (Moore) Marsh married (second) Orville T. Waring, of Plainfield, New Jersey, April 26, 1916.

PARSONS—Vol. II., p. 214, 2nd col., 34th line—The date April 20, 1827, should be April 20, 1727; p. 215, 2nd col., 36th line, date February 17, 1869, should be February 17, 1891.

PUTNAM—Page 167—Van Rensselaer coat-of-arms: Quarterly, 1. Gules, a maltese cross argent. 2. Argent, a fess embattled, counter-embattled gules. 3. Azure, three ducal crowns or. 4. Azure, three chevronels argent. Crest: A tower with flames issuing therefrom, all proper. Mottoes: *Himand zonder. Omnibus effulgior.*

Page 174, 1st col., 41st line: Children of Nicholas and Susanna (Roeters) Evertson: George, quartermaster in General Elias Dayton's regiment, Revolutionary army; John; Jacob, married Margaret Bloom; Margaret, married James Morgan, and their son, Major-general James Morgan, served in the Revolution; Mary, married the Rev. Wheeler Case; Susannah, married Joseph Ellason; Elizabeth, married William Buckalew.

Page 174, 2nd col., 12th line: Children of Jacob and Margaret (Bloom) Evertson: John, married Julia Matthews; Nicholas, married Eliza Howe; George Bloom, died young; George Bloom, married (first) Cornelia Tappen, (second) Frances Mary Nicoll; Jacob Roeters, died on the Island of Tobago; Walter, married Eliza Roosevelt; Margaret, married Governor John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut; Catharine, died young; Catharine, married the Rev. Isaac Lewis; Mary or Maria, married (first) Justin Foote, (second) William Davies.

Page 179, 2nd col., 42nd line: Children of Milan H. and Olive Evertson (Woodward) Hulbert: Olive Woodward, born December 19, 1903; Helen Mortimer, May 9, 1907; Ethel Plunkett, February 23, 1910; Milan H. (3), April 2, 1911; Adele Evertson, January 9, 1914.

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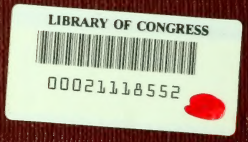
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